THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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COL. ROOSEVELT WINS VERDICT IN MR. BARNES' SUIT

"I Shall Behave as a Decent American Citizen Should," He Pledges in a Speech of Thanks to the Jurymen

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The jury in the suit of William Barnes against Theodore Roosevelt rendered a verdict this morning in favor of Colonel Roosevelt, in place of a verdict returned Friday which the court declared irregular. The suit was brought against Colonel Roosevelt because he publicly said Mr. Barnes was a "boss" and linked him politically with "crooked" business and civic "corruption." The jury took 41 ballots.

The jury, which had been locked up overnight, announced its verdict shortly after 10 o'clock.

William Wolff of Mr. Barnes' counsel objected that the verdict was improper, since the jury was called yesterday and returned a verdict of 11 for Colonel Roosevelt and one against him. Justice Andrews overruled the objection.

When Justice Andrews had discharged the 12 men, Colonel Roosevelt led them into a nearby juryroom and said:

"I have been more moved and touched than I can express by what you have done in my behalf. I want to say that I appreciate to the fullest the obligation that you men representing every shade of political belief have put me under. There is only one return that I can make and I assure you that all my life I will act in public and private affairs in a way that no one of you will have reason to regret the verdict you have rendered today. I shall behave as a decent American citizen should, feeling a treble duty under the obligation you have imposed."

After the verdict a formal statement was issued by William Ivins, Mr. Barnes' chief counsel, indicating an appeal would be taken. "The verdict is entirely unexpected," he declared. "It is not for counsel to comment upon the verdict, but to pursue the usual methods for the protection of the rights of his client by the way of appeals provided by law."

COMING WEEK A BUSY ONE FOR LEGISLATURE

Although a wide range of important bills face the Massachusetts legislators for disposal, including Governor Walsh's taxation measures and the Boston & Maine and New Haven railroad bills, the leaders are shaping their course with a view to ending the session of 1915 Friday, May 28.

There are reports that the Governor will hold the session if his taxation recommendations are not accepted, but those close to the chief executive say that he will be satisfied to place the Legislature on record for or against his plans, which he regards as in the public interest.

The report made on these tax measures by the Senate ways and means committee yesterday is said to be not to the liking of the Governor. It is true, a favorable report was made on the bill to transfer from certain municipalities to the state the revenue derived from corporate franchise taxation, but an adverse report was made on the bill on which the Governor set great store, that allowing the state tax commissioner power to revise local assessments.

The ways and means committee felt that this power was too susceptible of abuse to be given to a single official without appeal to the courts.

Favorable report was made on the recommendation that a special commission be appointed to investigate taxation in the commonwealth, but the committee did not follow the Governor in his

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MR. BRYAN GIVES STATEMENT ON MEXICO CONDITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The food situation in Mexico City is becoming daily more severe. For the last two days despatches received by the state department have indicated this fact, and Secretary Bryan today gave out a statement saying that this government is cooperating with the Convention government in Mexico City and with the Carranza government in Veracruz to bring about relief. Mr. Bryan's statement follows:

"A despatch from Mexico City reports that the food situation is becoming serious by scarcity, especially of corn, which is the principal staple used.

"The city is suffering from lack of the communication necessary for the bringing of articles of food from the outside. Several demonstrations have taken place, one yesterday invading the chamber of deputies where the convention was in session. The convention and government are considering how the situation can be mitigated. The matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities at Veracruz."

SEVERE ACTIONS ARE REPORTED ON EASTERN FRONT

Communiques Point to Russian Attacks in Southeastern Area —German Gains Set Forth

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Saturday—The general staff report that the Russians captured, Wednesday, the German positions near Kurszany, 16 miles west of Shavli, taking several hundred prisoners and some machine-guns.

West of Shavli, the Germans are falling back on a considerable front.

In the Rossieny district, the Germans have been reinforced and have partly crossed to the left bank of the Dubissa.

Left of the Vistula, in South Poland, the Russians continue pressing the Germans back south of the Radom-Kielce railway and have thrown them back from Opatow on the front of Slupianoveh-Lagow.

On the Galician front, the battle continued desperately, Wednesday.

Between the Vistula and Przemysl, the Germans have extended their forces somewhat on the right bank of the San in the center of the Sieniawa region but on both flanks towards the Vistula between Tarnobrzeg and Ovlanow and towards Przemysl, near Tytcheupy, the Russians realized important successes in a desperate battle on the left of the San.

Between Przemysl and the great Dniester marshes, the intensity of the Austro-German attacks has reached its culminating point, the Austro-Germans suffering enormous losses in repeated attemps to pierce the Russian front in the sector of Gussakouff-Krukenitza.

Towards Stryj, Wednesday, and early Thursday, desperate battles were in progress, but north of Bolechow near Bania, the Russians reconquered several trenches lost the previous day.

Near Kolomea, the Austrians having brought up considerable reinforcements, continue to hold their ground.

BERLIN, May 21—Headquarters report that the remainder of the Russian forces defeated south of the Niemen are continuing their flight toward Kovno.

In the southeastern theater the situation remains unchanged for the Germans. The prisoners taken yesterday east of Jaroslaw, the communique continues, were not equipped with rifles, but merely with iron clubs.

Since the 1st of May 104,000 prisoners, 72 cannon and 263 machine-guns were captured by General Von Mackensen's army and other German troops fighting in the ranks of the Austro-Hungarian army. These figures are included in the total figures already published.

VIENNA, Saturday—An official communique states that west of the San, from Sieniawa downwards, the Russian detachments still holding the west bank were thrown back.

East of Jaroslaw, Russian attacks have been repulsed with heavy Russian losses.

In a vigorous night battle, the Austrians stormed the Russian position east of Drohobycs and captured Neudorf, 50 miles southeast of Przemysl, taking 1500 prisoners. A Russian counter-attack across the Dniester in East Galicia has come to a standstill on the Pruth line.

Russian efforts to break through near Kolomea failed, all of the attacks against this bridgehead being repulsed with most severe Russian losses.

In the fighting in the hilly country of Kielce, which still continues at some points, the Austro-Germans made 4000 prisoners.

Since May 16, the total number of prisoners has increased by a further 20,000. Since May 2, the prisoners taken total 194,000.

VICTORIA CROSS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—The Victoria Cross has been granted to Lieut. Commander Edward Courtney Boyle of the submarine E-14 for successfully entering the sea of Marmora on April 27 in the face of great difficulties and sinking two Turkish gunboats and one large military transport.

COTTON CARGO CASES SETTLED COMMERCIALLY

Mr. Bryan Says U. S. Has Not Taken Up Detentions Officially, Adjustments Being Secured Through Trade Advisers Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The American government has not acted officially in any negotiations with the British admiralty to expedite settlement of claims on the detained cotton and other cargoes held up by the British warships en route to European ports from the United States. Whatever has been done by this government has been unofficially through special foreign trade advisers, to afford relief to Americans affected in the specific cases in question. There has been not the slightest acquiescence by this government in Great Britain's blockade program; there has been no official negotiation except as published in the formal notes exchanged between the two governments.

This was made clear yesterday by Secretary Bryan in a formal statement, when his attention was called to the statement issued Thursday in London by the British government explaining the detention of cargoes. The London statemen said in one paragraph: "His majesty's government were moreover given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States government."

Mr. Bryan's Statement

Following is Mr. Bryan's statement:

"The foreign trade advisers' attention has been called to the statement of the foreign office of Great Britain published in this morning's papers, an extract from which follows:

"'Fourth—In accepting this scheme, which it may be noted applies to shipments of cotton for a neutral destination only, the principal representatives of the American cotton interests described it to his majesty's ambassador at Washington as conceding all that the American interests could properly ask. It was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed. His majesty's government were moreover given to understand that the provisions of the arrangements were acceptable to the United States government.

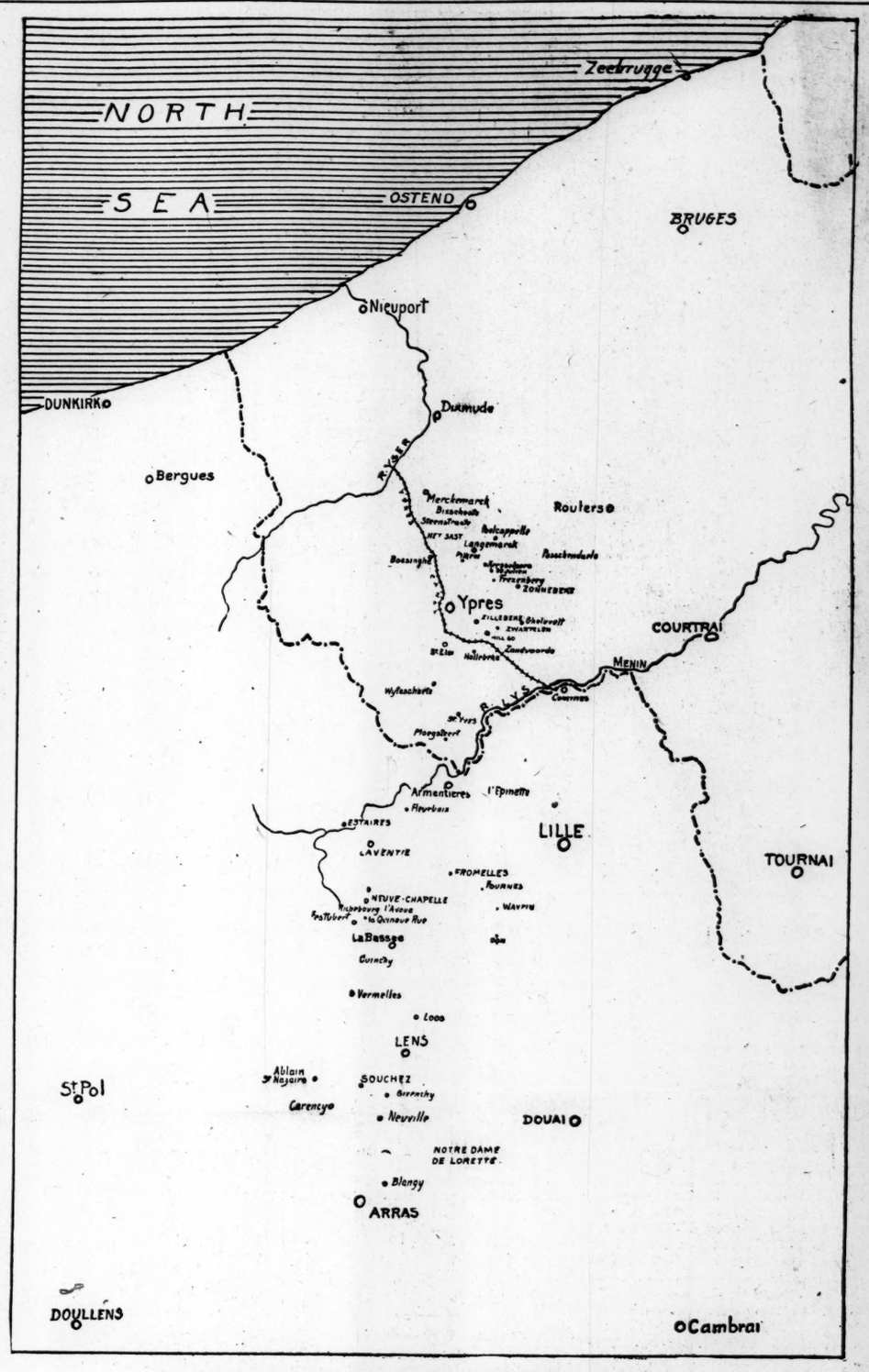
"The plan referred to is the one which was entered into between the cotton shippers of this country and the British embassy, a portion of which is quoted in the statement of the British foreign office.

"Without discussing at this time the statement that 'it was never suggested that vessels or cargoes with an enemy destination should be allowed to proceed,' the foreign trade advisers, who informally and unofficially represented the cotton shippers in the negotiations which led up to the so-called cotton arrangements, state that it was distinctly understood between Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, the British ambassador at Washington, and Robert F. Rose, the foreign trade adviser conducting this discussion on behalf of the American cotton exporters, that nothing done by the foreign trade advisers should be regarded as official, and that everything done was to be considered as informal and unofficial and in no way binding the United States government to any arrangement reached, or be construed as a recognition of the order-in-council to be issued or the declaration of March 1 which had been issued.

Absolute Assurance

"This statement was made to the British ambassador on March 3, when the first conference in the matter was held, was repeated at each subsequent conference, and each time the absolute assurance from the British ambassador was received that, in acting for the cotton

(Continued on page nineteen, column two)



Map illustrates reports of activities in Belgium and France

EFFECT SEEN OF TURKS' LOSS ON EUPHRATES LINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—The secretary for India announced that the utter failure of the Turkish advance on the Euphrates line against the British positions near Shaiba which culminated in their rout has had a marked effect on the activity and enterprise of the remaining two columns on the Tigris and the Karun, the latter of which had been threatening Ahwaz.

To check its movements and to secure the pipeline of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the British advanced in force against a hostile camp at Illah on the Kharkheh. Unfortunately the rapid rise of this river and other conditions delayed the British movements and the Turks succeeded in retiring on Amara, thus evacuating all Persian territory in Arabistan.

Further, the British operations were therefore confined to the punishing of local tribes which has assisted the Turks.

Benu Mansur Arabs at once asked for terms and have been ordered to surrender a number of rifles and to pay a fine.

Beni Turuf and Beni Tarnim Arabs, who had committed several acts of treachery, offered a slight resistance which was easily overcome, several strongholds and much of their property being destroyed.

RUSSIAN TROOPS LAND ON ASIA MINOR

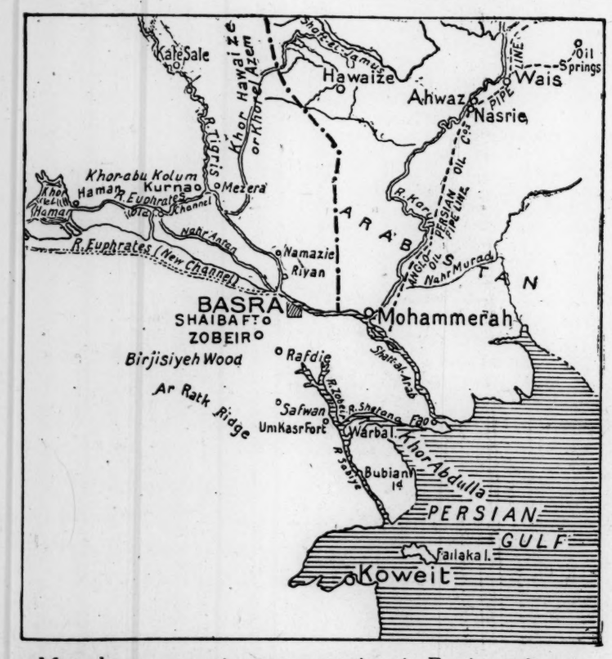
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Saturday—The general staff report that in the Black sea, troops landed from the Russian fleet, after breaking the resistance and destroyed the quays and stations in the district east of Eregli, on the north coast of Asia Minor, 122 miles east of Constantinople.

KING GEORGE VISITS CONSTRUCTION WORKS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—King George yesterday visited the Vickers-Barrow naval construction works, where a thorough tour of inspection was made.



Map shows scene of recent operations in Persian gulf area

BRITISH TAKE TEUTON STEAMER AS PRIZE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—In the prize court yesterday, before Sir Samuel Evans, the German steamship Ophelia, declared by the German authorities to be an auxiliary hospital ship, was condemned as a lawful prize. The Ophelia before capture destroyed her store books, inventories and other papers.

In delivering judgment, Sir Samuel Evans said the evidence proved that the Ophelia never rendered succor to any wounded and was not well adapted for use as a hospital ship; that she was well equipped for signaling purposes and that considerable signaling appliances had been used and that she was ready at all times to comply with orders from German warships. She had therefore forfeited the protection claimed under the convention.

EARL KITCHENER CHIEF SUBJECT IN CONTROVERSY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—No further information has been received with respect to the new cabinet. Meanwhile criticism of the war secretary continues unabated in quarters mentioned yesterday. Copies of the Daily Mail were burned and other papers denounced on the stock exchange before the closing yesterday.

A resolution was unanimously carried expressing entire confidence in Earl Kitchener and strong indignation at the venomous attacks made upon him by a portion of the English press. Both Earl Kitchener and Mr. Asquith were notified of the resolution by telegram.

A similar scene was witnessed on the "Baltic."

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ITALIAN SENATE APPROVES BILL LOOKING TO WAR

Committee Named in Rome to Report on Measure Granting Extraordinary Powers to Government in the Case of War

CONFIDENCE SHOWN

New Levy Is Made at Trieste Including All Males Between Given Ages—Object Believed to Remove Likely Assistance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Saturday — A committee was appointed by the Senate yesterday to report on the bill passed in the Chamber granting extraordinary powers to the government in case of war.

This resulted in the passing of the bill by 281 votes to 2.

Prince Colonna, mayor of Rome, was chosen as reporter and before the vote was given delivered a patriotic speech, declaring that the glorious national aims of Italy incited them to the greatest sacrifices and endurance. The committee, he stated, is unanimous; all express confidence in the army and navy.

He asked that the bill should be adopted in the firm conviction that the Italian flag would fly victoriously over the Alps and the sea.

A later report said the enthusiasm in favor of Italian active intervention continues. A huge procession, headed by Prince Colonna, the mayor of Rome, paid homage to the King at the Quirinal.

The British and Russian embassies and the Serbian legation were also visited.

From Milan, Venice and Genoa come reports describing the enthusiasm of the people in favor of intervention.

A reported assault on the Italian ambassador in Berlin has called forth strong comment in various newspapers.

Meanwhile the Bavarian and Austrian troops are arriving in the Trentino.

VENICE, Saturday—At Trieste a new levy has been made, including all males between the ages of 17 and 60, with the object, it is maintained, of removing all persons likely to assist Italy during the war.

IMPORTANCE OF GERMAN DEFEAT IS EMPHASIZED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Saturday—The latest official communique says that supplementary reports emphasize the importance of the German defeat during their attack north of Ypres, Thursday night. Altogether 150 prisoners were captured, several trench mortars taken, and 500 Germans left on the ground.

On the southern slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette, the French captured the German works called the White Road, situated on the only one of the five southern spurs the Germans still partly held. From this point the German machine guns had hampered the French action both on the plateau and west of Souchez. The whole of Lorette height and its spurs, obstinately defended by the Germans for six months, is now in French hands.

The French also conquered that part of Ablain St. Nazaire connecting the positions of the White Road with the northeastern extremity of the village where the Germans still are. The French took over 250 prisoners, including officers and a gun, the Germans replying with a violent bombardment, but not a counter-attack.

Friday—An official communique states that north of Ypres, east of the Yser canal, the Germans attacked the French trenches last night. They gained a foothold at first but an immediate counter-attack drove them back and enabled the French to occupy the ground beyond their original positions.

Further south the British progressed north of La Bassee.

At Notre Dame de Lorette and on the Souchez, Neuville St. Vaast front, artillery dueling occurred.

BERLIN, May 21—Headquarters report that north of Ypres colored French troops attacked the German positions last night. The battle continues.

An English attack south of Neuve Chapelle yesterday evening broke down. A further attack begun yesterday by the French in Bois d'Ailly failed with heavy French losses.

BRITISH ADVANCE IN WEST IS NOTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Saturday—Sir John French reports the interference of weather conditions with his operations but states that the British troops despite this progressed appreciably east and south of La Quinque Rue.

The main characteristic of the operations has been numerous fights for strong points behind the Germans' original line, the British troops displaying great gallantry in taking some of these points.

Elsewhere there were only minor artillery engagements.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

THREE SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE AT WESTMINSTER

Questions Presented Before the British Parliament Include Postoffice Finance, Anti-Drink Plans and War Prisoners

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

WESTMINSTER — Parliament lately dealt with three subjects, each in its way of great importance, but the scale of values produced by the war made the postmaster-general's annual statement of less interest than usual. It may, therefore, be touched upon very shortly. Mr. Hobhouse, however, gave some interesting figures showing how seriously postoffice finance has been prejudiced by the war. The revenue for the financial year just closed fell below expectation by no less than £2,100,000, entirely owing to the war. At the same time expenditure has risen. Large numbers of postal servants have joined the colors and the department makes up the difference between the postal servant's pay as a soldier and his ordinary wages. The postoffice also pays the 20,000 men and 3000 women employed as substitutes. The net result of all this for the past year was that instead of the estimated profit of £5,500,000 there was a realized profit of £3,250,000 and this year the profit, it is expected, will further fall to £1,500,000. The only branch of the postoffice to thrive on present conditions, is the Savings Bank, and the postmaster-general described the fact that the deposits for the quarter ended March 31 exceeded withdrawals by £4,400,000, as a gratifying indication of trade and industrial prosperity. Other facts mentioned by Mr. Hobhouse were that about 1200 postal servants are engaged in France dealing with the correspondence of the expeditionary force; that about 400,000 letters and 50,000 parcels are sent daily to France, 250,000 letters and 5000 parcels weekly to the Dardanelles and Egypt and 4,500,000 letters and 45,000 parcels weekly to the fleet.

War Bonus

The most important part of the postmaster-general's speech was his announcement that the government had decided to submit to arbitration the claims of the postoffice employees to a war bonus, on account of the additional cost of living. The decision to refer the matter to arbitration was welcomed by Labor members "with gratitude and satisfaction," and was indeed recognized to be a concession of the utmost importance. It is the first instance of arbitration being resorted to in the case of state employment, and the precedent must sooner or later be followed in the case of other departments. Mr. Wardle, M. P., speaking for the Labor party, readily agreed that the results of arbitration should be loyally accepted by both parties.

The chancellor of the exchequer remarked, in outlining his drink proposals, that he felt ready to take a pledge not to touch drink again politically, and there was very clear evidence during the debate that even the modified proposals he proposed were certain of hostility from many quarters. The Irish members were particularly indignant and divided the House on the financial resolutions, so that the first division since the war began took place on the proposal to restrict the drink traffic. With three quarters of his speech Mr. Lloyd George held very closely the attention of the House, and certainly made out a clear case for drastic action. Once again, Mr. Lloyd George emphasized the point that he was not complaining of the drinking habits of workmen as a body, but of an important minority. Many men were working most loyally, as for instance at Portsmouth dockyard, where the normal hours were 48 per week and where 78 per cent of the men had worked over 60 hours for the previous week, 18 per cent, including those he had quoted, working over 75 hours, and 37 per cent over 70 hours per week. Also 8 per cent of the men, not including those he had quoted, had worked over 85 hours that week.

Work

Taking the averages, they would find perhaps that 300 or 400 men per 1000 were working in the most loyal and self-sacrificing way, but they would also find 10, 15, 20 and sometimes 30 per cent of the men not putting forth anything like the exertion they owed to their country at that moment. He mentioned the case of a ship damaged in action which came in to be repaired and the admiralty pressed that it should be done with the least possible delay. While the work was in hand there were constant absences, ranging from 23 to 39 per cent for the first quarter, and 13 to 26 per cent for the second quarter. There was an advance in wages and—the absences increased. One shipbuilding firm gave three-days' holiday at Easter. On Tuesday after three days rest out of 8000 men some 1800 failed to turn up. The following day 3000 men were out from work in the first quarter of the day, of whom 1670 remained out all day, and on the next day 2500 men were out in the first quarter and 1500 remained out all day.

So the chancellor went on with one striking fact after another. The loss of time, the evidence conclusively proved, was due to drink, and who could calculate the loss of efficiency. It was clear that if his facts and figures could not be disputed there could, in common honesty, be no serious opposition to the most drastic proposals. As already outlined in The Christian Science Monitor cables what Mr. Lloyd George did propose was a heavy surtax on spirits and a very heavy surtax on all beers containing more than 7 per cent of proof spirit. To the 3s. 9d. per gallon recently added to the duty on spirits, a further 14s. 9d. per gallon would be added, carrying the taxation of spirits to a point at which the additional tax would certainly fail to benefit the revenue. The limit of dilution for spirits which had hitherto been 25 per cent under proof would be extended. On heavy beers the surtax would be graduated as follows: 12s. per barrel from 43 to 48 specific gravity, 24s. from 49 to 53 specific gravity and 36s. above 53. The estimated revenue was £1,600,000. Ordinary wine duties would be quadrupled, and on sparkling wines the duty would be raised from 2s. 6d. to 15s. per gallon. The estimated revenue was £1,500,000. Taxation, however, the chancellor declared, was not enough, and therefore within certain areas which would be fixed by order in council, the government would have complete control over the sale of drink. In these areas they could close mischievous public houses, prohibit the sale, if necessary, of spirits and heavy beers, and use the houses for the supply of reasonable refreshment.

War Prisoners

The public houses would no longer be tied, control would extend to clubs, and in every way the trade would be run in the way considered most desirable in the public interest. Compensation would be granted to brewers and others injured. The whole business, in conclusion, would be looked after by a board, appointed by the war office, admiralty, and home office, which would also select the areas. Such was the scheme Mr. Lloyd George put forward, but he admitted it was not all he would himself have desired, for, he said, "I should have liked to take this opportunity of putting the nation in a position at the end of the war to deal with this great problem without the complication of vested interests." In short he would have liked to buy out the brewing interests and so enable the government to deal with the problem throughout the country now and in the future as seemed to them best.

Regarding the debate on the treatment of British prisoners in Germany, fully outlined in The Christian Science Monitor cables, the House of Commons, it may be sufficient to state, was entirely convinced that all was not as it ought to be. A profound impression was caused by the stern speeches of Lord Kitchener and Mr. Asquith, particularly perhaps of the latter. Members feel that the prime minister comes to no conclusions without patient and careful weighing of evidence and his emphatic declaration that "there could be no shadow of doubt" as to the alleged unfair treatment of British officers and men was therefore all the more impressive.

(Copyright by Photopress)

The lord mayor inspecting the third battalion of the City of London regiment

DARDANELLES ISSUE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Echo de Paris publishes a telegram from Salonika dated April 25, in which it is stated that the principal members of the Committee of Union and Progress held a meeting from which all Germans were excluded, when they decided that should sufficient help not be provided by Germany to stop the attack on the Dardanelles, Turkey would make a separate peace at any price with the Triple Entente.

LONDON BATTALION REVIEW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The City of London third battalion of the seventh London regiment was recently reviewed outside the Guildhall by Sir Charles Johnstone, the lord mayor, who has taken a very prominent part since the outbreak of the war in promoting recruiting.

ORDER IS ISSUED IN GREAT BRITAIN ON ENEMY TRADING

Important Notice to Importers and Exporters Seen in Supplement to London Gazette

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A recent supplement to the London Gazette contains an important notice to importers and exporters relating to trading with the enemy. After drawing attention to the provisions of the proclamation of Sept. 9 last, the present statement says that with a view to preventing breaches of this proclamation, importers may be required to produce certificates of origin issued by his Majesty's consular officers, and exporters to make declarations of the ultimate destination of their goods.

Declarations of the ultimate destination, the statement continues, of goods exported to any place in Europe or on the Mediterranean sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of section 5 (1) of the customs (war powers) act, 1915, required to be made to the collectors or other proper officers of customs and excise, in accordance with the customs order issued under section 139 of the customs consolidation act, 1876, as extended by section 2 of the customs (war powers) act. The statutory declarations hitherto made before justices of the peace or commissioners for oaths will no longer be required.

For the present, certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of the bona-fide personal and household effects of persons entering this country, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind, including pit props, strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerb-stone, slate stone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, siena earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under license. The certificates referred to must be in the form prescribed.

Any goods, wares, or merchandise imported from the above mentioned foreign places, except as provided above, unaccompanied by certificates of origin, will be detained by the commissioners of customs and excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The commissioners, are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from enemy territory.

GERMAN SUMMARY IS PRESENTED ON SITUATION IN EAST

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The Vorwaerts recently devoted a leading article to a careful review of the military situation in the east. The Turkish campaign against England and Russia, it remarked, like the conflicts in the eastern and western theaters of war, had assumed an altogether different character from that at first anticipated. When Turkey declared war at the end of October, many hoped for a speedy advance on the part of the Turkish troops in the Caucasus and in Egypt. In both cases, however, the fighting had developed into something of the nature of the trench warfare along the German frontiers, with both sides practically stationary. In Mesopotamia the situation was somewhat more favorable for Turkey. After their initial success in capturing Basra, the English had made repeated efforts to penetrate farther inland toward Bagdad, but had so far been able to make no noteworthy conquests, although they had not yet been driven out. Similarly, the Russians had been beaten off in northern Persia, and the Allies in the Dardanelles.

A change of the greatest importance would ensue, continued the Vorwaerts, if a strong Turkish army of invasion were to advance to the Suez canal, and capture the English fortifications in that district. Only when the Turkish arms appear to be assured of success will there be a general rising of the Muhammadan population of Egypt and northern India against British rule. Meanwhile, the German organ reminded its readers, the fighting in the Caucasus and along the Suez canal was holding up considerable forces of Russian and colonial troops respectively, which would otherwise be used to strengthen their opponents' positions in the Carpathians and in Flanders.

TRADERS BANK IN SCOTLAND PROPOSED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Allan M. Neill, S. S. C., lecturer on banking in Edinburgh University, in the course of an address said that after the war, business men in that country would have to solve new commercial and industrial problems. Scotland's material prosperity in the past was due to her old Scottish banks. The industrial system had been built up, if not wholly, at least mainly, upon credit. The existing banks gave advances against approved security, or to persons of undoubted credit, but where new industries were to be started, the success of which was problematical, the present banks could not be expected to provide money for the venture.

If such banks were required the reasonable solution seemed to him to be found in the cooperation among traders to provide the necessary capital for the floating and carrying on of particular trades, and that by means of a bank of their own. The bank would be established, not for the primary purpose of making profit for its members as a banking concern, but rather for the supplying of credit to enable traders to make a profit out of their own businesses.

TURKISH OFFICIAL VIEWS OFFERED ON POLITICAL ISSUES

Correspondent of Berlin Paper Secures Interviews With the Grand Vizier and Talaat Bey

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt has secured interviews with both the grand vizier and Talaat Bey. Prince Said Halim, whom the German journalist interviewed first, and who holds the office of imperial chancellor as well as that of grand vizier, opened the conversation by remarking that he had traveled much in Europe, and both knew and esteemed Germany. Latterly, however, Europe had become almost too American for him, a remark which caused his interviewer to marvel that an Egyptian prince should proclaim what Germany had not perceived until the outbreak of war. Proceeding to the discussion of the political situation, the grand vizier observed: The Balkans constitute the critical point. Everything depends upon how quickly the Serbian army can be overthrown. There is no danger lurking in Macedonia, and Greece is no longer dangerous: the Venizelos times have gone by.

Talaat Bey used almost the same words. I know, he said, that it is difficult for Radozlavoff to hold out against the Russophiles. Moreover, he will not embark upon an adventure until the other side plays into his hands. The moment that German and Austrian troops appear in Serbia he will be able to act more freely and boldly, and then Bulgaria will fall upon Macedonia. That will also influence Rumania in our favor. For that reason the attack upon Serbia is of supreme importance. I believe, Talaat Bey continued, you are finding things easier now in the Carpathians, so that the fighting there will not last much longer. Even if Greece should really turn upon Bulgaria, though I no longer believe she will, we should have no fear.

With regard to Turkey's reasons for entering upon the war, the minister for the interior admitted quite frankly that, after much consideration, she had joined Germany because such an alliance appeared to offer the most advantages. After the war they hoped to reorganize everything on the German pattern, and to call in many German specialists to introduce the methods in which Germany excelled. But, he added, you will recognize that we are right in wanting to do all that ourselves. We must be master in our own house. All capitulations have been rescinded. Talaat Bey denied, however, the existence of an anti-German party in Constantinople. If there had been one, he said, it was now disarmed.

AUSTRALIAN LIGHTHOUSES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The lighthouses on the Australian coast were taken over by the Commonwealth on April 1 and light dues of 8d. per ton per quarter are exigible on all oversea shipping. Several questions in connection with the matter which affect the shipping interests have been considered in shipping circles, and representations have been made to the government in relation to these. The Tasmanian treasurer, J. A. Lyons, has also conferred with the federal minister for trade and customs on the question of a differential rate for that state.

CONDITIONS ALONG AUSTRIAN BORDER BRIEFLY OUTLINED

Writer Indicates Decisive Battle May Be Fought Out on the Plains of Hungary Soon

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—There has been a pause in the violent fighting at various points in the Carpathians. The operations suddenly assumed a new character, owing to the fact that the Russians were forced to retreat beyond the region of the floods, and the Austro-Hungarian armies were able to regain some of the territory they had lost. Whether the latter have been able to entrench themselves in their positions remains to be seen. In any case, the battle that will decide the fate of Austria-Hungary, and more especially of Hungary, probably will be fought out upon the great central plain of the latter country within the next few weeks or months. The Russians have already received large reenforcements, the Germans are coming up to assist the Austrians in thousands. The circular railway in Vienna, that connects the great railway stations, is no longer open for passenger service. It was primarily built for military and strategic purposes, and is now being put to its real use. Troops arriving at the Vienna Nordbahn do not detrain in the great station where the ordinary passengers are seen, but the cattle trucks containing the soldiers are shunted to a siding, and taken over the circular railway to the western station, or to any other destination that suits the authorities.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have long planned a system of railways to meet the present emergency, or any other like it. They have had a great advantage from the first in that they have held the inner chain of communications. The line defended by the Austrians and Hungarians alone, near the river Laborcz, showed signs of weakening recently; in fact at one time the Russians had got down to the plain. Field Marshal von Hindenburg went to the spot immediately. A special train, for which the line was cleared, enabled him to pay a flying visit to the locality. He had only to pass across the short inner line, and had visited the Austrian lines and returned to his headquarters in a minimum of time. Reenforcements are being sent up to the Carpathians in the same quick manner, as a result of his visit, and the coming of spring will see active work there.

The mountains on the Bosnian-Serbian or Herzegovinan-Serbian fronts are even more difficult of negotiation in winter than the Carpathians. There are paths up the Carpathians, as a general rule, where the peasants lead their cattle to feed in the spring and summer months; in the Bosnian mountains everything is bare. They are reputed to be very inhospitable, and both Bosnia and Herzegovina are poorly populated. The earth on the hillsides, on which nothing grows but a tough sort of grass good for feeding the small mountain cattle, does not tempt even the poor inhabitants of these provinces to cultivate the land. Thus nothing is heard of conflicts upon the Bosnian-Serbian frontier. The Danube too seems impassable for the moment. The Serbs have been busy all the winter preparing for the spring campaign. They expect to be attacked by the Albanians, unless they can come to an agreement with the native tribes before the coming of spring permits the latter to pour over the hills into Serbia. Indeed the turn of the season may unchain many fresh forces.

The conditions prevailing along the third frontier, namely that between Italy and Austria, are the worst of all. Tourists never visit these parts until much later in the year, and while the ground will be practicable for troops much earlier than for tourists, it is certain that they cannot do much until the season is more advanced. It is not, however, expected that the action of Austria's enemies, who have gathered their forces and are bargaining about the share of her territory that is to fall to them, can be deferred much longer. It remains to be seen, however, what resistance Austria will still be able to make to the Russian advance. The spring means the swift moving of big armies, and in these tactics Germany and Austria-Hungary, with their splendidly organized railway systems, built only to suit military requirements, and their rivers, such as the Elbe, will have an advantage over their opponents. The progress of the latter is neither quick nor secret, for in every case long detours must be made, as the railway lines were not planned with a view to military uses, but primarily for the advantage of the merchant, and in some cases for the tourist traffic.

NAVY CONTRACTS BENEFIT BRITISH SHIPBUILDING FIRM

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON — The trading results of Messrs John I Thornycroft & Company for 1914 are by far the best in the history of the company, and furnish eloquent proof of the benefits which shipbuilding firms in the United Kingdom are obtaining from admiralty contracts.

Early last year the firm had nine ocean going destroyers in hand, and by the date of the annual meeting in May had delivered four of them, so that at the time of the August crisis, the company was in an advantageous position to cope with the resultant situation.

For the year 1914 the net profit works out at £107,600, which is very nearly double the previous highest total in 1911, and compares with a net profit of £12,900 in 1913, and £31,400 in 1912. The special reserve receives an allocation of £40,000, and £36,700 is written off "goodwill" reducing that item to £50,000. The ordinary capital gets a distribution of eight per cent, against 2½ per cent for 1913, and is ½ per cent above the previous highest declaration. Open accounts have advanced during the year from £53,000 to £127,200, while trade liabilities have decreased from £152,200 to £132,800. As an indication of increased rapidity in the output during recent months, work in progress shows a slight decline to the sum of £252,100.

The directors anticipate that the current year's operations will be well up to the standard of 1914 as the contracts at present in hand include a large amount of urgent government work.

SOUTH AFRICAN FARM SHOW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—There is every prospect of the Rand Agricultural Show this year being a success. Entries number 3064 as against 3256 last year, the decrease being in horses and produce. Cattle, sheep and home industries on the other hand, have risen considerably, and the exhibition of machinery is expected to be the finest ever brought together in South Africa.

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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

ITALY'S PART IN TRIPLE ALLIANCE GIVEN IN RECORD

Historian Publishes Document in Italian Journal Showing Extremely Delicate Position of Rome in European Affairs

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The well known historian, Prof. Pio Molaioni has recently published in the Giornale d' Italia an interesting document found in the archives of Cardinal Agliardi. It will be remembered that one of the main objectives of Vatican policy from 1888 to 1898 was to prevent the renewal of the triple alliance and thus to bring about the isolation of Italy. The accomplishment of this end would have placed that country in the position of not being able to withstand any power which might demand the restitution of Rome to the Pope. Accordingly Cardinal Agliardi and Galimberti were sent as papal nunci to Munich and Vienna to study the situation, and to use their influence so as to exclude Italy from the triple alliance. The document in question, which Professor Molaioni considers to have been written about 1890, during Cardinal Agliardi's residence at Munich, is a report upon the triple alliance and its functions from the Austro-German point of view, written in answer to a letter of Cardinal Rampolla giving him secret instructions. It is worthy of note that the same instructions were sent to Galimberti and that, though the text of the answer is not actually known, the views expressed by the papal nuncius in Vienna coincided with those of Agliardi.

Significant Dates

The report is preceded by a "Fragment of Contemporary History" containing a few significant dates which trace in a remarkably clear way the causes that led up to the triple alliance. In the light of recent events the facts summarized by Agliardi assume a new value in relation to the present war. I quote them in full:

1862. After being ambassador at St. Petersburg and Paris, Bismarck, having become prime minister of Prussia, makes a secret treaty with Russia in order to help her crush the Polish revolution. Hence Russia's benevolence towards Prussia.

1866. Russia accordingly allows Prussia to annex Schleswig-Holstein and to beat Austria at Sadowa.

1870. Russia allows also the Franco-Prussian war and supports it morally and diplomatically: In the preliminaries of peace subscribed in February 1871, William I. recognizes this fact in a telegram to Emperor Alexander.

1875. Prussia, at the instigation of Moltke, who foresaw that a further war had become necessary and that by putting it off it would cost more life and more money, wishing to declare war again against France, Russia notifies France by means of General Lefio' and shows that she will not permit it. Thence the beginning of the antagonism between Russia and Prussia.

1878. Prussia revenges herself on Russia by taking from her, by the treaty of Berlin, all the advantages gained by that of St. Stefano and giving Austria Bosnia and Herzegovina. Anger of Russia.

1879. Treaty of alliance between Germany and Austria.

1882. Italy enters into the alliance.

1887. The alliance is renewed until 1892.

The Report

The report immediately follows and is headed: "Considerations on the triple alliance from the Austro-German point of view." I quote some of the most interesting passages.

"This alliance was conceived and concluded with the double purpose of preserving European peace and of better safeguarding each state from possible and probable enemy attacks.

"The need for the maintenance of peace arises from the immediate evidence of the dangers and of the losses that a war under such conditions would present. When one thinks that, if it were to break out, it would necessarily be an European one, and that on the one side Germany can put 1,500,000 men in the field, in 1890, Austro-Hungary nearly as many, and Italy at least 500,000; while on the other, both France and Russia can dispose of an army of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000, it is easily understood how reluctant one is to begin such a gigantic struggle when one realizes the colossal damages which, both economically and morally, it must cause whether the result be favorable or unfavorable.

"It is the fear of assuming an enormous responsibility, it is the common sense that still rules in Europe, that must, necessarily, cause one to prefer the quiet of peace, even though at some inconvenience, to the immeasurable horrors of a conflict with the hope of obtaining some benefit. At any rate, the fact that it has been possible to keep peace for 12 years by twice renewing this alliance, notwithstanding certain grave difficulties which have arisen and might have provoked a conflagration, is a guarantee that the third stipulation will have the same pacifying results."

Dual Alliance

This subtle observation might have been written a year ago and affords a striking proof of the importance of the rôle played by Italy in the maintenance of European peace. The report goes on to point out how, while Austria and Germany have no desire for territorial aggrandizement, France is waiting for the moment to revenge herself, and Russia is constantly arming and strengthening her contingents on the Austrian frontiers, so as to strike down toward Constantinople. Accordingly, "the duty of self-preservation and self-defense oblige Germany and Austria-Hungary to place their armies in such a condition as to be able to meet any eventuality." Hence they have thrown in their lot together against a probable alliance between France and Russia. It was natural, therefore, that to increase their chances of victory, they should have tried to find a power that might "give them a valuable help in the decisive moment," in exchange for some advantage that might accrue to her from the alliance. Italy was that power, for says Agliardi, "Italy is a young nation and has a good army; being young, it likes daring enterprises and can easily take part in this with half a million men. . . . On the other hand, she has need of uniting herself to some great power to increase her safety. . . . Italy cannot remain an indifferent spectator to other people's quarrels if these touch her closely. If therefore, the alliance, Austria-Germany-Italy, did not exist, then there would be one of Russia-Italy-France. . . . The entry of Italy in the present triple alliance is of positive advantage to the two northern empires and at the same time is necessary to their existence, for otherwise they would find this same force later at the disposition of France and Russia."

The report concludes by showing how the isolation of Italy advocated by the Vatican not only could not become an accomplished fact, but would in no wise alter for the better the status quo or restore the temporal power to the Pope, there being no power sufficiently interested in Italian affairs to force Italy to do so. "Even without the league of the two empires, the Pontiff would find himself in the identical condition of before, to which they could neither add nor take away, just like all other states of the world whether allied or not allied."

This document not only proves in a conclusive and luminous manner the nature and the functions of the triple alliance, but reveals Italy's extremely delicate position in Europe. Acting as a wedge between the triple alliance and the triple entente, it was impossible for her to break with her allies, without incurring the risk of being destroyed, or of provoking a European conflagration. From this it will also appear that her declaration of neutrality at the outset of the present war was no mere unconsidered act. Though openly condemning the policy of her allies by refusing to support them, Italy cannot depart from neutrality until some definite act on the part of Austria or Germany menaces her vital interests. This is the main consideration that is determining Italy's course of action.

LABOR DISPUTE IN AUSTRALIAN COURT OF ARBITRATION

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Australia—The dispute between the Australian Workers Union and others, and Messrs. Vestry Brothers which came before the Commonwealth arbitration and conciliation court, was the first dispute from the Northern Territory to come before the court, and the judgment was given by Justice Powers, deputy president. It will not be necessary to deal at length with the case, beyond stating that Messrs. Vestry Brothers were erecting big meat works at Darwin, and had engaged men in Sydney under written agreements to carry out their work at reasonable rates of wages at Darwin. When, however, the men reached Darwin, they declined to be bound to their agreement, and demanded to be paid at the rates ruling in the Territory.

The judge went into the case from all its aspects, he declared that the firm concerned had secured considerable concessions from the government, and he did not see why they should not pay the recognized minimum wage for Australia, taken on the sum thought necessary to keep a married couple with a small family in reasonable comfort.

The deputy president continued: "The dispute is the first that has been submitted to this court from the Territory, and I find great difficulty in fixing wages and hours for men in a part of the Commonwealth where the prices of the necessaries of life, and the conditions of life are so different from those in any other part of the Commonwealth. I regard this award as being purely a temporary one, and if the firm carries out its intentions of importing goods to a large extent from England, the cost of living may be reduced, and the award can then be reviewed. After going carefully into the evidence I propose to fix an hourly rate which will guarantee to a laborer, after deducting broken time, a weekly wage of £3.13.0. I estimate broken time will not exceed more than 5 per cent of the time worked. The hourly wage will be 1s. 9d. per hour, or a minimum of £3.17.0 per week, when full time is worked."

The minimum wage having been decided, the judge then fixed the wage for skilled laborers, which he ruled at 1s. 10d. per hour, he decided wages in different grades varying between 2s. 4d. and 1s. 10d. per hour, the hours worked were to be 44 a week, and the request that the hours might be from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 6 p. m. was refused. The award was to hold good for six months.

(Copyright by Sport and General)

M. Ribot, the French minister of finance, leaving the treasury in London

SHAKESPEARE'S PATRIOTISM TOPIC IN BRITISH CAPITAL

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, high commissioner for New Zealand, presided lately at the Shakespeare dinner of the Atlantic Union held at the Holborn restaurant, those present including Sir Sidney Lee, Lieut.-Col. Reay, Capt. Muirhead Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, Maj. Williams (Canada), Robert Russell (South Africa), and Driffield Hawkin (hon. secretary).

In proposing the toast of "The Immortal Memory of Shakespeare," Sir Sidney Lee said that their imperial repute lay under an incalculable debt to the great poet, and it was well to keep their indebtedness to Shakespeare prominently before them in the present time. What was the patriotic policy, what was the advice that Shakespeare offered to all patriots? The Shakespearean drama enjoined those who loved their country wisely to neglect no opportunity of resisting aggression. It bade all Englishmen to remember that the safety and prosperity of their nation depended on the command of the sea. Shakespeare bade them hold firm in their memory the dear people who had made a reputation for their country throughout the world. The political, social, and physical conditions of the country had altered a great deal since Shakespeare lived. England had ceased to be an island power and had become a world-wide power. Personal monarchy had been superseded by constitutional monarchy, and personal liberty had grown from a phrase into a tangible possession. Social responsibilities were acknowledged widely enough to have smoothed away most of the sundering of the lines of rank and wealth. But the dramatist's sage and sober idea of patriotism had lost little of its pristine vitality.

FRENCH TRADE WARNING GIVEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps looks upon that part of Herr Ballin's famous press interview which touched on German economic development, as a warning to France to make the most of her present opportunity for increasing her foreign trade. "We have," said Herr Ballin, "signed a contract for seven new steamers of 17,000 tons each, for the United States and South American line running via the Panama canal."

This may be a bluff, remarks the Temps, but yet it may not, and it behooves France to realize that where the Germans had established themselves before the war, there they will be again as soon as peace is declared. The Temps quotes the opinion of a diplomatist, a friend and an admirer of France, but not blind to her shortcomings in the matter of foreign trade expansion. His country, he said, was naturally inclined to favor French products, but it was for France to take the necessary steps to insure the development of her export trade, and so long as her capacities in this direction were limited, there was nothing to prevent her being ousted by competitors.

SWISS PROFESSORS' MANIFESTO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEUCHATEL, Switzerland—A number of professors of the University of Neuchatel have protested against the manifesto issued recently by a number of their colleagues in other universities of Switzerland, urging that a neutrality involving abstention from all judgment until "historic truth" regarding the war became known, should be maintained by the intellectual classes of the country. The Neuchatel professors, as well as the canton generally, are of the opinion that, though neutrality should be maintained, they cannot agree to the repression of all expressions of sympathy or of indignation in a war which has witnessed such an abuse of power as the violation of Belgium.

M. RIBOT CALLS ON BRITISH LEADER

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In accordance with the arrangement which, it is understood, was made at the time of the conference of the finance ministers in Paris, that, as occasion demanded, the ministers of the allied countries should meet and exchange views, M. Ribot crossed the Channel recently for the purpose of visiting Mr. Lloyd George. After having interviewed the chancellor of the exchequer at the treasury, the French minister of finance lunched with the prime minister, and afterward visited Sir Edward Grey at the foreign office, accompanied by the French ambassador.

SPEECH DAY AT FARM COLLEGE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—The Roseworthy Agricultural College, South Australia's chief agricultural training institution, is admittedly one of the foremost of its kind in the Commonwealth. The leading position which South Australia holds in the practise of agriculture is due in a large measure to the experiments conducted on the college farm, and the policy adopted in the tuition of students received high praise from the Scottish agricultural commission which toured Australia in 1910-11.

The annual speech day of the college was celebrated recently, among the large gathering present being the minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. Pascoe, M. L. C., and the director of agriculture, Professor Perkins. The report of the principal of the college, W. J. Colebatch, B. Sc., M. R. C. V. S., showed that the total number of students enrolled since the establishment of the college was 610, and of these 228 had been awarded college diplomas. Roseworthy College graduates had, he stated, made a name for themselves in all branches of rural industry, as well as in other walks of life. This was in a large measure due to the system of education in vogue, which enabled young men to be educated in the art as well as the science of farming. Incidentally, Mr. Colebatch remarked that a member of the staff, two senior students, and a large number of the old scholars had responded to the empire's call to arms.

The minister of agriculture expressed the satisfaction of the government with the work done at the college. The state, he said, had every reason to be proud of Roseworthy College.

LONDON RED CROSS 12 DAYS' SALE CLOSES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The sale for the benefit of the Red Cross societies which has been held on 12 consecutive days at Christie's closed with a remarkable offer made to John S. Sargent, R. A., by Sir Hugh Lane. The proposal was that £10,000 should be put into the war funds, in return for a portrait of a nominated sitter, and Mr. Sargent, who has already contributed two frames to the sale for which he is to make black and white portraits, did not refuse. A condition was attached to the offer by Sir Hugh Lane who said that he was willing to withdraw it should any higher bid be made for sittings to Mr. Sargent.

The close of the sale was marked by a speech by Mr. Hannen, who thanked the committee of the war funds for the recognition which they had paid to Christie's for services which, he said, any one with a similar opportunity would have given. The sale of the catalogues, the cost of which had been borne by Messrs. Christie, had brought in the sum of £407, bringing the total for the 1880 lots to £38,103. 16s. To this sum must be added Sir Hugh Lane's £10,000 for the Sargent portrait, which made a grand total of £48,103 16s. The societies which will be benefited by this sum are the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance societies.

POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIANS LANDING IN BULGARIA SEEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ROME, Italy—It is stated in Rome that Russia has requested the Bulgarian government to permit the disembarkation of Russian troops at the port of Burghas, in order that they may advance across Bulgarian territory against Adrianople and Constantinople. According to other information received at the foreign embassies, Russia only desires to use the port as a base for supplies. This report has also been circulated in Sofia. There is no official confirmation of the news, but in diplomatic circles in Rome it is not regarded as improbable, and it is held that the consequences of the move would be of the greatest political importance. The cooperation of the 250,000 Russians concentrated at Odessa is considered to be of vital importance to the success of the Allies.

With regard to the important question as to whether Bulgaria will permit the passage of Russian troops through her territory, a high authority in Rome recently stated that there were strong indications that Bulgaria would unite with the allied powers as soon as the fall of Constantinople appeared more probable. German and Turkish sympathizers in the Bulgarian capital, whose influence was still very strong, would undoubtedly offer vigorous opposition, but it was pointed out that in consequence of the heavy damage suffered by the Goeben and the Breslau, Russia virtually had complete control of the Black sea. Russian troops could, therefore, effect a landing at Burghas or Varna by force. It is not known whether these ports were mined at the beginning of the war.

It must not be forgotten that while there are in Sofia certain political circles in sympathy with the central monarchies, the great mass of the people is friendly toward Russia, and where one politician can be heard openly expressing sympathy for Austria, thousands of the people freely declare that no Bulgarian gun shall be turned upon Russian troops. For these reasons it is considered in Rome that if Russia desires to pass through Bulgaria, she will be able to do so.

GERMAN-ENGLISH PLAN PROPOSED BY HERR HARDEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr Maximilian Harden has discussed in the Zukunft the question of a possible understanding between Germany and England. The submarine, he contended, had put an end to naval rivalry, and the war had proved that England could no longer rely upon her insular position for her protection. It had been Bismarck's view that English politics required a strong, friendly, continental power with many battalions for their support, and, in Herr Harden's opinion, Great Britain today needed some one to guarantee her hold on her vast possessions.

England and Germany, he proceeded, were equally virile; the economic life, manliness, and reproductive power of the two peoples were unrivaled, and they both had need of one another. Britain needed Germany as a purveyor and purchaser of goods, as a North sea neighbor, as a warrior-nation, alliance with whom would enable her to hold France and Russia in check. The dismemberment of Germany would result in a combination of the Mediterranean powers to wrest from England her position in that sea, while the prospect of securing India might tempt Japan to appear on European battlefields.

On the other hand, it was not Egypt or India, Gibraltar or Capetown that Germany needed or desired; but coaling stations, cable rights, rights of exchange, and so forth. England, therefore, could have the guarantee of Germany's support, if she were willing on her part to give the latter guarantees of equal value and importance.

OPPORTUNITY FOR IRISH INDUSTRIES SHOWN IN DUBLIN

Discussion Given on Financial Aspect of Trade Between the United Kingdom and Germany

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—An interesting address on "Ireland's Industrial Opportunities" was delivered by George Fletcher, M. R. T. A., assistant secretary in respect of technical instruction in the department of agriculture, under the auspices of the Insurance Institute of Ireland. Mr. McConnell, presiding, explained that the insurance man has exceptional opportunities for observing the financial and commercial indications in the country.

Mr. Fletcher discussed the financial aspect of the trade between the United Kingdom and Germany. In 1912, he said, the imports of manufactures from Germany amounted to some £49,000,000. The corresponding exports to Germany were about £30,000,000—a difference of £19,000,000. Some 40 per cent of Germany's total export trade was to countries now at war with her, and the stoppage of the supplies of raw materials was also affecting her. However quickly Germany might recover, a great redistribution of trade would be inevitable. Ireland had now a great opportunity for starting new industries and for further developing those in existence.

Mr. Fletcher compared the educational systems of England and Germany, as regards technical instruction, bestowing great praise on the latter. Education, in fact, he pointed out, was the question which underlay all others and he doubted whether any country could show a progress in technical education so encouraging, or so immense, as that which characterized the last 15 years in Ireland, yet their organization of education was lamentably deficient and was a problem that called for concentrated and united effort. He spoke in a very encouraging tone of the future of Irish industries.

The Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M. P., proposed a resolution to the effect that in view of the importance to the whole community of the development of Ireland's resources and the present exceptional opportunities for securing new markets, manufacturers, industrial associations, chambers of commerce and all engaged in industrial concerns, are urged to use every effort to seize the opportunities now offered for extending Ireland's trade and commerce.

Sir H. Plunkett seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech said he hoped that one of the chief results of the war would be that many of their prejudices would be scrapped and forgotten. It was certain that tens and hundreds of thousands who had gone to fight their battles abroad would return with a far wider outlook, and things which looked so large and difficult now, would be of little account. He believed they would have a new perspective and would all feel that if they were to enjoy the blessings for which they had fought they would have to work harder than ever for the development of the resources of the country.

Sir Nugent Everard, Sir Stanley Harrington of Cork, Mr. Cruise, and Mr. Kinnear also spoke in support of Mr. Russell's resolution.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN IN BRITAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Fabian Women's Group held in the Fabian hall recently, on the subject of war service for women, with the view to opening up new industries to women, the following resolution was carried: "This meeting considers that means should be taken to see that women are allowed full entrance to every trade suitable for them, that adequate training should be provided, and that everything possible should be done by means of education, trade union organization, and government supervision to guarantee that women should not be used as blacklegs, but should receive equal pay for equal work." Among the societies represented were the Women's Industrial Council, United Suffragists, National Political League, the National Union of Women Workers and the National Women's Labor League.

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LABOR PARTY IN BRITAIN ISSUES PEACE MANIFESTO

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—In a manifesto issued lately the Independent Labor party say:

The diplomats made the war, the peoples must have a voice in the peace. The conflict, costly and terrific as it is, will not necessarily of itself settle very much. It may determine which nation has the biggest guns or the deadliest shrapnel, but it does not follow that it will solve, on any basis of equity, the questions of nationality, militarism, trade, and other matters which are, or are supposed to be, involved in this struggle. Only foresight and reason can adjust these questions in the interests of enduring peace and the moral and economic development of Europe.

Hence the Labor and Socialist forces in all the belligerent countries should press their governments to disclose, not in vague, meaningless generalities, but in clear and specific terms, what they are fighting for, and on this information it would be possible to take national and international action, with a view to reaching a settlement, with the largest possible measure of equity and the least possible loss of life.

There are obligations to be met, not least in regard to Belgium, but the aim and purpose of the governments, the point at which they would be satisfied, should be frankly stated, for an open declaration might help to remove error and fear and save hundreds of thousands of lives.

NEUTRALITY OF SPAIN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The Temps reports that M. Garcia Prieto, former minister of foreign affairs, has stated to the Imparcial that the future of Spain depended on the quality of her neutrality. The country had, for years, been made to suffer from the devastations of war, and it was now necessary for its welfare that it should enjoy a lasting peace, in order that it might again take the position which it formerly held among nations. Throughout the country, the attitude of neutrality adopted by the government had been welcomed, since it enabled Spain to preserve friendly relations with all the powers. The Tangier conventions of 1904-1905-1907-1912 had established the position of Spain in the Mediterranean, and any change in the national policy would be viewed with disfavor by the people.

NEW TASMANIA INDUSTRY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—An effort is being made to establish a new industry in Tasmania, in billiard table manufacture. A Hobart firm have completed their first table to the order of Midwood's athletic rooms, where it is now on trial.

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SAINT-GAUDENS STUDIOS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Summer Workshop of Sculptor in Cornish, N. H., Turned Into Museum, Ultimately to Be Training Place for Artists

Motorists and other visitors to Cornish, N. H., this summer will find that the studios of the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, to which admission has been granted to all who cared to enter during the past one or two summers, have now been formally thrown open to the public. And they will learn that it is the intention of Mrs. Saint-Gaudens and her son, Homer Saint-Gaudens, to lend to these studios somewhat of the character of a permanent museum in honor of the famous sculptor.

This intention is of great interest in that it will make possible an intimate glimpse into the workshop of a great artist that will be much appreciated by all who know and love his work. But it gains added interest when it is known that Mrs. Saint-Gaudens hopes that this may prove an example, whereby the homes and workshops of other great Americans may be retained for posterity. In Europe there are many such memorials, as every tourist has learned to his pleasure and profit. In this country there are but few.

The plan now contemplated by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens and her son looks to the conversion of the sculptor's estate into a fund for the permanent maintenance of his studio and possibly his home at Cornish as a public museum. The present collection of casts of his famous works already there will be completed and the caretakers installed.

It is also planned that the income from the estate will make it possible for a number of deserving young sculptors of limited means to live, study and work in Cornish each year without expense to them. To carry out this project a committee of five is to be appointed, of which Homer Saint-Gaudens will probably be one. Although this may not be put into operation in the immediate future, Mrs. Saint-Gaudens has already invited one or two young men to live and work in the Cornish studios.

Loan Exhibit at First

Oddly enough, the idea of establishing a memorial of this kind seems to have formulated itself automatically. Soon after the passing on of Saint-Gaudens a loan exhibition of his works was opened in one of the great cities. Other cities immediately demanded the exhibition, and when the owners of the various pieces found that there was every prospect of being deprived of them for four or five years, it was found best to have replicas made and the originals returned. When this exhibition finally closed, the casts were brought to Cornish and installed in the studios, where they attracted much attention from visitors. Thus the museum plan was initiated.

Saint-Gaudens had two studios, one in an old barn converted to his purposes and another much larger and more modern in appearance, in which his assistants worked. In both of these are placed many replicas of his work, including full-sized plaster casts and reductions of such figures as the Victory of the Sherman statue in New York, the standing Lincoln in Chicago, that in Rock Creek park, Washington, Phillips Brooks in Boston and others. Other casts are being added as rapidly as may be, and it is expected that these will eventually be replaced by bronze figures.

Room Kept Intact

The smaller studio, in which Saint-Gaudens himself worked, will remain just as he left it. His tools and the various incunabula of his trade have all been retained and will remain there for long to come. It will be perhaps rather surprising, however, to many to find there none of the little tentative, half-serious bits of work that usually make the studios of artists of peculiar interest. Naturally, one might suppose that Saint-Gaudens used spare hours in modeling small figures and making sketches for his own amusement, and there would have been left in his workshop half-finished bits of this character.

But as a matter of fact he found no time for such work, though it was always one of his desires, we are told, to find recreation in this way. His ambition was to model ideal figures. But from the moment that his statue of Farragut was made and received with acclaim, some five years after the completion of his studies, commissions poured in upon him faster than he could fill them. Indeed, he was usually behind in his work for that reason and during all the years that followed had not a spare hour to model the figures that he himself had dreamed of producing.

Only one sketch model of a piece of work contemplated but never carried to execution remained in the studio, the designs for the two groups of figures originally intended for the Boston public library. These have since been purchased by Charles L. Freer and are to be placed eventually in the Freer gallery in Washington.

HARVARD LAW STUDENTS DINE

Judge Charles M. Hough of the United States district court for the southern district of New York was a speaker last night before 150 members of the graduating class of Harvard law school at an informal dinner at the Boston City Club. Oliver Wolcott presided. Other addresses were given by Prof. Joseph Henry Beale '87, Prof. E. H. Warren, Prof. Felix Frankfurter, Prof. Samuel Williston and Prof. Roscoe Pound, all of the Harvard law school.

NEW YORK ART EXHIBITIONS AND GALLERY NEWS

Students' Work Shown at School of Applied Design for Women Indicates Trade's Need of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK—The annual exhibition of students' work at the New York School of Applied Design for Women is of such quantity and quality as to call renewed attention to the valuable services of this institution, now in its thirteenth year.

The exhibition fills snugly the walls of the classrooms on four floors of the building and represents an enrolment of about 700 students and 16 general courses of instruction.

The primary object of the school is to train women to earn their living by ornamental designing in the applied arts and in manufactures. This covers such articles as wall papers, textiles, book covers, furniture and stained glass. There is also a course in architectural draughtsmanship and interior decoration and one in illustration. Students are assisted in securing positions and in the sale of work done in the course of study. Cash prizes that this year totaled $800, besides half a dozen scholarships, are awarded for the work now being shown.

The value of the school is further indicated by the fact that it has on file more applications for designers than it is able to fill. It is quite amazing in what diverse fields of industry the art of design has come to play an important role. In such as the manufacture of textiles it plays an obvious and all-important role and one has but to think of the single item of labels to see how far-reaching are the opportunities for workers and what an incalculable influence they may have on public taste. A soap box well designed may be a thing of much beauty and though we pause over it only a second it will have left its stimulating impression and quite likely have played its part in deciding our purchase.

Thus trade seeks the service of art and profits thereby. Teh advance in artistic standards of ornament as applied to commercial products has within the past 20 years been great indeed. It has especially affected the label, the container and the advertising booklet. The textile industry has been immensely influenced by it and it is even beginning to reach that final stronghold of bad taste, the billboard.

The present exhibition makes us realize afresh that art is not all impressionism but is long, painstaking and exacting. Ornamental design especially still rests secure on its foundation of established styles and traditions. New and fresher influences are at work, it is true, though they are not greatly in evidence here. The school evidently clings to the idea that a thorough knowledge of the best that has been done in the past is not a bad foundation on which to build a producing career, whatever its special character.

Some highly original and effective work is shown in the department of illustrative advertising and poster designing, perhaps because here there is greater opportunity for the free play of the imagination than in such equally important but more circumscribed work as the planning of interior decorations for a restaurant. Some work of excellent quality is also shown by the classes devoted to the conventionalism of flower forms. It would seem that for a great deal of this material a ready market should be waiting, so well does it compare with much of the best already in use by manufacturers.

Mielatz Etchings of New York

Etchings of Charles F. W. Mielatz are on exhibition at the Stollberg galleries and one sees old friends among them and makes some new ones with pleasure. Mr. Mielatz has been making most admirable records of its vanishing landmarks during all that time, sallying forth into other fields as the inspiration seized him and doing always something distinctive and fine there. He gives no evidence of being a rapid worker. These plates are lovingly wrought and inspired by a genuine devotion.

It is by his New York series that this etcher will always be best known. They give sympathetic interpretation of a city that already is virtually out of existence. New York has saved the Jumel mansion and Fraunces Tavern, but gone within the last dozen years are such distinctive architectural landmarks as the old State street row of Georgian dwellings, the Egyptian Tombs, the Greek Astor House and a score of others. The buildings on Manhattan island that are more than a century old could almost be counted on the fingers and of the original New Amsterdam not one Dutch brick remains upon another. Even the existence of a "Dutch influence" in the architecture of our oldest remaining buildings is doubtful.

But Mielatz does something more than make accurate record of the city's odd corners. He finds beauty where the rest of us do not even think to look for it. And he makes us feel it. We feel with him, too, some of the splendor of the new city's shattering vitality and growth, that unprecedented tide of building that has engulfed an older city, and he gives us, almost with tenderness, the pathos of this engulfment by his towering backgrounds of irresistible stone and steel.

A sentimental antiquarian and an artist of distinction is this pictorial historian of the metropolis and one we are learning to prize increasingly.

Solving a Traffic Problem

The results of the Municipal Art Society's most recent competition will be on view in connection with the society's exhibition in the National Arts Club all next week. The competition was for an architectural solution of the problem of traffic congestion at the intersection of a new York avenue and a street. The solution would not necessarily apply only to New York, of course, but the conditions are those especially characteristic of New York, the street having surface cars, the avenue having none but with double the traffic of the street. The 13 judges include the mayor and several other city officials. Three cash prizes, totaling $600, have been competed for.

Traffic congestion of this sort is especially acute at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, and numerous solutions have been offered during recent years without seeming to meet the difficulty completely. The society is thus securing a symposium of carefully wrought ideas from those best fitted to aid, to meet an existing and immediately pressing situation.

Exhibition of Miniatures

The annual exhibition of the American School of Miniature Painting is to be held on the afternoons of May 27, 28 and 29 at 96 Fifth avenue. Besides the work done in the classes the exhibition will include work of the instructors, Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Elsie Dodge Pattee and Mabel R. Welch.

Byzantine Art

About 800 specimens of painting and handicraft illustrating Byzantine art and collected chiefly in Greece by Halvor Bagge during the past 15 years, are on exhibition and sale at the Ehrich galleries.

Byzantine art is that inspired by Christianity in and around the ancient city of Byzantium, now Constantinople, during the six or seven centuries preceding the capture of the ancient capital by the Turks in the fifteenth century. It is distinguished from the Roman art of the same period by some of the same characteristics as the Greek church is distinguished from the Roman—by an infusion of Oriental and of Greek influence. A profound ecclesiastical impulse dominates both these branches of early Christian art and is especially apparent in the severe formalism that governs the treatment of religious figures.

The naive stiffness of these figures we are apt to lay to the technical deficiencies of the artists. Yet it is in sharp contrast with naturalistic Greek art both of a much earlier time and of that period. Evidently, then, the rather childish formalism of this early Christian art was a mere convention, accepted in reverent spirit and perpetuated by an impulse to give the things of religion a distinctive character and dignity. Today we may, if we dare, call this art expression crude, but we cannot escape its worshipful adoration of Christianity.

There are about 130 religious paintings in the Bagge collection and they represent the full period of later Byzantine art; that is, from about 800 A. D., when the religious picture was restored to favor after the furious attacks on their use and their widespread destruction in the eighth century, until the fall of Constantinople. To us of today their most interesting characteristic is their decorative quality. More and more emphasis is recently being placed on decorative values in painting; that is to say, on the pattern of a painting as distinguished from its subject treatment. In this light we may study the Byzantine works with much profit. They are wonderful indeed.

Their state of preservation is also in many cases remarkable. A thousand years has not served to dim the freshness and gaiety of these clear, bright pigments. Even the frames seem in some cases to belong to the period and even to have been made when the picture was first painted. They are worth study on their own account.

The colection includes, besides these triptyches and eikons—this latter the parent of the Russian icon, which began about the time its Byzantine progenitor ceased—20 illuminated manuscripts, a collection of Byzantine coins, numerous woven fabrics and embroideries and a quite wonderful miscellany of carvings, jewelry, glass bottles and enamels. The exquisite fineness of the workmanship is amazing. Such delicate silver filigree as one finds in a pair of heavy earrings, for example, is not excelled today. And the fabrics are of great beauty. It is interesting to find among them several with patterns obviously Persian, one of many direct evidences that much of Byzantine beauty has pure Oriental parentage.

Fehrer Portrait Studies

Oscar Fehrer, whose adopted home is New York, is exhibiting several recent portrait studies at the Braus downtown galleries. Mr. Fehrer has feeling for vibrant decorative color and while he takes no technical liberties with faces, modelling them carefully in the accepted mode, he gives them backgrounds drawn with rows or blocks of brisk, diagonal brush strokes that look not like an affected mannerism but like an unstilted and direct way of getting a certain clean crispness of color that is relief for the face without differing greatly from it in value. In "The Yellow Hat" the background so treated is a bit of orchard with its spots of sunlight and sharp shadow that fairly vibrate. Mr. Fehrer is not too deeply occupied with his skill in painting unconventional backgrounds and hair and fabrics to lose feeling for character. His women are interpreted with tenderness and sentiment.

English Sporting Prints

A new assemblage of old sporting prints fills the wall of the Kennedy gallery. The presence of some of these mellow-toned points on certain rooms is an English tradition as inviolable as English traditions can be. So firmly established is their acceptance there that the war has released almost none to the American market.

In most American homes an English sporting print, however excellent it might be as a wall decoration, would appear an affectation. The subject bears no relation to the lives of most of us. But it has its place among us. There are types of homes where the English traditions of country life are upheld, that fitly house their old English lithographs or engravings of red-coated fox hunters, of hounds and horses, the ring and the pit. It is interesting at least to study their quality and entertaining to visualize through them a type of recreation that to the majority of us grows more and more remote.

CHICAGO'S ART GALLERIES AND THEIR EXHIBITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The best show in years is the verdict on the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of water colors, pastels and miniatures now open at the Art Institute to continue until the thirteenth of next month. A large collection has been sent from the New York Water Color Society, a "rotary exhibition," another gallery has been devoted to an exhibition of nine of Chicago's prominent artists, in a room decorated for the occasion, and several other galleries present the rotary exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists, at home for a month before starting on a tour of cities of the middle West. There are 478 pieces in the five galleries of water colors.

The hand of woman is noticeable in these water colors and pastels far more than in the oils, affecting the general character of the exhibition. Out of the 237 exhibitors, a count reveals that 104 at least are women. They have been willing to be a little less serious at times than their masculine companions. Now and then some have wandered into fairyland for their themes. The interest of the entire exhibition is maintained by variety, while a dispiriting note often encountered in oils is lacking.

The miniatures should not be forgotten, they are so charming. Three large and several smaller cases of these are hung. Besides the usual idealized portraits are several dainty still lifes.

A tour of the galleries in the American exhibition reveals many attention-fixing pictures. Harold B. Warren has caught a view, "Above St. Nicholas," limning the immensity of the peaks. "Autumn Evening" of William J. Kaula gives the peaceful quiet of a day late in the fall, garbed in autumn's wonderful tints.

Flowers are always to be found where water colors are shown and here many varieties bloom in several manners. The pastels of Laura Coombs Hills are especially pleasing in their freshness. Her larkspur and white phlox could have come right from the garden after a rain. More softened and sumptuous are the stately blossoms of Florence O. Williams, who gives a delightful vision in "Fragrance."

The splendid formlessness of the breaking surge shows forth itself in the waves of Charles H. Woodbury. In the first wave the tale of its ominous slumbering power creeping upward is well told.

"Kingston Harbor" and "Culebra Cut" are not so convincing, as pictures of realities. Rather they seem gathered from the realms of fancy in their mystical hazy tints.

Seven portraits of our friends, the wild birds, are contributed by Charles Emile Heil and from these likenesses no one could mistake flicker, tree sparrow, chickadee, blue jay, kinglet or black-poll warbler. Careful and beautiful work has been bestowed on these little pictures.

The tourist is led off the beaten trail into the realm of elfland by Nelly Littlehale Umbstaetter. The "Wood Road to Elfland" is a mightly forest and the houses that grow amidst these towering trunks look curiously like men's faces. Quaint, dainty and colorful are the "Heights of Elfland." She would also take us to the "Edge of Dreamland" and there show us a darkness not foreboding and a promise of new light beyond the cloaking trees.

Massive and darkling is the "Dolomites, Cortina," by Martha Sillsbee, a sweeping mist swinging down across the ponderous mountains close upon the town. Through the troubled clouds the sun breaks through a rift and brightens a bit of green on the edge of the clustered city at the peak's base.

From the promised tempest of this scene it is but hailing distance, as the galleries go, to Arizona's "Painted Desert" as Albert L. Groll sets it down. Wonderful salmon tints in the foreground and many another shade leading up to the castellated ridges of the distance proclaim the desert's name well chosen. Quiet of another kind is found in A. H. Annan's "At the Cross Roads." The desert, for all its stillness, did not seem to be quiet, its color was so vibrant. In the succeeding scene the dusk is rapidly falling but still you can see far off into the distance and the little house half-hidden by the rise "seems asleep." Paula Himmelsbach Balano's painting of "Afterglow on the Parthenon" brings out the majesty of that great ruin.

The pastels of Alice Helm French prove highly entertaining. Among the many winter scenes hers hold high rank. There is a delicacy and familiar touch about her "Bridge on the Old Campus" that makes friends for her at once. The tattered remnants of circus bills on the side of the barn, tormented by the elements but still clinging in a shadow of their redness, add a convincing touch. Her portrait of a boy is well done.

"In Lone Dunleary," which Sydney R. Burleigh presents, we see a soft green hillside running up to a solitary house near its top, and back across this billows out a long plume of decorative cloud.

Helen Beatrice Slutz contributes a living, characteristic portrait in pastel of a baby, and Harry Arnold a pleasant scene "In the Orchard." C. H. Freeman's "Lucille" is a striking portrait.

"Evening," a form just arisen from the darkling waters, casting a shadow at her feet, while beyond the sunset's glowing light is still on the sea, possesses unusual grace and languorous charm. A veil wrapped close about her by the evening breeze, is wafted out to curtain the world in night, the woman heavy eyed. This is a pastel by G. R. Barnes, Jr. Several decorative pictures are hung by Gordon Ertz.

Of all the pastels none are more engaging than Birge Harrison's "The Red Barn" and "The Hillcrest Farm." They are simple glimpses of the country and powerful in their simplicity and truthfulness. The red barn stands beside a winding road. It is winter and puddles are in the wagon ruts. Beyond, the hills fade into each other and farther still, into the sky. The hillcrest farm lies on top of the ridge. It has been snowing several days and the mounting footprints look a couple of days old. Those prints in the snow starting where the picture takes up the scene and losing themselves on the way to the little house have a story in them.

An entertaining view of the new season's coming is afforded in Edward Dufner's pastoral canvas, "Spring Evening," showing a shepherd girl and her sheep. Walter L. Palmer uses his colors just when the sun is casting an amber glow across the white fields, half turning the brook into gold.

CHILDREN'S ART MUSEUM PLANS GOING FORWARD

One of the children's heads of the Italian renaissance period chosen as outside embellishment for the proposed Children's Museum of Art, has been done in marble by Chester Beach, and is now on view in the print department at the Museum of Fine Arts. Plans for the museum are going ahead, and a new name—A. M. Emerson—has been added to the list of incorporators.

The Children's Museum of Art is not to be in any sense a duplicate or rival of the Children's Museum at Jamaica Plain, but instead will supplement the work done by the latter institution. The Children's Museum of Art will have collections of paintings and prints and similar treasures, will, in fact, be an art museum proper; the Jamaica Plain museum gives its attention to natural history, historical and industrial collections.

The cooperation which is possible between two such museums is illustrated in the present loan of colored prints from the Museum of Fine Arts to the Jamaica Plain institution, where they have been hung on the walls of the lecture room and are used in connection with story telling. The director and her assistant speak enthusiastically of the joy which these prints have brought the children.

STUDENTS' WORK ON DISPLAY AND TO BE EXHIBITED

Work of the students of the School of Fine Arts, Crafts and Decorative Design of Boston is to be shown forenoons and afternoons through next week at the rooms of the school, 126 Massachusetts avenue. There was a private view Friday.

Good taste and often distinction marks every item in the exhibit. The product of the advanced students has professional quality of finish and authority, while still keeping the uncommercial craftsman flavor. On the walls are drawings made in the life class, posters, problems in design, book plates, decorative panels, studies of flowers and birds and illuminations of short Kipling selections. Every example is marked with originality and thorough craftsmanship. High quality has been attained, too, in the pottery shown, though this is the first year the school has given regular instruction in this branch.

There are cases displaying the excellent jewelry work of the students and one room is set apart for a showing of the work of Miss Ruth H. Wheeler, a last year's graduate. In this room are many dainty arts and crafts items, the use of wreath and flower motifs on lamp shades and tray sets being particularly commendable and a Kipling illumination attaining high quality.

Miss Helen Copeland exhibits a madonna postcard that shows she has an etcher's command of line, a handsome peacock panel and tasteful studies for house interiors. Worthy of special mention, too, is the work of Miss E. La Boute.

Students' Exhibition

Messrs. Doll & Richards announce the second annual students exhibition to be held in their galleries, 71 Newbury street, Boston, in October. This is in continuation of the policy of encouraging the students of local art schools begun with an experimental exhibition at the opening of the 1914-15 season. This proved of such merit and attracted so much favorable attention, that it has been decided to make the students' show an annual feature of the Boston art season. The firm's object is to help the younger artists who are doing professional work but are unacquainted with the method of presenting it to the public, and deserving of assistance on the business side of their profession, where in some cases they may be unable to exhibit in the usual way.

The exhibition will open in October and continue three weeks, the dates to be announced in the autumn. All work intended for exhibition must be delivered at 71 Newbury street.

The exhibition is open to all students in the regular art schools of Boston, including those who were registered during the winter of 1914 and 1915. Entry cards may be had on application.

From the pictures offered selections for the exhibition will be made by Messrs. Doll & Richards, who reserve the right to decline any work on which the price seems excessive or for any other reason they consider advisable. Assistance will be given in pricing pictures to all students desiring such help.

NOTES OF ART FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—Interest in art is reviving in all parts of Germany, following the lull which came with the first months of the war. Among recent exhibitions is that of a group of South-German artists in Berlin. A second exhibition of interest is that of the "New Munich Secession," conspicuous for the work of the sculptor, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, whose statues, drawings and etchings show real vision and an ability to create new forms of expression. One bronze figure, "The Wife," is particularly notable. The paintings shown at this exhibition are not so commendable. Karl Hofer is represented by two drawings and etchings but they scarcely do him credit. Karl Casper has done pleasing work in his "Girls at the Spring." Other artists whose pictures are attracting attention are the portrait painters, Bernhard Beeker and Max Unold; the landscape painters, J. W. Schülein, Maria Casper-Filser and W. Teutsch; Heckendorf and Moritz Melzer of Berlin; and Otto Kopp, Feldbauer, Gustav Jagerspacher, Rudolf Sieck and Schinnerer. Fritz Huf is represented by a piece of sculpture which shows special talent.

At another exhibition in Munich the public is being given opportunity to view the work of Leopold Durm, one of the expressionists who endeavors to make his work intelligible to the masses. Of equal interest are the landscapes of Eugen Kampl who has chosen for his subjects the villages and towns of Flanders. In the Kunstlerhaus have been hung a collection of Paul Schroter's paintings, selected unfortunately without discrimination as to their relative merit, so that the impression given by the entire set is not as favorable as it might be.

DOCENT SERVICE AT ART MUSEUM

The reason Benjamin Ives Gilman is going to give what has been termed a gallery book talk tomorrow at 4:15 in the Renaissance court is because the gallery book for this room has just been completed, and Mr. Gilman wishes to tell visitors how to use it to the best advantage. In this book every art object in the court is listed and described, the space given to each item varying according to its interest and importance.

The best way to use such a book, Mr. Gilman believes, is not to read every word in it, starting at the first page and going right through the pages in order; instead he would advise that the visitor take the book in hand, and as he walks around the room refer to its pages for an account of such objects as strike his fancy or excite his curiosity. In this way he should find the use of the book a genuine pleasure.

Gallery books have been installed in some of the other rooms, and more are now in preparation, including one on Greek and etruscan mirrors, and another on Italo gems and jewelry.

At 3:30 Clinton H. Collester is to speak on "A Colonial Portrait," in gallery VI. in the Evans wing.

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Courteous salesmen of long experience will give you their best attention and skilled workmen will attend to your orders.

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MODEL SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS HERE ADVOCATED

Supervisor of Work for Aliens in Evening Schools Submits a Number of Propositions for Improvement of Conditions

Proposing the establishment of a model evening school for immigrants and definite training of teachers for this kind of work, Miss Eleanor M. Colleton, appointed a year ago to supervise the work for immigrants in the evening schools, has submitted to the school committee of Boston the following propositions:

1. That teachers to teach in the division B or immigrant classes of the evening schools ought to have a definite training for the work while still in the normal school, because training for the day school gives almost no help in the problem as found in the evening school.

2. That a model evening school should be established; preferably in the Abraham Lincoln schoolhouse on Ferdinand street in the city proper as this is one of the finest buildings in the city for any phase of school work, and is located in a district where all nations are in some degree represented.

3. That an intensive course of study especially adapted to the problem offered by the great number of representatives of non-English-speaking nations in the evening schools be carefully worked out in the coming year.

4. That a bureau for the preparation of men and women for naturalization be established in connection with the division B department.

Attention of all cities to the seriousness of the condition of illiteracy among immigrants is brought by the United States department of education in a recent bulletin which states that in 22 cities of the United States having a population of 250,000 or more, 90 per cent of the illiteracy in 1912 was among the aliens. It is put forth as a practical proposition, therefore, that such cities as are affected by immigration must take up this problem of immigrant education.

As the problem in illiteracy is chiefly an adult one, the children being taken care of in the regular day elementary schools of the city, it must be met largely through the evening elementary schools, composed in Boston almost wholly of immigrants. Boston is forehanded in the matter having been at work upon the question for some time. It has provided special English classes for children in the day schools for some time, grading the children according to their ability to speak some or no English and their education if any in their own language. It has also, in its continuation school, lay classes for non-English speaking persons who are unable to attend the evening schools.

For the first time in their history, a special supervisor was appointed a year ago for the immigrant classes in the evening schools.

The classes themselves had been in operation for years, but it was desired to make their work more effective. The last two or three months of last year's term was given over to a general survey of conditions and experimental work. At the beginning of the present school year all teachers of division B, or immigrant classes, were especially instructed as to the sociological background of the problem which the immigrants furnish in every large city to which they come.

A special intensive course of study suited to their needs was outlined and a new basis for class formation established, separating, as in the day schools, those who speak no English from those who speaks some and those who are somewhat educated in their own language from those who have no such advantage.

The number in the beginners' class was also reduced from 20 to 16 in a class, allowing more individual work, an important point with beginners in a new language. The work was practically supervised from October to March and at the end of the year both the beginning and advanced class pupils were examined on their progress.

The present recommendations are the result of the winter's study of conditions.

COMING WEEK A BUSY ONE FOR LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

request that the commission consist of others than legislators and that it report in November.

It has been the Governor's plan to call a special session of the Legislature in November to give necessary tax legislation in case the people should adopt the proposed income tax amendment to the state constitution at the November state election.

The commission bill, as reported by the ways and means committee, provides for a commission to be made up of two members, appointed by the Governor, and six members of the Legislature. The commission is to report to the next Legislature in January.

No report was made on the recommendation for a law calling for compulsory returns of taxable property but included in the resolve for a commission is the requirement that the commission shall incorporate in its report to the next Legislature a provision for the making of compulsory returns of income to be taxed.

Divide on Hampden Section

At the first session of the legislative committee on conference which is trying to adjust the differences between the two branches over the Boston & Maine bills yesterday, the representatives of the parties most at interest divided over the Hampden section of the bill as strenuously as did the members of the House earlier in the week. Thus, the Hampden section continues to be the chief bone of contention. It has been from the start of deliberations before the two branches the important point of difference between the Senate and House.

Before the conference committee, the position of the trustees of the Boston & Maine was represented as being against the section as amended by the House. Objection was raised to the specific requirements added by the lower branch. The trustees asked that this section be changed so as to give general directions about the proposed merger of the Hampden with the Boston & Maine, but allowing the trustees to work out their own detailed plan.

Opposition to any change whatsoever in the House section was made by George W. Anderson, representing the public service commission, who maintained that the definite requirements were necessary to a practical and safe handling of the consolidation.

Mr. Anderson did feel that the House had gone a litle too far in some of its amendments. It was not necessary that in the reorganization process every financial arrangement should be reported to the public service commission and passed upon by it before taking effect. Such a proceding, thought Mr. Anderson, would tend to retard the reorganization unnecessarily.

Others who attended the two hours' conference were Henry B. Day of the Boston & Maine trustees, Everett W. Burdett, representing the Fitchburg railroad, and Philip Dexter, representing the Boston & Lowell railroad.

The conference committee took no action yesterday, postponing further consideration to Monday. As the bill has passed both branches it will not be held long if this committee can report a compromise on the amendments to which both branches will agree. This agreement, the final enactment of the measure and its despatch to the Governor could take place in a few hours.

New Haven Funding Bills

The contest on the New Haven funding bills in the House will come early next week, it having been agreed yesterday to give them a second reading and having the discussion come on the final stage. It is not expected they will prove nearly so difficult to dispose of as has been the Boston & Maine bill. They have already passed the upper branch.

A measure which is likely to cause considerable debate, one which has hardly been heard of publicly yet, is the resolve providing for the "San Francisco junket." There are widely different views as to how far the commonwealth ought to go in providing for an official representation at the exposition in San Francisco. As drafted the resolve provides for a large representation and a cost to the state of about $20,000. There is keen speculation, and some anxiety in certain quarters, as to how much this amount will be trimmed by the ways and means committee, which now has the resolve.

Another postponement of the hotel registry bill to Monday has been secured by Senator Ellis on the advice of President Coolidge of the Senate. The supporters of the measure still hope they can induce Governor Walsh to send a message to the House recommending that it accept the amended bill and allow it to be signed. Otherwise the bill may be lost because of the disagreement of the branches over the Senate amendment.

Myron E. Pierce, counsel for the proponents of the "labor clean milk" bill has given out a statement in connection with the sustaining by the Senate of Governor Walsh's veto of the measure, in which Mr. Pierce criticizes numerous statements of the Governor. His general objection is that the local boards of health as a rule do not attend to milk inspection.

TEACHERS MAKE HARBOR TRIP FOR GEOGRAPHY POINTS

Thirty-five teachers from the public schools of Boston under the leadership of Miss Elizabeth F. Fisher, professor of geography at Wellesley College, made an all day tour of the harbor front and the Mystic and Charles rivers today in a large open motor sea dory.

William R. Mahoney, of the directors of the port, accompanied the party on the trip, which was for practical points to aid the teaching of commercial geography to school children.

TOLL OPERATORS TO GIVE DINNER TO MISS MOLLOY

Night toll operators of the main exchange of the New England Telephone Company are to tender a dinner to Miss Annie E. Molloy at the Quincy House Tuesday noon in honor of her return from The Hague where she acted as delegate of the Telephone Operators Union of Boston to the recent Women's Peace Congress. Miss Molloy is president of the union. Members of Miss Molloy's family are also to be guests at the dinner.

PASTEUR PRIZE AWARDED

First prize in the finals of the Pasteur medal debate at Emerson hall, Cambridge, was awarded last night to Paul L. Sayre, Harvard '16 of Chicago. Sayre talked on the affirmative side of the question, "Resolved, That the French claims to Alsace are Paramouth." E. L. Raiche, instructor in the French department, presided. The judges were Prof. Chester N. Greenough of the English department, Dr. Richard L. Hawkins of the French department, and Prof. William G. Howard of the German department.

CAPE COD CANAL TEST TRIP MADE IN 53 MINUTES

Metropolitan Line Steamer Saves About 60 Miles and 15 Tons of Fuel by Passage Through Cut, Carrying Many Guests

Fifty-three minutes through the Cape Cod canal, from a point inside the breakwater to a point just past Buzzards bay bridge, is the record of the Metropolitan line steamer James S. Whitney, Capt. H. H. Crowell, which reached New York today, from Boston, via the canal, which is now dredged to 22 feet.

The Whitney is the first American steamer of this size to use the canal, and is the first big steamer with cargo to go through. Officials of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, operating the Whitney, and the Cape Cod Canal Company, who made the trip, pronounced the experiment a success, and auguring well for eventual use of the canal by the big passenger liners Bunker Hill and Massachusetts in the summer all-water service to New York, it is pointed out.

The Whitney saved about 60 miles and 15 tons of fuel by using the canal and as it was loaded with 25,000 tons of general cargo displaced 3500 tons of water and drew 17 feet of water.. The vessel passed through the cut at a speed of about seven knots, while cheering crowds of cape residents lined the banks, boulevards and bridges Use of the canal saves about 60 miles and from one to two hours in time for vessels like the Bunker Hill, say officials of the line. Much more time could be saved if more speed could be made in the canal, said Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern company. He also said:

"The trip of the Whitney is an experiment, made at invitation of August Belmont, president of the canal company. The Massachusetts and Bunker Hill will not use the canal this year. Several arrangements will have to be made and various points settled before those boats use the canal. Present rates, for instance, are prohibitive and would cost nearly $900 a day for out steamers, including the Bunker Hill or Massachusetts. A uniform rate of some agreed upon sum would have to be made."

Present tolls for a vessel like the Whitney, figured by tonnage, would be about $140 for one trip, said Commodore J. W. Miller of the canal company.

Salutes from all types of craft from India wharf when the start was made just after 10 a. m. until Buzzards bay was reached shortly before 3 p. m. greeted the Whitney, and Captain Crowell was kept busy at the whistle cord replying to them. Dignitaries aboard the Whitney included: Calvin Austin, president of the Eastern Steamship Corporation; O. H. Taylor, and Albert Smith, also of the company; Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, supervising inspectof of steam vessels at Boston; Galen L. Stone, banker; Capt. William McKie, East Boston shipbuilder; Stuart Murphy, consulting engineer, and Robert T. Bird, comptroller of the canal company; H. B. Moore, G. W. Stone, J. E. Owsley, Capts. T. Holmes, L. M. Colberth, and L. M. Crowell, of the steamers Bunker Hill and Massachusetts, Clarence W. Barron of the Boston News Bureau, J. F. Masters of the Yarmouth line, A. P. Wight and T. W. Hickey.

The Whitney made 14 knots on the trip across the bay and was met off the newly completed breakwater of the canal by the Boston tug Juno, Captain Kemp. Others boarded the Whitney from the tug, including J. B. Nevin, pilot for the canal; M. Nickerson of the Boston Towboat Company, Commodore J. W. Miller, Charles Mass and C. T. Waring of the canal company. The steamer entered the canal at 1:50 p. m. and passed out by Buzzard's bay at 2:42 p. m. The steamer was decorated with flags of the international signal code. Luncheon was served in the officers' mess room.

Commodore Miller pointed out that the breakwater is 3000 feet long, and that about 450,000 tons of stone were used in its construction. Mooring dolphins are now being installed at convenient places at each end of the canal. About two million yards of sand was pumped out of the canal onto marshes along its course, reclaiming considerable land. Among development schemes along this land is the proposed construction of a cold storage plant.

Construction of the canal has not interferred with herring runs, and as many as 500 fish per minute have been taken where Monument river and the canal join, it is claimed.

The first tow of barges to go through the canal at night passed through Thursday night, according to Commodore Miller. Three Erie barges, light, were towed from Boston. Aboard the tug was F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie railroad; his wife and daughter. Mr. Underwood took the tow through personally, said Commodore Miller.

Mayor Hathaway of New Bedford met the party at Buzzards bay and held a conference with Commodore Miller concerning a proposed plan whereby ocean-going tugs may call at New Bedford and leave loaded coal barges at that port, making it a sort of terminal. The proposed plan is to have the Cape Cod Canal Company undertake to deliver the barges at destinations north of the Cape, thus avoiding delay of the big ocean tugs. It is proposed that the company send the barges through when there is an opportunity for an uninterrupted passage, saving the delays now caused when the ocean tugs are held up waiting the right of way through the cut.

ROYALL HOUSE PAGEANT DETAILS ARE ANNOUNCED

Medford Adults and Children to Appear in Dramatic Picture of Estate's History

Details of the Royall house pageant, to be given on Royall house grounds, Medford, Mass., June 2, 3 and 5 are made public today.

The pageant is entirely the production of Medford people. The author is Mrs. Ruth Dame Coolidge, a Tufts graduate, and incidental music has been written especially for the pageant by Mrs. Leo R. Lewis.

Miss Ruth Lawrence will be the character symbolizing the house theme. Others in the cast will be:

Isaac Royall .....Rev. Geo. M. Butler
Sir Wm. Pepperill.....Wm. H. Winkley
George Irving .....Edward M. Peters
Dr. Simon Tufts .....Irving Dale
Capt. Isaac Hall .....Alexander Peters
Lady Pepperill ....Mrs. Katherine Teele
Mary Irving .....Ida Keay
Bellinda .....Adelaide Herriott
Molly Stark .....Mrs. Edward Hayes
Abigail Bishop .....Miriam Clark
Susanna Tufts .....Mrs. King Coffin
General Charles Lee.....Kendrick Smith
Geo. Washington..Henry P. Van de Bogart
Col. Cary .....Fred A. Nickerson
Gov. Winthrop .....Ernest W. Hodgdon

Colonial farm scenes will be represented by members of the Medford Women's Club, with properties taken from the Royall house.

A striking feature of the pageant will be the dancing by groups of Medford young women and school girls, who give dances symbolizing the Middlesex Fells, the marshes, etc. The color scheme was arranged by Joseph DeCamp, the artist, and the costumes designed by Mrs. Harry Highley.

The pageant program runs as follows: Chorus of fells, meadows and rivers, ending in dance; Indian melodies by orchestra preluding John Winthrop's purchase of land; dance of hearth and home; colonial farm scene (all colonial occupations conducted by women and children), spinning, music, English ballads and state psalm; visit of Andros and Randolph to Usher, minuet; Isaac Royall's return from King's Chapel with his bride; chorus of slaves; Isaac Royall's decision; rescue of the Royall house; waiting of the women, June 17, 1775; visit of Washington; appeal from Isaac Royall; dance of the years about Royall house; epilogue, full chorus; procession of pageanters.

The production is in charge of Miss Lotta A. Clark. The executive committee consists of the chairmen of sub-committees as follows: Miss Josephine Wilcox, chairman; Miss Katherine Stone, secretary; former Mayor Charles S. Taylor, chairman of finance; committee chairmen; Henry P. Stanwood, ticket; Richard B. Coolidge, publicity; L. L. Green, grounds; Mrs. William B. Lawrence, costume; Miss Louise Washburne, music; Irving Dale, production; William F. Macy, program.

MR. ROCKEFELLER STILL TESTIFYING AT LABOR HEARING

WASHINGTON—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., resumed his testimony on Colorado mine conditions when the United States commission on industrial relations convened this morning.

Chairman Walsh read the report on the deportation of miners from Colorado and Mr. Rockefeller said he had some knowledge of the fact through officials.

Next Mr. Walsh read a letter from L. M. Bowers to Mr. Rockefeller in which was this sentence, "Old Mother Jones has been on the ground two weeks, but Saturday we understood the Governor ordered her to leave the state and not return."

"You are aware, are you," asked Mr. Walsh, "that deportation is a violation of the fourteenth amendment?"

"No, I am not."

Mr. Walsh read the fourteenth amendment.

Now that he knew it, Mr. Walsh asked, would he wish to discharge Mr. Bowers and other officers who were responsible?

"I've stated and I maintain," said Mr. Rockefeller, "that I'll do whatever is right, but I do not intend to commit myself to any specific action."

"You believe in upholding the constitution?"

"I do; I am in favor of absolute justice."

NEW ENGLAND PEACE MEETING PLANNED

New England branch of the World Postal League has invited all the peace organizations of New England to send delegates to a meeting at the Women's City Club May 27, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of organizing a federation of New England peace forces. The meeting is to be in the charge of former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar.

DRESS LEAGUE TO MEET

At an open meeting at the Twentieth Century Club next Wednesday night. Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson will explain the objects and working plan of the recently organized dress league. Other speakers will be Mrs. Myra B. Lord, Mrs. Margaret J. Stannard, Miss Gertrude Owen, Mrs. Julius Dresser and Mrs. Grace Coleman Lathrop. The first league conference is to be held at the Boston Teachers Club, 4 Hancock avenue, the evening of June 2.

CAR CONFERENCES CONTINUE

WORCESTER — Officials of the New England Investment & Security Company and the Springfield and Worcester union employees' representatives failed to reach any definite agreement in regard to the new wage scale at the conference Friday night. The conferences are to be resumed.

Women's Fabric Gloves

For Summer Wear

Our Stocks Are Complete in Styles, Colors and Materials

AMERICAN manufacturers of Fabric Gloves have made wonderful progress in producing Gloves that in appearance and durability vie with the best leather Gloves made.

Equally good form for almost every occasion this season sees the vogue of the Fabric Glove more pronounced than ever before.

Walking Gloves *Outing Gloves* *Dancing Gloves*
Motor Gloves *Driving Gloves* *Graduation Gloves*
Dressy Gloves *Reception Gloves*

Outsiders Who Have Influence

Stores of the character of the Jordan Marsh Company are governed more by their customers than the average patron has any idea of. The most humble purchaser is as much a part of the governing body of this establishment as the executives.

Whatever policies are put into operation the public is the final court of appeals; the judgment of our customers is the last word here and we do not quibble over the decision.

This being so we naturally direct our efforts into the channel of greatest satisfaction to our patrons. They must be pleased first, last and always with anything bought here or the transaction is not complete. If anything is wrong we make it right; if it is right we keep it so.

Women's 16-Button Fancy Colored Silk Gloves—With contrast embroidery; also new Spring shades with Paris point embroidery, "Kayser" make.....1.50

Women's 2-Clasp Silk Gloves—"Queen Elizabeth" style, also strap wrist, new shades of mastic, sand, also black and white, fancy embroidery, "Kayser make".....1.00

Women's 16-Button White Chamoisette Gloves—In white 79c and 1.00

Women's 2-Clasp "Chamo" Gloves— In sand, mastic, gray, also tan and white. We are sole agents for Boston for this glove 75c

Women's 16-Button Silk Gloves— Double finger-tipped, in shades of tan, gray, champagne, navy, also black and white, 79c

Women's 2-Clasp Milanese Silk Gloves—In Spring shades. These gloves have Paris point stitching.....55c

2-Clasp Lisle and Chamoisette Gloves— English cut thumb and extra fine cloth.....50c

2-Clasp "Kayser" Silk Gloves— In black and white, 50c to 1.00

Fownes Milanese Lisle Gloves— Short and long; black, white and colors.....75c and 1.00

Glove Cleansing and Accessories

Our 24-hour glove cleaning service gives prompt and efficient service; all lengths.....10c

Complete line of all glove necessities such as Glove Paste, Glove Buttons, "Soiloff," Glove Extenders and Glove Stretchers.

The New Cape and Doeskin Gloves

Complete assortments are shown in all lines of leather gloves and at prices still practically unchanged. The washable Cape Gloves lead in popularity.

Women's Washable Strap Cape Gloves—In tan and ivory, guaranteed washable, black stitching. A pair..... 2.00

Women's Biarritz Tan and Ivory Washable Cape Gloves—Guaranteed washable, black stitching.....1.75

Women's 1-Clasp Tan and Ivory Washable Cape Gloves—Guaranteed washable....1.50

Women's 1-Button and 1-Clasp Doeskin Gloves— Outseam sewn, Paris point embroidery 1.50

Women's 1-Button White Doeskin Gloves— Two-needle embroidery.....1.00

Women's Tan Gauntlet Gloves—For motoring .....2.00 and 3.25

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer, the author of Mrs. Rorer's Cook Books and the well-known teacher, will deliver a series of talks on improved methods in cooking, Monday and Tuesday of next week at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. each day, on the Fourth Floor of the New Building. You are cordially invited to attend.

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

FILM PROTESTORS ASK FOR HEARING

A petition for a hearing of protestants against performances of "The Birth of a Nation," a photo drama now being exhibited in Boston, was addressed today to Mayor Curley, Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, and Wilfred Bolster, chief justice in the municipal court. These men constitute the new theatrical censor board.

The petition is made under the new censor law just signed by the Governor, and is signed by Butler R. Wilson, William H. Lewis and J. Mott Hallowell, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

STOCK RAISERS MEET IN BOSTON

Stock raisers, agricultural college profesosrs and others interested in raising high-grade cattle are in attendance at an informal meeting at the Boston City Club this afternoon and evening arranged by cattle feed producers.

About 60 persons were invited, including men in charge of some of the largest and best stock farms in New England and agricultural experts from all the New England states. There is a list of 16 speakers. Dana H. Goss presides.

Prof. John A. McLean of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, will be a speaker.

WINDOW ESSAY PRIZES AWARDED IN CAMBRIDGE

Prizes in the contest held under the auspices of the Harvard Square Business Men's Association, in which pupils in the high and grammar schools of the city were contestants and window displays in the stores of Harvard square retail merchants the subject, have just been awarded.

The prizes awarded are: First, Robert Martin Cambridge High and Latin school, $5; second, Henry W. Brady, High and Latin school, $3; third, Florence M. Brodie, English High school, $2; fourth, Lillian Bragan, High and Latin school, $1; fifth, Annie L. Dickon, High and Latin school, $1.

Grammar schools: First, Thomas P. Leonard, $5; second, Charles O. Robert, $3; third, Margaret O. Donovan, $2; fourth, Horatio Vinet, $1; fifth, Charles H. Davis, $1; sixth, Elizabeth R. Merkle, $1; seventh, Annie Frye, $1; eighth, Angrid M. Larssen, $1.

TEACHERS CLUB GIVES PLAY

The four-act comedy, "A Daughter of To-Day" was given at Jordan hall last night by the Cambridge Teachers Club for their relief fund to a large attendance. In the leading parts were George B. Colesworthy, Florence E. Hunter, Lillian R. Hartigan, Percy C. Campbell, Evan W. Griffiths, Eva G. Oakes and John H. Graham.

POULTRY EXPERT NAMED

Daniel P. Shove of Fall River, an expert judge of high-class poultry, has been appointed a member of the international jury of award of the Panama-Pacific international exposition, with particular reference to poultry in the livestock department.

PHI BETA KAPPA MEN DINE

Phi Beta Kappa men of Harvard held their annual dinner last night at the Boston City Club. Howard Moise was toastmaster, and addresses were made by Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of the faculty, W. M. Marston '15, C. H. Smith '15, R. Cutler '16 and K. Murdock '16.

SOCIAL TEA BISCUIT

When the daughter of the family entertains her friends, Social Tea Biscuit will be most acceptable to serve with hot or cold beverages. They are always fresh and inviting.

Buy biscuit baked by
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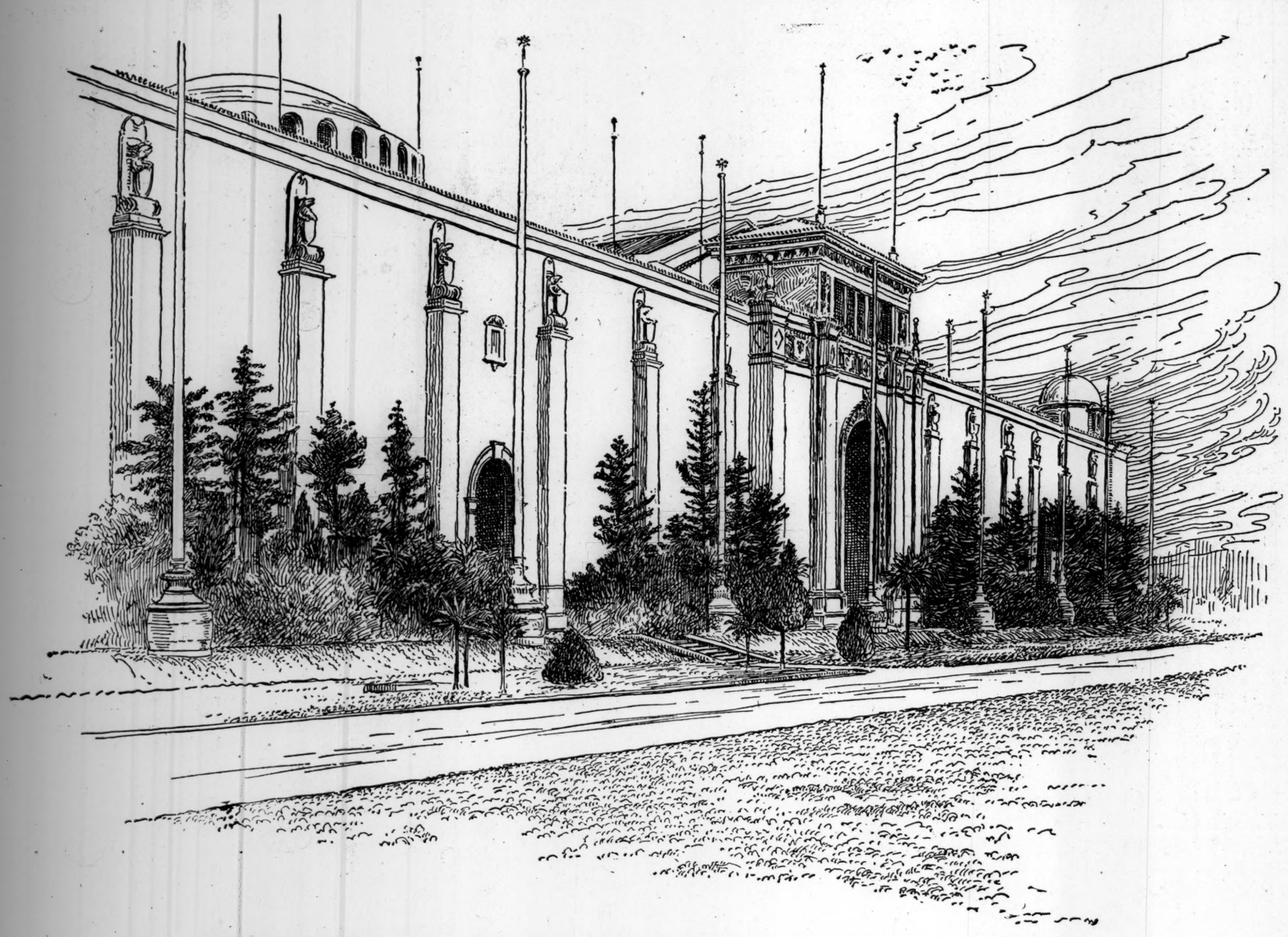

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph copyrighted, 1914, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company)

Eastern entrance of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, structure that covers six acres of ground at exposition

ACTUAL MINING IS SHOWN AT PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

Exhibits in Palace of Mines and Metallurgy Furnish Picture of Real Activity for Visitors—Advance of Humanitarian Methods Is Exemplified

SAN FRANCISCO—Upon the west wall of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy at the Panama-Pacific exposition are two extraordinarily colorful panels painted by Frank Brangwyn depicting the primitive uses of fire. Fire, the ancients maintained, was one of the four elements with which human progress began. Earth was another. From the earth were dug minerals. Within the mining palace, which covers six acres of ground, are shown the minerals and the serviceable and delectable objects wrought from them with flame.

One is surprised, upon entering this palace, to behold a paint mill in operation and the booths of insurance companies, while his ears are greeted with the sonorous tones of a pipe organ. What one does not see—which one has invariably seen in the mining building of every exposition until now—are rows and rows of show cases filled with relics to which no story of human activity clings. But in their stead he sees so many unexpected things, suddenly fraught with an unaccustomed significance, that he feels sure the world's fair of the future will inevitably adopt this new order of things as representing a long step forward.

At other expositions nobody seems to have thought it possible in the mining building to lift mining out of its native hole in the ground without leaving all its feeling and meaning behind. Charles E. Van Barneveld was aware of all this when he was called from the University of Minnesota to become chief of the department of mines and metallurgy of the exposition. His primary undertaking was to discover a method of making mining interesting and instructive to the laymen. Having worked out a promising plan, he had still work to do in arousing the enthusiasm and securing the cooperation of the mining interests, for the miner is one who has no immediate relation with the general public. In time the mine owner was brought to see the light. Mr. Van Barneveld accomplished his purpose. Thus the visitor finds below the floor of the mining palace an actual mine in which are illustrated, in chambers reproduced with materials brought intact from the country's most celebrated mines, the natural occurrence of ores and the contemporaneous methods of extracting them; while above the floor he is shown the processes of refining and manufacture, the finished products, and the paraphernalia and system which safeguard the workers in all the mineral industries.

The educational value of this original method of display is unmistakable. A school child, even, emerges from the palace with a clearer understanding of underground operations than might ever be obtained from books, and a high appreciation of the importance of mining, because he has been made to feel the relationship of the finished product to the raw material. The cheerful message of the great display is, primarily, that humanitarianism has gone to the very bottom of the shaft and that contemporaneous devices and practises reduce the dangers of the industry in a very appreciable degree. The government bureau of mines, which has come into existence since the last exposition, and which illustrates all its own efforts on behalf of the workers, supplies official figures which show that with a steady increase in the volume of mining there has been a steady decrease in the number and frequency of fatalities.

Improvement is due to more efficient timbering, better systems of ventilation and sanitation, compressed-air drills, mine telephones, lamps that burn safely in gases and indicate their presence, and the schooling of the men in the methods of securing safety first. The bureau shows the model of a rock dust barrier invented by its own engineers, which liberates a cloud of finely-divided rock dust into the atmosphere of a tunnel, upon the occurrence of an explosion, to blanket and limit the smoke and gases. A mine door which remains firmly closed against any draft and opens automatically before the wheel of an approaching car, does away with the necessity of a boy door tender. The bureau of mines shows the various kinds of apparatus used for protective and rescue purposes and provides demonstrations. The welfare exhibit of the bureau includes model cottages.

A visitor who wishes to study the mining palace in its true order ignores the alluring displays upon the main floor and descends at once to the mine. He enters an elevator cage, the doors are closed, and an uprush of air and a swiftly rising panorama on canvas gives glimpses of crib timbering, lagging, landing entries with men working in them, and the features of the rock strata. One leaves the cage with a feeling of having descended hundreds of feet, is given a modern miner's lamp and is started along an ample tunnel. On either side are openings to metal mine stopes, in which are illustrated various methods of wood and steel timbering, the appropriate mining machinery, and leads, ledges and pockets of ore.

Some of the rich gold ore is shown by a reproduction of a stope in the Goldfield Consolidated mines. Adjoining this is a reproduction of the Homestake mine at Lead, S. D. The two illustrate different types of gold quartz mining. In a stope from the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mine at Kellogg, Idaho, a typical lead-silver mine, drifting and sinking drills are in operation. A stope from the Copper Queen at Bisbee, Ariz., shows a rich copper vein in place. This vein material was removed in blocks weighing a ton, together with the original timbers, and reset here at a cost of $10,000. Splendid specimens of native copper, bornite, malachite and chalcopyrite are shown. The Lincoln iron properties of northern Minnesota illustrate iron mining methods. In the center of the mine is seen the pump and air compressor room and a model magazine for the storage of explosives.

Coal mining is shown in stopes reproducing the anthracite mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company of Lansford, Pa.; the Pacific Coast Company's steeply pitching seam at Coal Creek, Wash.; the mines of the Consolidation Coal Company in the Elkhorn field at Jenkins, Ky., producing a by-product of coke and gas coal; the Pocohontas Consolidated Collieries Company's high grade naval and steaming coal; and the Southern Wyoming Coal Operators Association's bituminous product. The picks, drills, electric augers, under-cutting machines and cars of the coal miner are shown. The exit to the surface is through a radium booth. The visitor, accustomed to the semi-darkness, can now best see the mysterious flashes of light emitted by minute quantities of pure radium salts contained in spinthariscopes.

The exhibits on the main floor of the palace are without duplication. The foreign participation is of great interest. Japan occupies 7000 square feet in showing her gold, copper, iron and coal products and manufactures and in illustrating the remarkable progress in mining and smelting since 1878, when a sudden impulse is said to have reached her from the Centennial and Paris expositions. Under the proud name "The Chinese Republic," China shows a wonderful model of the lead mine of Hunan, as well as operations in mining and converting iron and gold. South America shows the rapidly growing petroleum fields of Argentina, the gold, silver, copper, lead and tin of Bolivia, and the semi-precious stones of Uruguay. South Africa presents a gilded obelisk 65 feet high showing the mineral production of that country as compared with the rest of the world. The Rand produces 40 per cent of all the gold.

Of special note among exhibits by the states are the lead and zinc showing of Missouri, the building stones of Illinois and Indian, and the gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc of Nevada. The California exhibit of many mineral products occupies the center of the building. There is an ingenious model of a gold dredger eating into a bank of auriferous gravel. The gravel is transported in buckets, the boulders automatically stacked at one side, and the sand containing the values sent over the riffles of the sluices. Hydraulic and quartz mining are fully shown.

One quarter of the entire floor, or an acre and a half, is occupied by a magnificent varied exhibit installed by the United States Steel Corporation at an installation cost alone of $150,000. Here are exhibited the actual finished products, while the methods of mining and manufacturing are shown by extremely ingenious models. A free motion picture theater runs all day without repeating the films that show the phases of the company's operations. A steel key ring is one item of exhibit; a huge pipe organ, known as a Wurlitzer Unit Orchestra, is another. The corporation's extensive safety, sanitation and welfare work is illustrated by models and pictures.

Steam shovels are seen at work in a model open pit iron mine. The ore is transported in trains to the huge whaleback carriers of the Great lakes, which land it at the smelters. The production of pig iron by blast furnaces is shown, and the conversion of this into various grades of steel by the open hearth and Bessemer processes. Next comes the blooming mill, where the steel is rolled into forms suitable for use in manufacturing. The making of coke, of tin plate and galvanized sheets, of bridge trusses, rails and special track devices is illustrated in detail. Supplementing the exhibits with its motion pictures, the Steel Corporation carries the visitor from the beginning of mining to the farthest limit of manufacture.

The Standard Oil Company shows that of the world's annual production of 375,000,000 barrels of oil, California yields 100,000,000 barrels, or more than one fourth. Two cycloramas give an idea of the company's activities, and its products are attractively displayed. The Union Oil Company presents a large cyclorama, surmounted by four dinosaurs, of a typical California oil district, with drilling, pumping, storing, refining, and transporting by rail, steamer and pipe line. The slopes are dotted with the model homes of employees.

In an ornate and imposing pavilion is carried on the manufacture of paint. Metallic lead is cast into buckles, corroded to form lead acetate, washed of impurities, and ground with linseed oil to form white lead.

The bureau of mines, besides conducting a free motion picture theater, has charge of the cooperative exhibit of leading metallurgical and supply houses in which the cyanide process of dissolving and precipitating gold, and the devices for separating metals from ground ores, are shown. Laboratories are engaged in assaying and making analyses. The Anaconda Copper Company exhibits copper ores and massive bars and slabs of refined copper and shows by many photographs the practises in its great plants in Montana. A powder company manufactures black powder in a tunnel leading into a mountain.

An eastern firm has on view a magnificent display of emeralds, tourmalines, moss agates, amethysts and jade, while another company shows platinum in huge nuggets, scales and finished products. Insurance companies show by models, statistical tables and literature the scope of their activities in safeguarding the worker. It is interesting to note that in front of every cogwheel and belt an ample fender stands.

Several branches of the government are represented by operating displays that draw large crowds. The treasury department conducts a branch bureau of engraving, where the process is fully illustrated and where a rare collection of old currency is shown. A branch mint is at work. The metal is melted in a gas furnace, cast into ingots, rolled into blanks, punched, and flutters from the coining machines in the form of bronze souvenirs that resemble golden twenties. The United States geological survey shows the per capita production of brick, iron, building stone and oil, and how production has increased in 20 years. A model postoffice operates to serve the entire exposition. All the work of a busy office goes on under the eyes of visitors. One improvement shown is the use of belt conveyers in carrying letters to the stamping tables.

The commercial value of the exhibits in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy is placed at $1,500,000. Ranging as they do from the dirt-encrusted mineral to the most delicately tempered machine, they drive home the fact that human progress has never ceased to witness the spectacle of artisan or artist calling upon the metallurgist to delve the red earth and fashion him a tool.

BIRD DAY IS BEING OBSERVED IN FRANKLIN PARK

Franklin park today was the scene of a large gathering of bird students, both children and adults, who participated in the field meeting for ornithologists conducted by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, the state grange and the state board of agriculture. The formal exercises were held near the refectory building and there also were bird walks during the day to various parts of the park. It is the only state bird day celebration in or near Boston scheduled for this year.

Mayor Curley gives the address of welcome at 2 p. m. Then there will be remarks by Mrs. George S. Ladd, lecturer for the state grange; Edward Howe Forbush, president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, who also is state ornithologist; Edward E. Chapman, master state grange; Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary state board of agriculture; Dr. Harris Kennedy, general manager of the Brush Hill Bird Club of Milton, and Winthrop Packard, secretary of the state Audubon Society.

The first prize, $5 in gold, was awarded to George Humphries for building the best bird cages on exhibition at the junior Audubon display today. Prizes were offered by the National Association of Audubon Societies. Other awards were to Sumner Besse, Ira Patterson, Arthur Pelton, Fred Merz, George Merz, Robert Adams, Earl Anderson, Thomas McHugh, H. L. Rich and Lucille O'Mally.

WELLESLEY SOCIETIES ELECT PRESIDENTS

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College societies have elected their presidents for next year as follows: Shakespearean, Adelaide Orr, Cincinnati, Oo.; Agora, Dorothy Estes, Lowell; Tau Zeta Epsilon, Elizabeth Mason, Watertown; Phi Sigma, Mary Pfeiffer, Denver, Col.; Alpha Kappa Chi, Hilda Larrabee, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Zeta Alpha, Priscilla Barrows, Hartford, Conn.

The following have been chosen to act as village seniors next year. They will live in the freshman dormitories and have general oversight of the incoming class: Lucy Buck, M. Louis Caten, Katharine Chalmers, Rebecca P. Craighill, Margaret R. Davidson, Madeleine C. Gibson, Martha Grove, Janet E. Rane, Helen Rawson, Norah L. Robinson, Marian Shuman, Millie L. Williams.

BOYS ARE GIVEN LUNCHEON

Edward J. Slattery, representing Mayor Curley, was a speaker at the luncheon given by the Roxbury clean-up committee yesterday afternoon at the High School of Practical Arts to the boys who helped during clean-up week. More than 200 boys were present.

PILGRIMAGE PLANNED

A pilgrimage is being arranged by the council of the De Molay commandery of Knights Templars No. 7 of Boston, for the knights with their friends, to Soo-Nipi Park lodge, Lake Sunapee, N. H., from Friday noon, June 25, to the following Monday night.

SCHOOL FRATERNITY ELECTS

Somerville High School Theta Sigma Delta fraternity held its sixth annual dinner at the Quincy House last night. These officers were elected: Crawford Sweely, president; Lester Williams, vice-president; Harold Groves, secretary; Douglas R. Pollard, treasurer; Lester Williams, Fred Earl, Harold Ryan, Raymond Divison, Chester Smith and Allen Spiers, directors.

DRAFT HORSES TO BE TOPIC

Prof. J. A. McLean of the Massachusetts Agricultural College will give a talk on draft horses for Massachusetts farmers at the summer field meeting of the state board of agriculture, to be held at the farm of L. L. Richardson, Leominster, on June 10. Mr. Richardson will exhibit some of his horses.

PRIZE-SPEAKING CONTEST HELD

Miss Harriet Bridgman and U. Archie Ridley won the annual J. Murray Kay prize-speaking contest at Brookline high school last evening. There were eight competitors. The judges were F. S. Hoyt, Jr., of Boston, Mrs. William F. Eastman of Brookline and James D. Howlett of Medford.

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Special Values

Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits

Only 100 Suits for 100 sturdy boys; odds and ends from broken lines, but all sizes; mixtures and homespuns—ages 7 to 18.

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—In the choicest Summer fabrics and latest approved style conceptions, linked with prices characteristic of the Shepard Store.

POPLIN MIDDY BLOUSES—Mercerized, in pretty shades of pink and light blue. White collars and cuffs. Laced front and sides. Sizes 6 to 18 years $1.00

MIDDY BLOUSES OF KHAKI—Made of this excellent material for camping or the mountains. With red or blue lacings. 6 to 20 years. $1.50

Full plaited bloomers of khaki to match blouses.....$1.50

DRILLING MIDDY BLOUSES—In plain white, and white with red and blue trimming and laces. Sizes 6 to 20 years. Four styles to choose from at..... 79c

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FOR GRADUATION WEAR

—This year—in response to the ever changing dictates of styles for misses—the popular White Middies are filling in a delightful and satisfactory manner the requirements for graduation wear. With white lacings, long and short sleeves. Sizes 10 to 18.....$1.00

MOHAWK

MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP OVER BUTTONHOLE TIE SLIDES EASILY

Lion Collars

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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

Smart Apparel For Stout Figures

S3547-C Sport skirt of golfine cloth, white, rose, Copenhagen blue green, brown or putty. Convenient patch pocket. Price 7.45

S1574-C Waist of fine quality handkerchief linen with double panelled front, hemstitched seams. Convertible collar. 2.95

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Dresses	5.95 to 69.50
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especially designed to give the stout figure (up to 56 bust measure) slender lines, individuality and poise that proclaim the well-dressed woman. Having workrooms on premises we give you not only low prices but unusual advantages, duplicating to measure, with fittings and changing details to meet individual tastes.

Photographic Illustrations sent out of town upon request to Dept. 16

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25 West 38th Street, New York

AN EXPERT IN THE WORLD OF FINANCE

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Sir Felix Schuster; drawing specially signed

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The year 1902 marked an epoch in the banking world when what was the largest banking amalgamation up to that date took place under the able management of Sir Felix Schuster. He it was who effected the addition to the Union Bank of the old-established firm of Messrs. Smith, Payne & Smith, and four large country banks until then carried on by the Smith family, one of them being what is believed to have been the oldest private bank in the kingdom. The following year the businesses of Messrs. Prescott, and the London and Yorkshire Bank, and the Kentish Bank at Maidstone were also acquired, and since that time a considerable number of country branches have been opened. In the year when Sir Felix brought about this amalgamation the Union Bank consisted of a head office and seven branches; now it has 225 branches and agencies, and the business has not only more than trebled, but has distinctly gained in influence and importance.

At the time when this came to pass, Felix Schuster, as he was then, was governor of the Union Bank of London, and undoubtedly one of the few bankers with a world-wide reputation.

The career of Sir Felix Schuster is an exceedingly interesting one from many points of view, and there is no doubt that upon matters concerning finance there is scarcely an opinion extant of more value than his. His exceptional and intimate knowledge of banking in all its phases is also equaled by his abilities as a financier and economist.

Early Studies

Sir Felix was the third son of Francis Joseph Schuster, of the firm of Schuster Son & Co., merchants and bankers, of Cannon street, London. This business, it might be mentioned, was opened in England early in the nineteenth century, first at Manchester and Bradford and subsequently in Liverpool and London. Sir Felix first received his education at Frankfort-on-Main, returning to finish it at Owens college, Manchester, and becoming in the interim a student at the Geneva academy for a short period. Although it was intended that his career should be a commercial one, during his school and college days his natural inclination was in the direction of classics, history and languages, and, whilst his knowledge of French and German is masterly, he is also fluent in Italian, Spanish and Portugese.

At the age of 19, he left Owens college to enter business, and although he was more interested in the classic arts, Sir Felix applied himself to his business with such assiduity as to become partner within six years of his entering the firm. His strict application to detail gave him an intimate knowledge of each individual part of the complex machinery of his business, which enabled him to gain an extraordinary comprehension of the organization as a whole. His firm had had business relations with the Union Bank from the time of the latter's foundation, and one of the members of the firm had been represented on the board of the Union Bank almost without interruption since 1850. Having joined in 1888, Sir Felix occupied the position of an ordinary director, for five years, when in 1893, he became deputy governor, acting in that capacity for the two following years. At that time Lord Ritchie, then Mr. Ritchie, was governor, and on his appointment to the presidency of the Board of Trade, Sir Felix succeeded to his position.

Growth of the Bank

The governorship of the Union Bank is a permanent post, differing in this respect from the Bank of England, and Sir Felix, although still retaining his position in his own firm, devoted the major portion of his energies to the business and welfare of the bank, maintaining the hours of his attendance with unchanging regularity. Under his statesmanship the bank continued to make a progress which foreshadowed a big future. Each succeeding balance sheet showed further advances upon the last, and the position of the bank assumed important proportions in banking circles, which culminated in the event related in the opening passages of this article.

Sir Felix Schuster's services now commenced to take on a broader outline. His abilities as a financier and economist, his fluency of speech and expression gradually and surely widened his influence, and carried him into prominence not only among the officials of banking institutions, but also among the leading financiers of the day. He possessed a complete knowledge of banking in its international aspect, with all its many and intricate connections with international trade and the working of the foreign money exchanges, and, as his published speeches amply show, his views were based upon the perception of subtle influences operating upon the money market and discernible only to the farseeing and well informed spectator. It is not too much to state that the financial community and the public in general are indebted to Sir Felix Schuster to a far greater extent than to any modern banking authority for publicly reiterating and emphasizing the great necessity for certain reforms in the financial system and methods. He was among the first to advocate the institution of large national gold reserves at the time, a few years ago, when money was both plentiful and cheap. Then, at a time when other financial authorities were slow to perceive the indications of approaching changes in the monetary conditions, he not only prophesied dearer money, but pointed out the hidden causes at work in the drifting of trade towards other commercial centers, and the probability of developments in this direction becoming more pronounced in the future, with the consequent increasing difficulty of adequately maintaining the gold reserves. It would be no light task to enumerate the numbers of reforms and progressive steps which have come about in the banking and commercial worlds through the advocacy of Sir Felix Schuster, and his publications are more eloquent testimonials to this fact than any appreciation can indicate.

Thought for Others

So many great men, great from the viewpoint of success in commerce, are yet lacking in the essential qualities which are the constituent parts of real greatness. An intimate knowledge and comprehension of hard-headed business methods and routine are seldom combined with that knowledge and estimate of one's fellow beings whereby one is enabled to take into consideration other details, extraneous of commerce, but which nevertheless are factors as essential to the success of the undertaking in hand as are those concrete canons of commerce themselves. It is, in fact, more necessary to understand the make-up of men and matters than the most advantageous arrangement and disposal of figures and finance. It has been said of Sir Felix that he possesses the faculty for encouraging and calling out all that is best in those concerned in cooperating with him. He commands the respect of all who come into contact with him, not only from the sense of his masterly leadership and command of the situation, but mainly from the fact that his abilities serve and do not dominate him. Under his governorship, pension funds were largely increased, and, in conjunction with the London and Joint Stock and the London and Provincial banks, a fine recreation ground was purchased at Beckenham for the use of the employees of the institutions mentioned.

In the year 1905, when the Unionist government resigned and the free trade controversy was at its height, Sir Felix, he was then Mr. Schuster, was strongly urged by representatives of the free trade interest to contest the seat of the city of London as a free trade candidate. He had identified himself with that cause for some time and his publications on the question had received very wide attention. The election took place early in 1906, and, as he himself expected, the Conservative element in the city was too strong to allow him to gain the seat, as identification with the free trade cause meant support of the Liberal party, which at that time had not the confidence of the city. The election there took place at a late stage, when a great many contests all over the country had already been decided in such a way as to make the free trade cause absolutely safe, and he thus lost a good many Unionist free trade votes which otherwise would have gone to him, but he has been assured in many competent quarters that his candidature and his speeches and publications very materially contributed to the success of the cause in the country. And this was recognized by the government when they conferred a baronetcy upon him soon after.

Council of India

In April of the same year he was appointed by Lord Morley, secretary of state for India, a member of the Council of India, which office he still holds, and is thus precluded for the time being from taking any part in party politics, though he still takes an active interest in public affairs. He is chairman of the committee of London Clearing Bankers, and has rendered services on the Royal Commission on London Traffic, Board of Trade Commission for the Amendment of Company Law, India Office Committee on Indian Railway Finance and Administration, Treasury Committee on Irish Land Purchase Finance, as chairman of the council of the London Chamber of Commerce, president and chairman of the council of the Institute of Bankers, chairman of the Central Association of Bankers, member of the Committee of the Association of English County Bankers, City Council for the Organization of Charity, Council of the British Empire League, council and governor, and for some years treasurer, of University College, London; governor of the London School of Economics, and hon. secretary and vice-president of the Alpine Club. There are few important matters either in the city or in general affairs that do not in some way come under his notice, and it is generally supposed that at the outbreak of the war and ever since he has been one of those who have been in frequent consultation with the government.

Son in the Army

Although his family are of German descent, they have been settled in England for upwards of a century, and all their interests and sympathies are centered there. Sir Felix's only son has joined the army, and indeed every member of his family of military age is now serving with the colors.

Somehow it does not sound at all strange to hear Sir Felix say that music and painting interest him much more than do figures and finance. He is a musician of no mean ability, being very fond of chamber music, and also indulging in improvisation for his own pleasure only, as he does not believe in amateur work which aspires after newspaper renown. His knowledge and appreciation of painting is considerable, and he is a very good judge of the old Italian masters.

Sir Felix has visited the United States three times, and he retains very pleasant memories of those periods. He was visiting Boston, practically as a stranger, and on the first morning of his arrival he was informed that his chauffeur was ready, awaiting his instructions for the day. He declared this to be a mistake, as he had not ordered a car, but he was told that it had been placed at his disposal during his visit to Boston; and the author of this kind attention had been, until then, a complete stranger to him. Again, whilst visiting San Francisco, he was shown into a room at the hotel where he had proposed to stay, and finding a profusion of roses and other flowers decorating the apartment he informed the attendant of the mistake, only to find that this was the arrangement of a resident of that city with whom he was but slightly acquainted. Sir Felix has a high appreciation of American hospitality and a great admiration for the American nation "at home."

PRES. WILSON'S STAND INDORSED AT LAKE MOHONK

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y.—President Wilson's stand in the international crisis was approved by the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration Friday night at the conclusion of its twenty-first annual meeting.

The platform as prepared by the platform committee did not mention the subject of greater preparation for national defense, which was urged by Secretary of War Garrison, Major-General Wood and Rear Admiral Chester. This committee included Dr. Charles W. Eliot and Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

The platform, in addition to the paragraph approving the action of President Wilson, again urges the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

At the afternoon session Edward A. Filene of Boston, national councilor of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged that the United States should be willing to make sacrifice to prove its right to a place in the councils which eventually will settle the war.

Mr. Filene said there was a growing sentiment in favor of a world court such as was discussed at the recent congress in Cleveland. He was doubtful, however, if the United States would wish to be involved in an alliance which would depend upon military force to carry out the decrees of such a court. In place of force, he advocated a policy of non intercourse with recalcitrant nations.

"I believe," he said, "that economic pressure will be much more effective and at the same time much less inhumane than any military force which can be brought to bear."

One of the closing addresses was by Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College. "It is a great and inspiring task that is presented to the educational forces of the world, the task of leading in the understanding of other nations and races; replacing fear and suspicion and hatred by sympathy and cooperation and the spirit of kindliness," she said.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND LEAVENWORTH POST

Four commissioned officers and six non-commissioned officers of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will leave Boston June 2 to participate in the school for signal troops to be held at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., from June 5 to 15. The detachment will be in charge of Capt. Harry G. Chase, chief signal officer of the state militia.

The others whose attendance at the school has been approved by the adjutant-general are First Lieuts. Frank P. Edwards, Stewart S. Smith and Henry C. Gawler; Master Signal Electrician Russell Hobbs, and Frederick H. Jones; First Sergt. Addison F. Crafts; First Class Sergts. James H. Lynch and John C. Daly; Sergt. George B. Hanson, quartermaster-sergeant.

BOSTON MAN SELECTED

James C. White, Harvard '17 of Boston has been appointed superintendent of the associated charity work of the Harvard social service committee for next year.

Paine's

Paine's Catalog of Summer Furniture

Is now ready for mailing. The two-score pages are well illustrated, the text brief, yet sufficient. It is well worth writing for, if you are not already on our mailing list.

If you are not a customer, if you do not know the advantages of buying from the Paine Furniture Company, this summer catalog will introduce our moderate prices for worth-while Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Lace Curtains and other home decorations.

The Wicker Furniture illustrated is light and cool, yet strong and durable—Chairs in baronial brown, $5.50; Table, $5.75; Settle, $12.

Cold Storage for Rugs at low rates. *Slip Covers* that will satisfy.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street and St. James Avenue, Boston

EAU CLAIRE, WIS., IS SOON TO HAVE NEW CITY HALL

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—A new $50,000 city building and several large industrial plants will soon be under construction in this city. A monument dedicated to one of the early settlers of Eau Claire and a gift from an Eau Claire family was unveiled a month ago in the park opposite the community house opened a month ago. A new state normal school was completed recently in the most attractive part of the city, and a new four-span concrete bridge was constructed over the Chippewa river near the normal school to facilitate traffic in the southern part of the city. A White Way lighting system was installed in the business section last March, and steps are being taken to give the entire city one of the best lighting systems in the state.

These are a few of the developments that indicate the rapid progress made by Eau Claire in the last few years. The city is in the heart of northwestern Wisconsin, in the beautiful Chippewa valley, where the Chippewa and the Eau Claire rivers meet. It has become the center for distribution of a great wealth of water power and has made every effort to keep pace with modern improvements along civic lines.

Eau Claire is the county seat and has 20,000 population; it is the largest city within an area covering 80 square miles. Railroad facilities are ample. Eau Claire has 150,000 horsepower available from its water power. There are 16 schools and colleges, which include a county training school. The public library contains 25,000 volumes. The city has a new $100,000 Y. M. C. A. building and an $85,000 club building. A fine government building is soon to be erected.

In Eau Claire there are 12 attractive parks, 28 churches, 118 retail stores and 111 factories. Forty-eight trains pass through daily, and two interurban lines connect with the neighboring cities. The city water plant cost $350,000, the supply coming from springs, and the daily capacity is estimated at 7,000,000 gallons.

OREGON FISH BOARD NAMED

SALEM, Ore.—Governor Withycombe recently appointed I. N. Fleischner, Portland merchant; Frank M. Warren, fish packer; Marion Jack, farmer of Pendleton, and C. H. Stone of Klamath Falls, members of the state fish and game commission, established by an act passed at the recent session of the Legislature, says the Portland Oregonian.

Filene Cold Storage for Your Furs — Filene's — Filene Cold Storage for Your Furs

Monday, Tuesday and from 11 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Wednesday

The Filene Quarterly Stocktaking Sale

Apparel for Women, Children and Men

Every 13 weeks we clean house. The odd garments and the small lots left from the busy selling of the preceding quarter—the model garments, imported and others, that have served their purpose—all the surplus merchandise that does not fit into our clearly defined merchandising plans—ALL of this gets new prices in this sale.

Prices 1-3 to 1-2 less than our original low prices

Practically every section of the store contributes to the sale. Women's, Children's and Men's Wear will be included. For the most part the merchandise is suitable for immediate use.

Wednesday the store will be CLOSED until 11 A. M.

After that hour the remaining *odd* lots will be disposed of. Thursday, May 27, the store will show a radical change from Spring to NEW SUMMER FASHIONS.

WASHINGTON STREET, AT SUMMER, BOSTON

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

(Model from Best & Co., New York. Photograph by Fashion Camera)

Rose-Colored Silk Evening Wrap for Summer

One of the prettiest garments that comes in the train of summer is the light evening wrap to be worn over the lingerie frock or the dancing dress. The sports coat is abandoned at dusk, and the heavy velvet evening coat of winter is both too warm and too dressy for the informal summer evening; so one turns to the wrap of shimmering silk, loose, light-colored and non-clinging.

Pussy willow taffeta is an ideal material for this wrap. It has a beautiful sheen, is light yet durable, and comes in exquisite colors. The coat shown in the photograph is of rose colored pussy willow. It is made with full skirts curving slightly upward toward the front, full sleeves showing a band of corded shirring just above the elbow, and a band of similar shirring at the waist line, beneath which a deep double fold of the silk forms a sort of peplum across the back. The collar and cuffs are finished with deep bias bands of the material.

WOMEN ADOPT MORE MANNISH STYLES

Women are in so many ways stepping into men's shoes that it is not surprising that they should be falling back on the manly brace, and some of the skirts are suspended from the shoulders by their means, according to a writer for the Queen (London). They are often made of the same material as the skirt, and united at the back by an embroidered band, while across the bust they are buckled; but nevertheless there is a certain mannishness about them, though they are part and parcel of a high-waisted skirt, attached by large buttons and necessarily large buttonholes. Sometimes these braces cross at the back, and now and then, instead of being made of the same material as the gown, they are of a distinctive color, sometimes of velvet, sometimes of silk, and we find them as adjuncts to sports coat and sweaters; indeed, they seem to have originated in the cape cloaks, to which straps were attached that crossed in front, so that the cloak could be thrown back at will or drawn round the figure.

These braces or bretelles will, in some cases at all events, take the place of a coat uniting the skirt and bodice, and allowing of the wearing of a variety in blouses. White serges with colored bretelles are well suited to young girls' wear, worn with sailor hats repeating the same color, and with the several popular shades of tan, khaki, beige, and sand, which necessarily are more durable, and do not require such constant renovation as white. But these dull tones are not so universally becoming; they need high decided coloring.

Pointed fronts and waistbelts, designed after the model of those worn by the soldiers, surround many feminine waists this spring, and even the cartridge belt has been adapted to feminine requirements.

These changes do not seem to point to a return to quite the small waist. The pendulum is apt to swing very far back, and the long waist with broad belts, and of very appreciable size, may bring us back to the very small and very artificial waist. There is a glimmering of such a return in the girdles set on the old waist line. Three inch black velvet belts are prepared for white muslin frocks, and some of the Empire bodices for evening have short jacket basques attached.

Sandwiches for All Occasions, Some Ribbon-Tied

With the coming of summer and the out-of-door entertaining it brings, both formal and informal, the sandwich looms large upon the horizon of the hostess, and she longs for novel ones with which to serve her guests.

Variety in the kinds of bread used in sandwich making, and new ways and shapes of cutting them, also lend novelty of appearance. One new fancy in cutting is the "just-a-mouthful" or lozenge sandwich. They are cut round, a little larger than a quarter of a dollar, and are served in a ribbon-tied stack of eight or 10, according to the thickness of the bread and filling. These are very new and particularly attractive though they are troublesome to make.

The rolled sandwiches are also tied and the stick sandwiches are served six in a bundle, like faggots. The advantage of serving sandwiches in this way on formal occasions is that they require no separate plate, but may be served right on the saucer of the bouillon cup, or on the salad plate.

In sandwich-making it is well to have the butter, fresh or salt, warm enough to spread without breaking the bread. Sharp knives, a good salad board on which to cut things, and damp linen squares in which to pack the sandwiches if they are to be kept any length of time, should be at hand.

White bread, home made and preferably a day old, rye bread, whole wheat bread, gluten bread, Boston brown bread and nut bread will make a good variety for sandwich use. The Holland honey bread is very good for sandwiches. One of the peculiarities of this bread is that the longer you keep it the better in flavor it grows, and it is good until the last crumb is eaten.

Another new fad is the hot sandwich. These sandwiches are made by breaking a hot Parkerhouse roll, buttering it and filling it with a little very fine chicken mayonnaise. They are served piled in a napkin to keep them hot. This is a southern idea, and they are very, very good. Some northerners vary the filling by using a little lobster mayonnaise in place of the chicken.

Fresh fruit sandwiches are also newcomers and this is the way they are made (the proportions here given will make about two dozen little sandwiches each):

Strawberry Sandwiches—Wash, hull and cut fine one quart of firm but ripe strawberries; sprinkle with powdered sugar and place in a little white enamel strainer over a bowl to chill until ready to make the sandwiches. Cut white bread thin, spread lightly, and after cutting it in any desired shape, fill with the berry mixture. Serve individually with a fork and as soon after they are made as possible, before the fruit has time to stain and soften the bread. Grated pineapple, seeded and chopped cherries, apricots and peaches may all be served in this way. Rhubarb jelly, gooseberry jelly, red raspberry, blackberry, elderberry, mulberry, quince, green grape, mint and rose may be combined with cream cheese or roquefort, with whole wheat bread. These are all delicious.

Baked Bean Sandwich—Take one cup of baked beans, mash them fine, add pepper, salt, a teaspoon of tarragon vinegar and a tablespoon of ketchup. Spread lightly on white bread and serve garnished with a little roll of grilled bacon. It will be an improvement if the beans are put through a puree sieve, as all the skins will be removed before the condiments are added.

Minnehaha Filling—Chop fine one cup of large seeded raisins, three quarters of a cup of nutmeats and one little branch of preserved Canton ginger, using a little of the ginger syrup to bind the mixture. Spread on gluten bread, cut into diamonds, smear the top of each very lightly with a little of the ginger syrup and dust with finely ground nutmeats.

Bavarian Sandwiches—Boil one firm head of cauliflower until tender, though it should not be allowed in any way to fall apart. When cold slice it in thin slices, dredge with flour, and fry in very hot butter until a delicate brown; sprinkle with pepper and salt and lay on blotting paper to drain. When cold spread on thin slices of brown bread with fresh butter and cut wedge-shaped.

Prune Sandwich—Stew a pound of very large prunes in the usual way, adding a very little sugar. When done drain and allow them to cool, remove the pits, chop them fine and add one cup of finely chopped pecans. Roll fine one dozen dry macaroons and add them to the mixture with enough strained honey to make a spreading paste. Make the sandwiches with rye bread and cut them in horseshoe shape.

Frosted Sandwich—Use white bread cut in oblong shapes spread with rhubarb jelly. Frost the tip of each with vanilla soft frosting and allow it to stand a few minutes and dry before serving; put a blanched almond on the top of each sandwich.

Marshmallow Sandwich—To two tablespoons of orange marmalade add two tablespoons of finely chopped nuts and a cup of marshmallow whip. Cut brown bread rounds, lay on a leaf of white lettuce and spread with the marshmallow mixture. These are very rich and will have to be eaten with a fork.

Surprise Sandwich—Put two cups of freshly stewed green peas through the puree sieve, add a little butter, pepper and salt and a teaspoonful of cream; let cool, then add two tablespoons of grated pineapple and if the mixture is not quite thin enough to spread, add a little cream. Use gluten bread cut in rounds.

Tub Frocks

The finest of linen lawn in delicate colors is the material chosen for some of the most charming tub frocks of the simple type, and where French handmade frocks are shown one is sure to find many models of this type, writes a New York Sun contributor. The pinks, buffs and pale creamy yellows are especially attractive in these dainty linen lawns, which wear surprisingly well in spite of their gossamer thinness, and a touch of white relieves the delicate color.

Cross-Stitch Design

Place any simple little cross-stitch design on personal belongings, it is prettier than the name and is easier done. Each person might choose her own color and design.

HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE IN NEW HOME

Nearly 1,000,000 women are now enrolled in the Housewives League of America, which started three years ago with seven members. It has branches in every state in the Union, in Canada, Japan and Germany. Its recent opening of a great clearing house in New York and its plans for another in Atlantic City have given it a new prominence, although it had already gained recognition by forcing down the price of butter and eggs and carrying on a campaign for clean groceries, says the Youths Companion.

The establishment of the league in headquarters of its own—it has a whole floor at 25 West Forty-fifth street—will make it easier for it to accomplish what has always been one of its chief objects; that is, to bring the housewife into closer and more intelligent contact with the producer. The new headquarters contain a library with the best books on home economics, an auditorium where there will be daily lectures on household affairs, and a kitchen where foodstuffs can be analyzed and prepared. The league will also give attention to fabrics and fashions.

Besides bringing about cooperation between producers and consumers, the league hopes to enroll what it calls "domestic employees," and to teach them how to use labor-saving contrivances, and to take advantage of expert advice.

In brief, the league is trying to train women for the great profession of housekeeping, which includes not merely a knowledge of cooking, washing, ironing, and sweeping, but that broader and higher knowledge through which alone the wife can attain the same kind of efficiency at home that her husband tries for in the management of his business.

NAVY AND DELFT BLUES FALL COLORS

The first fall color card seems to indicate that the Swiss dyers have plenty of dyestuffs on hand, as every range of colorings is represented on the card. This card is issued by a large and well-known house among Swiss establishments, says Dry Goods. Navy and delft blues are prominent, and this selection in blues is indorsed by the trade. "Victoria" is really the well-known Belgian blue; "Nordsee" (North sea), is water blue; "Elbe," after the river, grayish blue, and "Smaragd" names six peacock shades. "Hussar" is a delft blue; "Bischoff" represents violet.

From Paris comes the information steadily that somber colors will be favored.

A prominent American retailer gives out this information regarding colors:

"We can show 272 shades in taffeta, grosgrain and gros de Londres; navy blue, 25 shades; medium blue, 30 shades; golden yellow, 11 shades; green, 21 shades; purple, 20 shades; brown and tan, 22 shades; gray and sand, 23 shades; red and pink, 19 shades; 39 of changeable shades; pastel shades, 44."

Pastel tints of Louis XV. influence are much liked for evening shades. A limited number of colors mark the seasons present and to come. Mauve is cropping up now quite frequently. Bois de rose is a charming mauve-pink.

Home Making

The art of creating home atmosphere is largely the art of woman, and she has none more charming. Mere care will not do it, or mere neatness and tidiness; indeed, those things sometimes work the other way. The love of prettiness will not do it; good cooking will not do it. Even being gay, and merry, and kindly yourself is not quite enough, although it helps even more than the cooking. Success in home making, as in everything else, says the Youths Companion, requires that you shall feel a real joy in your work. If it is a drag, if it is an irksome duty, if your thought is on a thousand outside things that are not home, you cannot make home what it should be. Not that the home maker should think of nothing else. That is neither desirable nor possible. But the woman whose first pleasure is to create that beautiful thing, home, will be a precious and permanent influence not only to her own family, but to all her household, to all her guests.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

In a Slate Quarry

Scratching with a pencil on a slate at school and writing out what one boy called his "sixtums," we are not likely to think much about King Arthur and his knights and his castle at Tintagel in Cornwall, close by the rushing sea. But a writer who lately told the readers of Youths Companion all about a slate quarry in Cornwall began by describing King Arthur's castle on its lofty rocks. Inland a little way is the big slate quarry, which has been worked ever since Shakespeare's day. All day long the men are delving away at the huge slanting stones of slate. They bring out of the deep gulf of the quarry masses of slate, gray and silver-green and blue, and yet year after year it seems as if no change has been made in the quarry. It is such splendid stone that roofs covered with it 200 years ago are still without a crack or a flaw. There are houses down in the cup of the quarry that have stood there 100 years. Once there were many more, but as the slate was taken out the houses had to be pulled down. Perhaps when Shakespeare went to school he too used to write out his multiplication tables on pieces of slate.

Puzzle

Answer to Preceding Puzzle—Enigma: The letter S.

FRUITS

The following phrases translated into other words give the names of four fruits. They are taken from the Woman's Home Companion.

1. A line of mountains, that meet in an oval.
2. The letter P and a well-known game.
3. Two scaly creatures with long noses coming up out of a swamp.
4. Three immigrants coming off the boat are forbidden to land. Their names are Anna Krimsikoff; Anna Bergen and Anna Carrachi.

MAKING A SEWING ROOM CONVENIENT

The sewing room, no matter how small, should have a good light by day and a convenient adjustable artificial light for close work which must be done late in the afternoon.

By careful planning, plenty of space may be secured for the accommodation of materials, utensils and half-finished garments. A small chest of drawers or any dresser or chiffonier should contain all new materials or delicate trimmings, as well as reserve supply of thread, needles of every kind, tapes, clamps, collar wire, finishing braids, and some remnants of net, white chiffon, black and white silk, says a New York Sun writer.

The box, bag or hamper of family patterns should be carefully looked over at least twice a year. Buttons should be carefully sorted, different varieties in different receptacles. A far-seeing young housekeeper, with an ideal sewing room, bought a supply of little sweet grass baskets and used them in her third floor sewing room. The contents of each was indicated by the article tied to the handle of the basket's lid.

The floor of the sewing room is better when not carpeted or covered. If the floor is not hard wood, give it a few coats of green paint. A few good pictures can be used to ornament the sewing room wall.

One should provide for the sewing quarters an excellent cutting table with measurements and see that the chair to be used with it is the proper height to fit it. There should also be a low rocker and possibly a footstool for the seamstress. All of the room's furnishings should be of solid wood, as tufted pieces catch threads.

The sewing machine is of course the important factor of the room. This should be placed to have the best possible light fall on it. And before the seamstress comes for her periodical visits it should be carefully cleaned and oiled that she may be able to do her best work.

A clock can also be a part of the room's furnishings. Conveniences for pressing and sponging should be provided; a well-covered ironing board, an electric iron, a sleeveboard and a basin for dampening cloths for pressing.

In the average sewing room a supply of left-over pieces is kept; sometimes in press or cupboard or in an ample wall pocket or bag affair.

Window Draperies

To soften and tone down a room, the touch of drapery is essential, especially window drapery, which, if skilfully arranged, can add to the width and height of any window. Fashionably speaking, window draperies tend to run clear to the floor. The delicate translucent mesh of madras, figured and in stained glass effect, some of the open weave cotton draperies and the open work machine embroideries are more and more being used in household decoration. Figured stuffs, such as cretonnes and prints from Holland and Japan, range from the demurest effects to all the warmth and color needed to brighten the dark walls of the bungalow.—St. Louis Star.

Silk Sweaters

"Brush" silk sweater coats are very fuzzy of surface and light as a feather, and are as a rule rather more conventional in shape than the glove silk and woolly silk models.

Knitted silk sweaters come in gay plaids and stripes with plain borders and in every imaginable combination of colors, says the New York Sun. There are of course knitted silk models in all the gay plain colors, too, with or without contrasting collars and sashes.

New Japanese Crepes, California Importations

THESE crepe weaves, washable fabrics that require no ironing—effective—and inexpensive. 20 cents and 25 cents the yard. A just received importation—from Japan—old blues, the rose colorings, ecru, soft greens and violets—and white. Either the one-tone crepes, or crepes striped in cool colorings. For kimonos, crepes patterned—Japanesily. Samples sent on request.

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Activities of the Women's Clubs

International Garden Club Showing Rapid Growth in Its First Year, and Model Instruction Garden at Pelham, N. Y., Is Planned —Medal of Honor Proposed

Evidence of the enthusiasm of women for the subject of gardening is supplied by the rapidity with which the International Garden Club, with headquarters at Pelham bay, near New York city, has sprung into popularity in its first season. The club is the outgrowth of a proposal by Mrs. Philip Martineau of Hurst Court, Berkshire, England, a garden specialist to whose visit to the United States last summer much of the interest now being shown in gardening is traced. The club, of which Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman of Newport is the president, formally opened May 1. The club house is the old colonial Bartow mansion, part of which dates back 200 years. Plans for the grounds include almost every kind of a garden, and landscape gardener and architect will work together to preserve harmony, so that the sunken garden, the rose garden, the Italian garden, the old-fashioned garden and all the others will be laid out in correct proportions. Throughout the effort will be made to show the decorative possibilities of the plants, shrubs and flowers that grow in the gardens. Any woman desirous of learning how to make a garden will eventually be able to find here instructions of the best kind, for the ruling note will be democracy.

It is proposed by the board of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs to recognize among women throughout the world exceptional acts or achievements beyond the call of duty and to award a medal to such women to be known as the "Medal of Honor" of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs. The awards are to be made at the federation annual meeting by a committee including Mrs. Belle de Revere, Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. North McLean, Mrs. William Grant Brown and others. The design for the medal will be chosen from drawings submitted by the art committee of the federation, of which Mrs. Harriet Bishop Waters is chairman.

Tacoma, Washington, has a unique organization known as the Tacoma Business Women's Club, only such women being eligible as are owners or managers of a business. The club bars politics, but works as a unit for the betterment of civic conditions, and for a larger understanding of business problems. Among its many activities are found such practical things as a campaign for good roads, and cooperation with the city authorities toward beautifying the city.

While ceasing its regular club activity, the Nike Club of Chicago, one of the few which has made the study of art its chief interest for the past 28 years, will establish a Nike Club scholarship for art students at the Art Institute.

Clubs of the Virginia State Federation of Women's Clubs are requested by the president to give special attention to the subject of conservation of birds, trees, forests, and to tree planting next year. The awakened interest in the subject is due to the appointment of a state forester, Prof. A. M. Jones, who likewise has the chair of forestry at the University of Virginia. Professor Jones will lecture throughout the state to the women's clubs in the autumn.

The Hypatia Club of Shreveport, La., the first literary club in the state, plans to place a bronze tablet in the library which it founded for the benefit of the public schools. The tablet was recommended by the club president, Mrs. J. C. Foster, and will bear data showing the club's work for the library, which contains more than 2000 volumes.

New Orleans City Federation of Women's Clubs reports the opening of five social centers in the city during the year's working with the school board. In the schools the federation has organized junior civic leagues and offered a prize of $25 for the best article on the most practical plan for civic improvement.

Club women all over the country are being asked by the club women of Portland, Me., to subscribe a dime each to help in saving the birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in Portland from demolition. Mrs. George T. Edwards, R.F.D. 4, Portland, Me., is treasurer.

The children's market which is the outcome of three years' work of a garden contest carried on by the Woman's Civic League of Norwalk, Conn., with Miss Dotha Stone Pinneo as chairman was the subject of considerable discussion and interest at the Connecticut State Federation of Women's Clubs which closes its annual conference tonight (Saturday) at Thompsonville. The plan originated with Miss Pinneo and the children have entered into it eagerly, one little girl making as much as $55 with her products. The conference closes with a reception to the delegates by the Enfield Woman's Club in the chapel of the First Presbyterian church where the sessions have been held.

Boston and Suburban Interests

Mothers and Homemakers Club of the Roxbury School Center presented at the High School of Practical Arts the three-act drama "Rebecca's Triumph," given by 11 club members under the direction of Miss Frances Michaud. Leading parts were taken by Mrs. Frederica Shanks, Mrs. George Cullen, Mrs. W. J. Anderson, Miss Frances Michaud, Mrs. C. J. Channel and Mrs. J. F. Hudson. The servants' parts were taken by Mrs. James Kane and Mrs. H. Lambert. Others in minor characters were Mrs. W. C. Hinds, Mrs. J. E. Mackey and Mrs. Griffiths. In the audience were the children and even the grandchildren of those taking part, and they applauded vigorously.

The active members of the Mineral Art League held their annual luncheon at Hotel Oxford, followed by an election of officers and a discussion of plans for the ensuing year. The officers chosen are: Miss Ella A. Fairbanks, president; Miss E. E. Page, first vice-president; Mrs. Julia Mayhew, second vice-president; Mrs. Clara R. Morse, recording secretary; Miss Augusta I. Johnson, treasurer; Mrs. Jessie Cox Johnson, corresponding secretary. The hand painted place cards and unusual floral decorations of the luncheon table were the work of the committee, Miss Fairbanks and Miss Augusta I. Johnson.

At the annual meeting of Mattapannock Woman's Club Mrs. Henry L. Fell was reelected president, and will be assisted by the following board of officers: Vice-presidents, Miss Laura L. Newhall, Mrs. Frank E. Willis, Mrs. Albert Crabtree; recording secretary, Miss Frances Whitmore; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice C. Ryan; treasurer, Mrs. Means; auditor, Mrs. Clarence Dunham; custodian, Mrs. Carolyn F. Cole; directors, Miss Fannie W. Hussey, Mrs. Richard F. Ritchie, Mrs. Otis U. Smith, Mrs. Robert F. Bartlett, Mrs. David C. Atwood, Mrs. Albert Von B. Cleary, Dr. Addie B. Dalrymple. An entertainment consisting of songs by the Mattapannock Woman's Club quartet, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Kelley, Mrs. Dunham and Mrs. Fletcher, and a sketch by Mrs. Estey and Mrs. Ritchie, with refreshments served by Mrs. Wright and her assistants completed the afternoon's program. Twenty dollars was appropriated for civic work.

Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward was reelected president of the Lexington Tourist Club last Monday afternoon. Other officials were named as follows: Vice-president, Mrs. Abram C. Washburn; secretary and treasurer, Miss Melissa Watson; work committee, Mrs. Edwin A. Bayley, Miss Carrie Batcheller and Mrs. Frank W. Herrick. Lunch was served by Mrs. John H. Willard, the hostess. The club will study Ireland next year.

Quincy Women's Club is now making arrangements for the children's garden work. Prizes will be offered for the best garden raised by children of the public schools. The work is to be under the supervision of a committee of which Mrs. W. W. Jenness is chairman. She has taken much interest in this line of work, being a member of Pequawket Grange Patrons of Husbandry of North Conway, N. H., and of the New Hampshire State Grange. Mrs. Jenness is to appoint sub-committees in each of the six wards of Quincy who will have charge of the work in their respective wards. She will endeavor to visit each garden weekly if possible, or at least every two weeks. The sub-committees will be announced in a few days.

The South Shore Musical Club of Weymouth has elected: President, Mrs. Grace Putman; vice-president, Mrs. Josephine Avery; recording secretary, Miss Emma Clapp; corresponding secretary, Miss Alice Holbrook; treasurer, Miss Mary Dyer; historian, Mrs. Jennie Worcester; auditor, Mrs. Nellie Emerson.

On April 27, Mrs. George H. Heintz entertained Somerville Charity Club at her home, 9 Everett avenue, Winchester. Tuesday evening, May 11, the annual meeting and dinner were held at the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. At the close of the dinner Mrs. Clifford T. Richardson read a cleverly written and original "newspaper," the Charity Club Bugle.

Reports of the year's work were read by the president, secretary and treasurer. During the year $452.83 has been earned, $218.67 was spent, and $234.16 remains in the treasury. The club has sent clothing, groceries and coal to needy families; weekly payments of money were sent to destitute people; Thanksgiving dinners were sent to a large number of families; at Christmas candy, toys and dolls were given to 67 pupils of the Clarke-Bennett kindergarten, and it was voted that the club would continue its custom of sending deserving people away on summer vacations. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Leon J. Kibbe, vice-president, Miss Estelle Lawson; secretary, Miss Winifred Hood; treasurer, Miss Louise Thiery. The retiring president, Mrs. Clarence T. Bruce, was presented by the members with a beautiful bouquet of roses as an expression of their appreciation of her services.

At the annual meeting of the Newton Woman's Club, the following officers were elected: Mrs. A. H. Clifford, president; Mrs. Henry A. Young, vice-president; Mrs. S. B. Jenkins, treasurer; Miss Lillian Ruddick, recording secretary; Mrs. A. C. Briggs, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frederic C. Graves, auditor. Directors: Mrs. E. S. Jones, Mrs. C. W. Ryder, Mrs. J. W. Baker, Mrs. George Clapp. The club has been a successful one. A liberal contribution was given to Wellesley College.

Mrs. Ella G. Kidder will address the members of Women's City Club Monday at 11 a. m. on "The Painted Desert and Its Inhabitants," showing specimens of the work of the Indians in illustration. A special luncheon to Miss Edna Blanchard Lewis, manager of the women's insurance department of New York city, will be held Monday at 12:30 o'clock in the clubhouse, when an informal discussion will take place on various lines of insurance and real estate investments. Monday evening Miss Lewis will speak on "Ways and Means of Systematic Savings," and Miss Alice H. Grady on "Organized Methods of Saving Money." At Pilgrim hall Mrs. James J. Storrow and Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird will alternate in being hostess for the social hour on Tuesday afternoons until further notice. May 28 is guest day.

Mrs. Orville Story will entertain the outgoing and new officers of the Professional Women's Club at her Arlington residence May 22 from 3 to 5. Mrs. Guy Currier also entertains the new board at her Methuen country home before midsummer.

Forty members of the Business Women's Club will start from Dedham tomorrow morning for an all-day canoe trip on the Charles river. Miss Blanche I. Goell is the leader of the party. Mrs. John C. Fairchild's pictures of famous gardens will be shown by stereopticon Wednesday evening at the clubhouse, 144 Bowdoin street, at 8 o'clock. A talk on gardens will be given by Miss Rose Nichols. The week-end holiday trip, from May 29 to June 1, at the Atlantic Club, Allerton, will be under the leadership of Miss Mary F. Kerrigan.

Delegates to the annual meeting of the State Federation elected at the meeting of the Women's Charity Club last Thursday at the Vendome were Mrs. Joseph C. Otis, Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mrs. George G. Hall and Mrs. J. F. Buntling. The next meeting will be June 18.

Mrs. Myra B. Lord, president of the New England Woman's Press Association, entertains the executive board and the members at her residence, 85 Kenwood street, Brookline, this afternoon, the occasion being the annual May breakfast of the club. A special program has been prepared.

At the fourteenth annual meeting of the Boston Ruskin Club the following officers were elected: President Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelley; vice-presidents, Mrs. Emma G. Whitney, Mrs. John J. Enneking; recording secretary, Mrs. Luranie E. Gerrish; corresponding secretary, Miss Anne Warren Chapin; treasurer, Mrs. Clarissa Sears Blackmer; auditor, Mrs. Mary Louise Taylor; directors, Mrs. Miranda Chester, Mrs. Jane Felton Sampson, Mrs. Emma Adams Rice, with the officers ex-officio. The annual picnic at Scarboro pond, Franklin park, will be held June 5.

The Professional Women's Club observed its eighth anniversary Friday with an informal reception and luncheon at the Copley-Plaza in honor of the charter and new members of the club. In the receiving line were the newly elected president, Mrs. Barbara N. Galpin; the former president, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, and its first president, Miss Marion Howard Brazier. The program was in charge of Mrs. Jessie Cox Johnson and was given by some of the new club members. It included songs by Mrs. Alice A. Stevens, soprano, with Mrs. Frank Watson, accompanist, and Mrs. Alice R. Aberdien, contralto, with Maud Daniels, accompanist; violin selections by Miss Adeline Packard; Mrs. Emma I. Bevans gave original monologues; Dr. Dorothy Moses an original sketch on "Feminism"; Miss Grace Horne spoke on "Individual Dress"; Mrs. Celia Mahoney, a delegate to the Progressive Women's convention in California, gave an account of the trip, and Miss Edith M. Smaill of Wellesley College recited some of Henry Drummond's poems. Miss Brazier complimented the charter members in original limericks, mentioning each by name.

The Quincy Federation of Women's Clubs, organized a year ago, held its first annual meeting in the Adams Academy building. There were three groups in the receiving party. In the first were the officers of the federation— Mrs. Wilson Marsh, Miss Annie L. Prescott, Mrs. R. M. Trumper, Mrs. T. B. Crane, Mrs. Charles E. Sweet and Mrs. Francis Abele, Jr. The second included Mrs. Arthur D. Roper of the Wollaston Club; Mrs. Walter S. Pinkham and Mrs. Chandler W. Smith of the Quincy Club; Mrs. H. A. Morse of the Squantum Club and Mrs. Mary E. Spooner of the Riverside Club. The third was made up of representatives of clubs associated with the federation.

WHAT IS DOING IN SCHOOLS

Scenic effects for "The Black Pearl," to be produced by eighth grade pupils at the Hugh O'Brien school in Roxbury next Thursday, like those of Granville Barker will leave much to the imagination. They are being worked out by the young actors, and the enthusiasm that is being put into them augurs well for the success of the presentation.

The play will be the first ever given by the school. It is an experiment and an outgrowth of the emphasis placed on the first R—reading—at the school in the last two or three years. Reading being so intimately connected with all the other work, George E. Murphy, the master, undertook to bring it up in his school and to that end arranged reading contests on much the same order as the spelling match. The play is a natural development of the contests, and gives an added zest to clear and expressive reading in the classroom. The importance of enunciating distinctly and of analyzing thought are brought out in dramatization as they never would be in mere reading. A public performance also is valuable once in a while, and in this instance it is doubly so, as it is to be given to raise money for the shoe fund. This fund goes to the purchase of shoes and other things needed by pupils of the school. The demands made upon it last winter exhausted it and the entertainment is to help build it up again.

Daily Rehearsals

Rehearsals are being held almost daily under the direction of Miss Clark and Miss Greany. As they progress the participants are learning much about deportment, manner and bearing. That the way one stands may reveal the kind of character one has is a source of surprise to some, but it is seen the moment it is pointed out.

When they were through with the rehearsal last Wednesday morning, "What kind of a man was Tricamp?" Miss Clark asked of the one who had impersonated that character. Reflection showed that he was absolutely sure of himself, dominating. "Do you think he would stand first on one foot, then on the other?" asked Miss Clark. "Tricamp" grinned and thought he wouldn't. On Thursday he stood very stiff and straight indeed, and minded the expression he had on his face.

It was the same with the others. The way they stood, what they did with their hands, the way their faces were turned, what they looked at, whether they grinned or not, all these things were given serious attention.

And then the costumes. As soon as there was an instant's lull after one of the first rehearsals, "What shall the baker wear?" asked the youth who was to take that part. A white coat and cap were decided upon and he started off to borrow them from a chum who somehow had access to such things.

The scenery is being worked out. Even in rehearsals it is desired to have it as natural as can be. Each rehearsal brings out something new. The ingenuity displayed in this way is not the least valuable part of the play. The fireplace has been something of a problem, yet it is an important feature of the production. The other day they came out with a movable blackboard, the kind that is swung between two uprights. Underneath it they placed a few bricks and upon these some sticks of wood. That answered admirably, but it needs to be made a trifle more realistic for grown-ups, who must have things clearly defined.

The writing desk is to be contributed by one of the girls and brought over by two of the boys. The teacher's table, with the cloth and pens, has been banished as a poor substitute when the real thing is attainable. The final dress rehearsal will be given next Wednesday afternoon after school. The public performance will be on Thursday evening. The play will be followed by folk dancing, also given by pupils of grade VIII.

At noon, before school in the morning and after school in the afternoon, boys and girls of the Martin schoolhouse on Huntington avenue go to work in the garden in the rear of the school yard. Many of them are so fortunate as to have gardens of their own at home, but the school garden is the laboratory in which they learn to do the things they successfully carry out at home.

Just at present they are planting the seedlings from the seeds sown just after the spring vacation in the boxes that held the tulips and hyacinths during the winter. It sounds simple, but already they have learned that if the seeds are sown too thickly the little plants do not have room enough for sturdy growth and do not grow so well out of doors.

Under the big tree that shades a part of the grounds so that it is not good for plants the boys are engaged in soil preparation. They screen the soil, fertilize it and pack it away under the tree to ripen during the summer. When autumn comes this soil will be used for potting plants to brighten the school in winter. In addition to Mr. Lamprey, the master, the children now have the benefit of instruction from T. P. Dooley, recently come to the school from the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

In the first issue of the Sophomore, issued by the second year class at the Brookline high school, appears a story, "The Comparison," by Adeline Pfleghaar. It reads as follows:

"One rainy day, I stole up into the attic. I had always loved to look at things grandma used to have. This time I did not look into her trunk, or her cedar chest, but opened her desk. There lay a letter yellow with time, a letter I had loved to read, when I felt disgusted with myself, and all the world. It was written to her when she was twenty years of age, by her favorite chum. This is what it said.

"'March 31, 1835,
"'Concord, New Hampshire.

"'Dearest Rachel:

"'A month had passed since I last saw you but it seems like a year.

"'I know you, too, are happy to think that dreary winter is over. We shall soon be surrounded by beautiful flowers, and entertained by the sweet music of the birds. . . . Father has planted his crop, and mother and I are busy with household affairs. Mr. Alden bought a new farm. Mary goes to school now. Miss May has resigned, and Miss Ware is going to take her place.

"'Now, dear Rachel, I must tell you of the new recipe I have found for happiness. You must try it. Every morning just before you get up, try to think of five things you are thankful for. You will find you have so many you cannot count them. Then, you will think how fortunate you are, and the mere idea of unhappiness would make you feel ashamed. It has made me a different girl.

"'Well, Rachel, I must say good-by, as I hear mother calling me. Please give my love to all the family. I shall write again soon.

"'Your loving chum,
"'Priscilla.'

"Nobody has ever written me a letter like that, and I have lived on this earth just twenty years. It was only this morning that I received a letter from my dearest chum, and this is what she wrote.

"'5th Avenue
"'New York.

"'Dear Nancy:

"'I just scraped up ten minutes to write you a few lines. I am having a wonderful time. I went to a The Dansant yesterday afternoon, and a dance last night. . . . Oh, yes, tomorrow, I am going to a party in the afternoon and a Soiree Chantant in the evening. The day following I have invited a few friends to see "On Trial." Of course, as Marjorie is having her coming out party, I shall have to go. You see my time is quite taken up. . . .

"'Betty's new suit is a sight. Mabel's spring hat is hideous. She never does get decent hats. . . . Mother got me the most adorable spring suit you ever saw. My new hat is a perfect dear.

"'There goes the telephone so good-by. Don't forget it's your turn to write next.

"'In haste,
"'Grace.

"March 26th, 1915'

"Is it that girls are different from what they used to be, or have the times changed? If you had to choose for your friend one of the writers of these letters, which one would you choose?"

Bookcases in Favor

Bookcases are in high favor among the boys in the manual training class at the Sherwin school in Roxbury. Fifteen of them are being made. At the end of the year each boy is allowed to make something for himself, provided he pays for the material. A fondness for books has been developed so that a case to keep them in, one that he has made himself, is the desire of many a boy. Others are making writing desks and several are devoting their energies to music cabinets.

An article may mean much more than a single piece of furniture that is well made. It may mean any number of different kinds of joints, each one with a name of its own. The joints are not always made differently because it is necessary to have them so, but are incorporated for practise.

The work is invariably well done and a credit to the school, to Mr. Shute, the master, and to Miss Cederroth, the instructor, as well as to the boys.

SALVATIONISTS TO PARADE WITH MISS BOOTH IN THE LEAD

The great event of the New England Congress of the Salvation Army which is in progress in Boston occurs this afternoon when 2000 salvationists will march from the People's Palace to Boston Common. At the head of the procession will ride Commander Miss Evangeline Booth escorted by the chief secretary Col. William Deart and aides. Ten bands from different cities of the New England states will be in line, and a concert of the united bands will be given at the Parkman Memorial Bandstand at 3:30 p. m.

Sectional meetings in different parts of Boston, Somerville, Cambridge, Hyde Park, and Chelsea are scheduled for Sunday night, following the musical festival at Tremont Temple in the afternoon at which Miss Booth will give the only address. At the festival Col. Adam Gifford will preside.

Upward of 1400 persons attended the meeting last night at Bowdoin Square which was advertised for officers, bandsmen, recruits, and converts. Colonel Gifford presided and Miss Booth made the address.

HARVARD PICNIC PLANNED

Harvard seniors' annual picnic is to be held Wednesday and a steamer has been chartered to take the party down the harbor to a point unknown except to the committee in charge.

CARMEN'S WAGE HEARING CLOSES WITH ARGUMENT

International Organizer Fay Brings to End His Talk to Arbitration Board, Which Will Take Case Under Advisement

After a lengthy defense of the justice of demands for higher wages being made by carmen of the Bay State street railway before the board of arbitration, Fred Fay, international organizer of the carmen's union, today finished his arguments at Ford hall and the hearings were finally concluded. Within 30 days from today the decision of the arbiters will be rendered.

A large audience was present at the final hearing today. Many carmen of the Bay State railway were in attendance to hear the pleas made in their behalf by Mr. Fay. In his final remarks Mr. Fay declared that the task of the arbitration board is now to determine a question of justice in making an award for the carmen. In the event a decision is returned unfavorable to the union, Mr. Fay declared that the men would continue to give the best possible service to the company and the public.

At the conclusion of the arguments Joseph C. Pelletier, chairman of the arbiters, announced that the board would immediately go into executive session to give the case consideration. He said the announcement of the award would be made just as quickly as possible.

Salaries being paid by the Bay State to the road's officials again were brought to the front by Mr. Fay in his summary of the carmen's side. He denounced the present graduated scale of wages now in force on the road. Mr. Fay said: "The men on this system, whenever they asked for an increase in wages during the last 12 years, have been led to believe by the officers of the company that the company was in such financial condition that it could not afford to pay any substantial increase in wages.

"Mr. Sullivan, the president, on the witness stand under oath, testified that not only should the wages of the men not be increased, but that they ought to be reduced at least to the 1912 scale, which means a reduction of 1½ cents an hour or $40.88 a year from the present earnings."

He then gave figures intending to show "that every time Mr. Sullivan told our committee the company was not in a financial condition to give them an increase in wages, the salaries of the officials were being increased."

Mr. Fay said 13 representative street railway systems paid more than did the Bay State road in its graduated scale.

"A man who works on these 13 different systems that I will name will earn more in the eight years of his service," said he, "than a man for the same period with the Bay State, as follows:

"Boston Elevated, $908.95; Middlesex & Boston, $526.50; Worcester Consolidated, $299.84; Springfield, $1017.93; New Bedford and Onset, $468; Union Street railway, $468; Berkshire, $299.84; Boston & Worcester, $234; Holyoke, $307.15; Interstate Consolidated, $299.84; Milford and Uxbridge, $234; Northampton, $468; and Milford and Woonsocket, $299.84. The average amount more a year received on these systems is $488.60.

"The sliding scale never was intended to benefit the men; it never has benefited thm; it never will benefit them. It has made money for the company; it is now making money for the company, and if you decree it, it will make more money for the company. But it will not make money for the company fairly and honestly."

ARMORY DEDICATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The remodeled Howard-street armory was dedicated last night. The ceremonies were followed by a ball. Gov. David I. Walsh delivered the address. More than 2500 persons were present, it was estimated.

L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.

Our Semi-Annual

Clearance Sale

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS WILL BEGIN

MONDAY, MAY 24th

Those who have taken advantage of our Sales in the past should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity, as all goods to be offered were either manufactured or purchased by us within the past few weeks and will be marked at prices to insure an Absolute Clearance.

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

THE SHEPARD STORES

TREMONT ST. WINTER ST. TEMPLE PL.

The Shepard Bed Store

We maintain the highest standards in Mattresses and Pillows, taking the greatest care that materials are clean, odorless and of good quality. Some stores are not careful about these things—a good reason for buying at the Shepard Stores.

SUMMER SALE OF BEDS

$13.95

Camp Outfit—White enamel iron bed, well constructed, all sizes. With National spring and layer felt mattress with roll edge. $18.50 value. $13.95

$13.95

Brass Bed—With 2-inch post and 1-inch fillers. All sizes. Velvet finish. $18.50 value. $13.95

Bedding Store, 3d Floor

$21.45

Bed Outfit—Heavy white enamel bed, brass trimmed. All sizes. Heavy National spring, silk floss mattress (guaranteed). $29.50 value. $21.45

Wire Springs—National Wire Spring (box type), full helical, block tin plated, double-edge web, round corners, $6.00 value.... $4.00

Box Springs—"Shepard Norwell Company Special" Upholstered Box Springs, with roll edge. All sizes, Your choice of ticks. $22.50 value. $15.75

Mattress—Silk Floss Mattress, in one or two parts. Covered with your choice of several tickings. Guaranteed odorless. All sizes, roll edge, $15.00 value..... $10.95

Felt Mattress—Rosefelt Mattress, roll edge, made in one or two parts. Covered with your choice of several tickings. All sizes. $10.50 value. $7.45

Hair Mattress—Pure S. A. Hair Mattresses, in all sizes. Choice of ticks. Guaranteed odorless. $28.00 value..... $21.45

Feather Pillows—Pure Geese Feather Pillows, guaranteed odorless. Covered with famous "Gold Medal" tickings.

20x28, value $5.... $3.95
22x28, value $5.50... $4.45

Mail Orders Filled

Theaters and Players, What They Offer

THEATERS OF BERLIN DURING WAR TIMES

Review of Dramatic Life of German Capital Shows Activity as in Times of Peace — Shakespeare Performances Kept Up

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—There are in Berlin more than 25 theaters, not counting varieties, concert and lecture halls, cinemas and cabarets. Preeminent are the Königliches Opernhaus and the Königliches Schauspielhaus, but it would be a great error to suppose that only the two imperial stages are cultivating the highest art and that only these achieve great things. Quite the contrary is true. The great literary values which Brahm strove for in his Lessing theater are not yet forgotten and Max Rheinhardt has achieved great renown far beyond the frontiers of Germany by the artistic management of his productions and his excellent company of actors. His Deutsches theater with the Kammerspiele have become the classical theaters of Berlin and even of Germany. He also is cultivating classical and modern, serious and cheerful art. The Lessing theater, with its productions of Ibsen; the Deutsche Künstler theater, with classical and modern authors; the theater in the Koniggrätzerstrasse, which especially runs to Strindberg; the Little theater, with its literary productions; the three theaters of the people, the theater am Bülowplatz and the two Schiller theaters, which offer mingled fare, and the Deutsches Opernhaus with its highly artistic performances—all these are serious stages, cultivating the highest art and with their actors and scenery may satisfy the highest claims.

When the war broke out it was feared that many theaters would have to close because of the inroads on companies or audiences, but this was not the case. Up to now only one theater has shut its doors, and the season has brought its premières, its surprises and its disappointments just as in times of peace. In one particular the situation is different: The audiences now are strongly marked with the gray uniforms of soldiers who are eager to enjoy art and forget the terrors of war.

The repertories have scarcely changed. The Lessing theater has announced performances of Molière and the Deutsches theater plays its Shakespeare as formerly. Here the dominating idea is: true art is international. The classical dramatists are remembered, and both serious and cheerful patriotic plays of these times are produced instead of frivolous and suggestive French farces, which at best are rather colorless.

In the fiftieth number of the "Blätter des Deutschen Theaters" some well-known men write on the subject of "The War and the Theater." Excellency von Harnack, the famous theologian, says: " . . . Here in the choice of pieces suited to the artistic representation of the time such excellent things have been offered that we may say that the Deutsches theater has for its part helped to strengthen the high spirits of the capital of the empire for the inhabitants, and for the rest of the world has shown friend and enemy that behind the rifle pits stands the whole of the German people in quiet composure, working. As natural science, so also art is doing its duty in our country, held in a smaller sphere, but with the same idea of maintaining the strength of the country till definite victory by its work. What the Deutsches theater has offered in these times of war will remain the noblest leaf of its annals."

Gerhardt Hauptmann, whose "Schluck und Jau" was such a tremendous success in the Deutsches theater, tells of a friend who, on furlough from the battlefield, had assisted in a production of the Deutsches theater and who had been astonished at the spirits of the house, which had been as in peaceful times and not as though Germany had to struggle for her existence on the battlefields east and west and north. His astonishment included a bit of censure, but Gerhardt Hauptmann defends art. He says: "Strength is behind the front as well as on it. War is the debit and good art the credit of the nation. Therefore it is a healthy symptom that Germans assemble sometimes behind the front in their theaters."

Gustav Roethe, the excellent philologian of the Berlin University, says in his contribution: " . . . The German theaters on the whole have acquitted themselves worthily of their tasks. The level of the repertory improved after the day of mobilization considerably, and this continued for several months. Such improvement was not needed for the Deutsches theater; it already maintained an artistic standard for its productions which was scarcely to be surpassed. It was entirely right that Shakespeare, the mirror of all human events, was not set aside. We Germans are not willing to let him be taken from us." Then Professor Roethe speaks of the plays put on in the months of the war, naming works by Kleist, Schiller, Lessing, Gutzkow, the Viennese poet Raimund, Ibsen and Strindberg. Many plays of Shakespeare, such as "Merchant of Venice," "Midsummer Night's Dream," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Othello," were put on, and "Hamlet" was performed in the Deutsches theater on Dec. 17, 1914, for the one hundred and fiftieth time. Goethe's "Faust" was performed on Jan. 1, 1915, for the one hundred and seventy-fifth time.

We may rightly affirm that the Deutsches theater in its aspirations and achievements gives a truthful picture of the theatrical life of Berlin and Germany, and that this picture is a delightful one. Advance and cultivate national art, but do not despise nor forget international art is a dictum of the highest artistic importance.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE-SQUARE — "Nearly Married," 2:10, 8:10.
CORT—"The Last Laugh," 8:20.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 2, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—"Bought and Paid For," 2:15, 8:15.
WILBUR—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.

NEW YORK

BOOTH—"The Bubble," 8:30.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:20.
CASINO—"A Modern Eve," 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:30.
COMEDY—"The White Feather," 8:15.
CORT—"Under Cover," 8:30.
EMPIRE—"A Celebrated Case," 8:15.
FORTY-FOURTH—"Peasant Girl," 8:15.
FORTY-EIGHTH—De Wolfe Hopper, 8:20.
GLOBE—Montgomery and Stone, 8:15.
HARRIS—Margaret Illington, 8:15.
IRVING PLACE—German repertoire, 8.
LONGACRE—"A Full House," 8:20.
LYRIC—"The Only Girl," 8:15.
PARK—Arnold Daly, 8:30.
PRINCESS—"Nobody Home," 8:40.
SHUBERT—"Trilby," 8:15.

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Ethel Barrymore, 8:15.
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
GRAND—Jane Cowl, 8:15.
OLYMPIC—"Along Came Ruth," 8:15.
POWERS—"Moloch," 8:15.
PRINCESS—"The Lady in Red," 8:15.

(Copyright by Daily Mirror)

Henry Ainley as Quinney, and Godfrey Tearle as James

TWO NEW BARRIE PLAYS OF VARIED STYLE PRODUCED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

"The New Word" and "Rosy Rapture," by J. M. Barrie.

LONDON—The relationship between fathers and sons is unquestionably awkward. Mr. Wells says it dates back to primeval times; and very likely it does. There is certainly a period, and Sir James Barrie says it is when a boy goes to school, when companionship between the two usually becomes self-conscious and a little stilted. In the past, and there are many people today who live habitually in the opinions of their grandfathers, this feeling of reserve was known as the natural respect a son owed to his father. It may be so. Nevertheless, it is impossible to feel respectful and quite at one's ease at the same moment. In the simple ages, when the privileges of a parent were unrestricted, a sense of awe on the part of a son toward his father must have been very natural. Indeed, the mere idea of frankness between the two would have been impossible, and the consequences, were anything of the sort exchanged, simply frightful. As it is, the relationship is difficult enough. Today we are attempting, in an awkward self-conscious way, to readjust things. We are investigating our affections, and are surprised to find that they are based on a good deal of superstition and not a little fear. Children have broken bounds, and parents, who have sat secure on their pedestals for so long, are wistfully anxious to come to an understanding with their rebellious offspring. The priesthood of the father has ceased to be, and their remain only the dry bones of authority. But what is left is quite enough to make intimacy or a new relationship no easy matter. Even when we cease to believe we bend our backs to tradition. And so fathers and sons, conscious of each other's and of their own limitations, are nevertheless desperately self-conscious that the convention of the ages demands that they should play a role that has become ridiculous to both.

Sir James Barrie had a delightful scene in his whimsical play, "Little Mary." In it the father makes the advance. He asks, to his son's embarrassment, for a little demonstration of natural affection. In "The New Word" father and son are equally embarrassed. The scene is "any home nowadays." The son has just got his uniform, is a second lieutenant, and is the pride and joy of his mother and sister—the secret pride, too, of his father. The father, however, hides his feelings under a playful sarcasm and show of indifference. They both dread being left alone together, and are frightened beyond anything, and especially at such a moment as the present, that either should show the slightest feeling. When the father throws out a tentative advance the son retreats in terror. But some understanding they do arrive at, namely, that they both fear the same things, and that to please "the mother" they will make a slight show of affection. "You might whistle and say 'Good-night, dear father,'" the nervous parent proposes. And so the son does. And when the father is alone, he hurriedly kisses his son's photograph, and then, with even greater hurry, resumes his reading of the newspaper, for fear the shadows should rise up and condemn him for emotionalism. "The New Word" is a most amusingly sentimental little play, full of the author's personality, and is admirably acted by O. B. Clarence as "the Father" and Geoffrey Wilmer as "the Son."

Then follows a burlesque in seven scenes, "Rosy Rapture, The Pride of the Beauty Chorus," with Miss Gaby Deslys as the leading attraction, and other well-known actors besides. One must probably acquire a taste for such things to enjoy them, and it is a question as to whether such a taste is worth while acquiring. There are popular songs, and topical jokes, and dancing, and noise, and expensive dresses, and everything, in fact that makes an entertainment of this kind a popular success. And a success it really seems to be. For probably it is no worse, and perhaps better than many other entertainments of the same kind. But why Sir James Barrie should care to spend his time writing such things must remain a mystery to all who admire and enjoy his charming work.

BOSTON STAGES IN COMING WEEK

Next week sees an extension of the engagements at two Boston theaters. "A Pair of Sixes" will stay at the Wilbur for its twenty-second week, which is supposed at this writing to be its last. At the Cort "The Last Laugh" will play its third and last week before going on to stir the laughter of other audiences.

The two stock companies now playing offer a change of bill. At the Castle Square the Craig players will put on George M. Cohan's farce "Seven Keys to Baldpate." At the Majestic the Lonergan players will stage "Alias Jimmy Valentine," with H. B. Warner as the visiting star.

Edith Taliaferro heads the bill at Keith's, where every act except that of Bert Fitzgibbons' is new to Boston.

"QUINNEYS'" AT THE HAYMARKET THEATER, LONDON

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

"Quinneys'." By Horace Annesley Vachell. A new comedy in four acts.

LONDON — Joseph Quinney prefers "things" to people. That is what his little, unassuming wife, Susan, says. Mrs. Quinney confesses she is jealous of a certain table, which has its place of honor in Quinney's "sanctuary." For Quinney is not an ordinary dealer. In his own opinion he is a remarkable man. The "things" are so precious to him he will not part with them. His drawing-room in Soho square is a sanctuary in his heart. There are gathered objects that inspire the collector with awe. He has a pious horror of ugliness and fakes; fakes he declares are wicked, immoral. So the "things" in the sanctuary are objects of worship, and among them are things that are really precious to him—his wife and daughter. But, in his wife's opinion, it is a question as to whether she or the table comes first. His pride in his daughter, Posey, is tremendous. Has he not spent £5000 on her education? She might just as well have been a cabinet. So when Posey falls in love with the clever young foreman, there is a family row. She is throwing herself away on cheap stuff. Besides, Quinney has thought of nothing but things all his life, and cannot believe his foreman can think of anything else either; he is sure it is "the things" he wants. Then his vanity, or, as he would call it, his pride is hurt. And, as his wife tells him, he has more pride than love for his daughter, or he would let her marry the man she loved. But the ordinary little love story of James and Posey, though charmingly played by Godfrey Tearle and Miss Marie Hemingway, does not really matter. It ends as all nice little stories do.

Joseph Quinney, the honest Yorkshire dealer and childish old egotist, is the play. And as played by Henry Ainley it is very well worth seeing. The stage Yorkshireman is usually a figure for a farce, and, with his affectation of bluntness, not unusually a bore. But Mr. Ainley's Yorkshireman seems to be the real thing. But whether it is or not, it is a perfect piece of character acting. There is something in his walk that declares the man. His childish delight in himself and everything that belongs to him is most engaging. His honesty is something that is purely Quinney; it is like everything else that he owns, tables, wife, chairs, daughter—a personal possession. You are always amused by him, as you are, or can be by the antics of a clever child. Moreover, Mr. Ainley's silences are eloquent. It is as much a pleasure to watch as to listen to him. And nothing is forced or overemphasized. The actor never seems to be looking out or watching for a laugh. He is absorbed in his role, and the audience, in proportion to its perception, may be amused or not. Altogether, in a play that has a certain amount of charm and much ordinary sentiment, Mr. Vachell has written a part that has given Mr. Ainley a fine opportunity. At the Haymarket theater one expects everything of the best, and as usual both the company and the staging are as good as can be got by any West End management.

EUROPEAN NOTES OF THE THEATERS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—A revival of "Who's the Lady" at the Prince of Wales theater has been well received. Since Jose Levy's adaptation of Hennequin and Veber's "Madame la Presidente" first was given at the Garrick, only a few months ago, it has gained for itself a country as well as a town reputation. The cast, which includes several of the original players, is as follows:

Cyprien Gaudet.....George Bealby
M. Tricolnte.....E. Dagnall
Marius.....Arthur Hatherton
Blennassis.....Eric Cowley
Octave Rosamund.....Max Leeds
Poche.....Fred Eastman
Gobette.....Marga Rubia-Levy
Mme. Tricolnte.....Barbara Gott

The Liverpool Commonwealth Company has started its first London season at the Kingsway theater. The first plays given have been "The Kiss Cure" and "Pauline," both by Ronald Jeans, to be followed by "Nobody Loves Me," by Robert Elson.

Madame Réjane's season at the Court theater is over and she is giving a few representations of "Madame Sans Gêne, her greatest success in this country, at the New theater.

The Irish Players from the Abbey street theater, Dublin, are making their reappearance in London at the Little theater. Though their opening play will be "The Playboy of the Western World," it is believed that they will give in due course several plays hitherto not seen in England.

The Parisian actress, Mlle. Eve Lavallière, will appear at the Ambassadors theater in a new comedy by Pierre Wolf entitled "Dieu! Que les Hommes sont Bêtes."

The lectures on Sundays at His Majesty's theater, announced by Sir Herbert Tree some months ago, are to begin during May. The first will deal with the war, but other subjects will also be dealt with during the course.

Very favorable comment has been passed on Mr. Saintsbury's performance of Fagin on the occasion of Sir Herbert Tree's absence from the cast of "Oliver Twist" on two evenings recently.

"On Trial," A Play in a Prologue, Three Acts, and an Epilogue by Elmer E. Reizenstein has been started at the Lyric. Its reception was as cordial as any given to Messrs. George Grossmith and Edward Laurillard's other successes, "Potash and Perlmutter," "Peg O' My Heart" and "Tonight's the Night."

The Theater in France

PARIS—The Comédie Française gave recently a representation of "Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle," Alexander Dumas' celebrated comedy.

The proceeds of the matinée of "Colette Baudoche" at the Comédie Française will be given towards the Alsace-Lorraine war fund.

At the Odéon a matinée has been organized by the Franco-Belgian alliance, at which M. Paul Helmer, the famous Colmar barrister, will speak.

The Opéra Comique has given recently "Paillasse" with Mille. Brunlet, MM. Fontaine, and Boulogne; "Les Noces de Jeanette," Mlle. Tissier and M. Vaurs, also "Marouf, savetier du Caire." "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Scènes Alsaciennes" and "Les Soldats de France."

The Theater in Germany

BERLIN—The successful production of Grillparzer's "Goldene Vliess" at the Königliches Schauspielhaus has been followed by the presentation of "Colberg."

At the Deutsches theater the performances of Raimund's "Rappelkopf" have been resumed, while Irene Triesch has appeared in "Herodes and Mariamne" at the Theater in der Königgrätzer Strasse.

The directors of the latter theater were recently invited to give their production of Strindberg's "Rausch" at the Schauspielhaus in Leipzig.

At the Neues Schauspielhaus in Koenigsberg a new play by Paul Enderking, entitled "Ostpreussen," has been produced, while a free performance of "Die Fledermaus" was recently given for invalid soldiers at the Hoftheater in Dessau.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

John Craig, has secured "A Celebrated Case" which is now being played in New York at the Empire theater, and the Craig players will present the play during the week beginning May 31. The tour which was to have been made in this drama by the cast of stars now playing in has been given up because of the changes in the plans of the Frohman office. This will be Boston's only opportunity to see the play.

Mr. Lonergan's Offering

"Polly of the Circus" is to be the Lonergan players' offering at the Majestic on May 31, with Florence Martin, who was leading woman with "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort earlier in the season, as the visiting star.

Talk by Newspaper Woman

Miss Agnes Garfield Smith will give an informal talk on "Some Experiences of a Newspaper Woman," on the evening of Friday, May 28, at the Wellington Studio, 121 St. Stephen street. Miss Smith is a Boston newspaper woman. She will be assisted by Helen Grossman, violinist, and Edna E. Siedhoff, accompanist.

Mme. Aguglia to Appear

Mme. Mimi Aguglia, the Italian tragedienne who will be remembered for her excellent acting in a company of Italian players at the Hub theater last year, will appear on the stage of the Plymouth theater Friday, May 28, when pupils of D. M. Staley, of the College of the Spoken Word, give an entertainment. Mme. Aguglia will appear with Mr. Staley in Sir Charles L. Young's "Drifted Apart." She will give the potion scene from "Romeo and Juliet" and with a company of Italian players will produce the tragedy "Malia" in Italian. The program will also contain other numbers.

Paper on Frohman

A biographical sketch and appreciation of the late Charles Frohman was read by Margaret Newton of Little Rock, Ark, as an introduction to the weekly recital of the New England Conservatory's dramatic department in Recital hall yesterday afternoon. Miss Newton praised the late manager as one who "perhaps more than any other man in the theatrical world took to it a business imagination, coupled with enthusiastic effort and limitless energy." Supplementary remarks regarding Mr. Frohman's position in the history of the

(Continued on page eleven)

Hickson

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Mr. Philip S. Crooks

is now in charge of their Boston store.

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Music News and Notes Here and There

KEENE FESTIVAL CHORUS OUTDOES SOLOISTS' WORK

Excellent Training Manifest in Parker's "Hora Novissima"—Composer Present and Says He Finds Singing Inspiration

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

KEENE, N. H.—Presenting the oratorio "Hora Novissima" in the English translation, the Keene Chorus Club, Nelson P. Coffin, conductor, held the last concert of its spring festival in the city hall auditorium Friday night. Horatio Parker, the composer of the oratorio, and Mrs. Parker were present as guests of the club. The soloists were Mme. Jane Osborn Hannah, soprano; Mme. Nevada Van Der Veer, contralto; Reed Miller, tenor, and William W. Hinshaw, bass. The orchestra, as at the concerts of Thursday, was a group of Boston musicians, the majority of whom uesd to play in the Boston opera company.

The chorus had a task of first-class difficulty in "Hora Novissima," and it sang with technical mastery and interpretive enthusiasm. At the close of the work, which occupied a little more than half the evening, the president of the club, E. F. Holbrook, appeared on the platform and congratulated the members that they could perform and the audience that it could hear a composition written by a former resident of Keene. Mr. Holbrook referred to the service of the composer's father to the city as architect of the city hall, and mentioned other facts about Mr. Parker's connection with the locality. In response to applause, Mr. Parker stepped from his place on the floor of the hall to the foot of the stage, where he expressed his thanks first to the chorus for its careful singing of his music, and afterward to the audience for its appreciative listening.

The oratorio was followed by a miscellaneous program, Mr. Hinshaw singing Figaro's aria from "The Barber of Seville," Mr. Miller and Mme. Van Der Veer singing duets, Mme. Hannah singing an aria from Massenet's "Herodiade," and the club giving Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus as a farewell.

Methodical Management

The club membership was represented by precisely the number required to fill the semicircle of chairs on the platform, and the public was represented by exactly the number of persons required to occupy the seats on the floor of the house and in the gallery. Under the club's policy of management things are expected to measure out even, the intention being that at the festival performances there shall be neither overflow nor emptiness. Those in charge of affairs see to it that just enough singers are mustered into service to use the room available for them in the city hall auditorium, or opera house, as it is named on the show boards; and that just a sufficient audience is assembled to buy all the tickets.

The business affairs of choral organizations are seldom so methodical. There are those in Keene who declare that the success of the festivals arises from this adjustment Chance income is not depended upon, speculative expense is not entered into. The committee ask for a definite amount of support from the public and they work until they get it. Having got it they make their budget to fit. After this is done the president of the club, or some other benefactor, may come in and guarantee additional expense, if more expense seems advisable.

Under this policy the members have no anxiety about a deficit. First they secure support, then sing to deserve it. They are not tempted to sound their own praises unjustifiably or to puff up the reputations of their visiting artists. They give their audiences the privilege, little enjoyed except in metropolitan cities, of judging music on its worth.

Club's Advantages

The club by being obliged to depend on the drawing power of famous solists, is plainly at an advantage over many other festival societies. For, in the first place, it puts itself in a position where its approval of a soloist means something. It becomes, in a word, an artistic influence in the country.

Mr. Parker, the guest of the club on "Hora Novissima" night, discussing with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the achievements of the Keene Choral Club, said: "Music-makers like these stimulate a composer. Singers who can overcome the difficulties which the members of this society meet, make a writer want to give them still harder things to do. It is a performance such as is heard here that makes composition in America possible and that opens the way for more of it."

Work of the Chorus

The interpretation of the oratorio was excellent, chorally, and at times, as in the fugal movement, "Most Mighty, Most Holy," it was impetuous in attack, daring in accent and brilliant in tone to an inspiring degree.

It is saying about all that is necessary of these men and women as a musical team to say that they can execute staccato passages like one performer. It is saying enough of them as four-part singers to say that in numbers which demand successive entries of the voices, each division, soprano, alto, tenor and bass, sounds with perfect distinctiveness. There seems to survive in the city of Keene some tradition of the "fuguing tunes" that were sung in the old "musical conventions" of rural New Hampshire.

A word could be added about the tone volume of the chorus. It was always carefully measured to the sentiment of the old ecclesiastical poem and to the mood of the music. It was as flexible as the composer's style. It had a sonority in the final number, "Thou City Great and High," that was little short of magnificent.

The chorus altogether surpassed the soloists; which means for one thing, that it had rehearsed much, and they little; and for another, that the visitors did not always sing well. The bass was especially in poor control of his tone and technique. He received far more applause than was his right, unless mere good platform behavior and geniality can take the place of voice. The soprano made hard work of her task. The tenor sang with vocal command, but not as one who has long had "Hora Novissima" in his repertory.

The contralto was admirable in her solos. Her careful preparation of her part could not, however, make up for the weakness of her associates in the quartet passages. Soloists may learn from the experience of these four that it is advisable for them to go to Keene with their music thoroughly learned if they do not want to induce unfavorable comparisons with the singers whom they visit.

On Friday afternoon the orchestra gave a concert with Louis Eaton conducting and with Miss Myrna Sharlow, soprano, assisting. The orchestral numbers included the slow movement and the scherzo of the Schubert symphony in C major, and a number of light, though not trivial, pieces. They were all played with charm. Miss Sharlow sang the garden scene aria from "Faust" and a group of songs with piano. She won well-deserved applause for warmth and beauty of tone and delicacy of execution.

EVANSTON TO HAVE SEVENTH MUSIC FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University's seventh musical festival will open Monday night at the Patten gymnasium in Evanston with a performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" by a chorus of 1000 singers and the following solo artists: Florence Hinkle, soprano; Margaret Keyes, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor; Clarence Whitehill, bass, and Fritz Haines, boy soprano. A young people's chorus of 400 voices from the Evanston and New Trier high schools and the Evanston Academy will assist in this performance. The Chicago Symphony orchestra will furnish the accompaniments and Peter C. Lutkin, dean of Northwestern's School of Music, will be the conductor.

Tuesday night will be artist's night with Pasquale Amato, baritone, as the solo artist, and the Chicago Symphony orchestra, Frederick Stock, conductor, furnishing the entire program.

The next concert will be Thursday night, a performance of Sir Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius." The solo artists are Mildred Potter, contralto; Evan Williams, tenor; and Henri Scott, bass. The festival chorus of 600 singers and the Chicago Symphony orchestra will assist.

Saturday afternoon the children's chorus of 1500 voices from the Evanston, Wilmette and Glencoe grade schools will be heard in children's and patriotic songs. Sophie Braslau, contralto of the Metropolitan opera will be the soloist. A special feature of the afternoon will be a repetition of the children's cantata by Percy Fletcher, "The Walrus and the Carpenter."

Saturday night will be "operatic night" and Frieda Hempel will be the soloist of the evening. The chorus of 600 singers will also appear. The Chicago Symphony orchestra will furnish accompanists.

MUSICAL NOTES FROM GERMANY

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN—"Der Rosenkavalier" has been given recently at the Königliches Opernhaus, while Lortsing's "Undine" has been produced at the Deutsches Opernhaus.

The Philharmonie orchestra has brought its winter season to a close by holding a week's Beethoven cycle. The concerts were well attended each evening, and were conducted by Herr Camillo Hildebrand with marked success. The Society of Music Lovers has also given its fourth, and final concert of the season.

FILM CENSORSHIP OF CHICAGO IS UPHELD

CHICAGO—The right of this city to censor moving picture films was upheld in a decision of the United States circuit court of appeals Friday. The decision was in a suit brought by several film companies who disputed the right of the city to order sections cut from pictures on the ground of morality and public policy.

BOSTON MUSIC OPPORTUNITIES

Alpha chapter, Phi Mu Alpha, Sinfonia Fraternity of America, at its May meeting to be held next Monday evening, May 24, at its rooms in the New England Conservatory, will listen to a talk on "Half a Century's Enjoyment of Boston Musical Opportunities," by Edward J. Cox of Newtonville. This paper, by a veteran educator, has previously been delivered before several local societies.

PREPARATIONS GOING FORWARD FOR "SIEGFRIED"

Management of Production of Wagner Opera in Stadium to Insure Plenty of Light and Acoustics Are to Be Helped

Wagner's "Siegfried," an opera in which the masculine interest outweighs the feminine is somewhat the same proportion as in "Parsifal," and in which, as in that work, an heroic medieval ideal finds personification, is to have Johannes Sembach in its title role at the Harvard Stadium performance, on the evening of June 4. Mr. Sembach, appearing before audiences that have the privilege of passing first judgments on musical talent, has proved himself a worthy Wagnerian artist, a singer and an actor capable of impersonating the hero of the "Ring" tetralogy to complete conviction. He will be associated with Mr. Reiss as Mime, a tenor who has long sung comic and character roles with the Metropolitan opera company; with Mr. Goritz as Alberich, a baritone who has won fame for the geniality of his impersonations; and with Mr. Whitehill as Wotan, an American bass who has had no small success in living up to the example which the brilliant Putnam Griswold set.

Though the men do the greater part of the work in "Siegfried," the women have brilliant opportunities when they are let into things. Mme. Gluck will sing off the stage as the voice of the bird at the close of the second act. Mme. Schumann-Heink will have the contralto declamation of the witch Erda at the opening of the third act. Mme. Gadski will have the dramatic soprano music of Bruennhilde at the conclusion of the work.

More than ever before, "Siegfried" will have interest as a study by its composer in nationalistic expression. Written just before the outbreak of 1870, its hero, who wanted to be taught how to be afraid, was an embodiment of the aspiration of Wagner's country. It may profitably be compared in respect to its nationalism with the opera, "Elektra," of Richard Strauss, written not long before 1914, which embodies through a figure taken from Greek lore, this time a heroine, the modern aspiration of the same land. The artistic attraction of the two lyric dramas is not primarily in their musical themes, their orchestral sonorities, or their exploitations of the singing voice. It is in their character-drawing, through theme, instrumental sound and vocal gymnastics as a medium, of the questioning son of the Niblungs and of the determined daughter of the Pelopidae. The nineteenth century inquisitive hero and the twentieth century assertive heroine, taken as interpretations of nationalistic feeling, are the sum of Wagnerian and Straussian opera.

New York to Contribute

The men undertaking the production of "Siegfried" by night in the open-air auditorium wherein revivals of the Greek drama have been of late successfully executed by day, are carefully planning everything. In all likelihood few points will be missed that come within the range of the foreseen. The assuring prospect of the whole production is the visit of practised artists from the Metropolitan Opera House of New York to do the singing and the playing and to attend to the scenic routine. Alfred Hertz is to come with the Metropolitan opera orchestra. From New York will come the stage manager. From New York will come the dragon, 15 men, they say, making the beast's several and sensitive articulations. Only from Boston is the caterer, who is to furnish a supper in the baseball cage for those who ride from afar in automobiles.

Mr. Kronberg, who under the financial backing of Alexander Steinert is directing arrangements, announces that the performance will begin at 7:30 o'clock sharp. His notice should be shrewdly heeded by all who expect to attend. Those who walk from the end of the subway line should remember that they have some distance to cover and that the sidewalks are narrow. Everybody should remember that the first act of "Siegfried" is long and that late arrival means a long and uninteresting wait under the cement arches of the Stadium.

Explaining their preparations to solve the difficult acoustic problem of the improvised theater, the managers note that hoods to throw the sound from the stage and orchestra pit are in process of construction. As for scenery, natural foliage will be partially employed, in a decorative manner, on the stage, the proscenium arch of which is 80 feet wide. The proscenium arch of the Boston opera house is 48 feet; of the Metropolitan opera house about 50 feet, of the Hippodrome in New York about 58 feet. The same measurements for the production of "Joan of Arc," given at the Stadium, were from 60 to 65 feet. These figures give a comparative idea of the scale on which the stage will be set. Over 15 miles of wiring will be required for the lighting of the spectacle, the cost of this amounting, it is said, to about $8000. On account of the strength of the electric current demanded, it has been necessary to install a special cable, from the junction of Western avenue and North Harvard street. From this center, 12 subcables will radiate to the stage and different electric mains situated at various points underneath the supporting steel structure of the Stadium, the bowl of which will be so brightly illuminated that even if the night be exceptionally dark, it will be possible for the audience to read the program.

The sale of tickets now aggregates more than estimated expenses, so the production is completely assured. The entire seating capacity will be 20,000. On the day of the performance 3000 seats in the colonnade on the rim of the bowl will be sold. Seats in the regular tiers of the Stadium are on sale at Steinert hall, 162 Boylston street, from $1.50 to $3. Boxes seating six persons are sold at $30, $35 and $40; single box seats, $5.

DRAMA LEAGUE TO UNDERTAKE NEW KIND OF LABOR

Group Meetings to Be Held—Report at Annual Meeting Shows Boston Center Active

A new departure for the Drama League of Boston as outlined at the annual meeting May 21 will be the starting of group meetings next fall to be held under leaders in various parts of the city at regular intervals and in private houses. Under this plan it will be possible for all members to become active participants in the work of the league. The groups will be of several kinds. Some will be discussion classes where the members after attending some selected current play will meet to talk it over. One or two groups will devote themselves to a study of contemporary American and European drama. Another group will read by assignment several modern plays. A Shakesperean group will take up the study of that writer's comedies and tragedies. It is also possible that there may be a playwriting group under the leadership of a member of Professor Baker's 47 Workshop, and a group who will meet to hear modern plays read by professional readers.

Outside the league some interesting social service work is to be undertaken in the way of organizing classes in the Y. M. C. A., B. Y. M. C. U. and Y. W. C. A. and private schools; the members of these classes will become members of the league under a special student rate. One department store has asked the league to start such a class in its employees' cooperative association. The Boston public library and many of the suburban libraries have offered the free use of their halls if the league will organize and conduct public drama study groups or discussion classes there.

In giving his annual report Richard J. Davis, secretary, referred to the unpleasant publicity which the league has experienced from time to time and urged the members to constitute themselves personal publicity committees and correct verbally, whenever it should seem advisable or necessary, some of the current misconceptions and misunderstandings in regard to the league and its work. "It must be borne in mind," said the secretary, "that the league is in a certain sense philanthropic—its chief end has been to cultivate an interest in good drama and help swell the attendance at the theaters. That this is in a measure being accomplished can be proved by the reports which hundreds of our members have sent in this year, showing where and when the Drama League influenced their attendance at the theater. The league gains nothing by this, but the box office and the actor certainly do."

A report which was read based on the facts regarding theater attendance sent in by one seventh of the league membership showed that these members had attended the theater approximately seven times each during the past season. This meant that the theater attendance of one seventh of the league had brought in to the theaters considerably over $4000.

In the report of the chairman of the entertainment committee, Frank C. Brown, the point was emphasized in answer to the criticism from the outside that the league is a group of people interested only in the personality of players, that this past year the membership of the league increased more steadily and was actually larger in number during the fall and early winter, when no meetings were held with talks arranged in connection with local engagements of interesting plays, than in the later winter and spring when 10 such meetings have been arranged.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: President, Prof. Charlton Black; vice-president, Mrs. Lionel Marks; secretary-treasurer, Richard J. Davis. The new executive committee comprises Frank Chouteau Brown, chairman; Miss Marion Homans, Waldo Glidden, George O. Spaulding, Mrs. Rebecca Hooper Eastman and William Lindsey.

MUSIC FESTIVAL AT SPRINGFIELD TO END TONIGHT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—With concerts afternoon and evening the three-day musical festival at the auditorium here will conclude today. The symphony at the orchestral concert this afternoon is Dvorak's "New World." Tonight a miscellaneous concert will be given with Pasquale Amato, Julia Heinrich and Reinald Werrenrath as the soloists. Many visiting musicians are here to attend the festival.

The presentation of the oratorio "Quo Vadis" by Felix Nowowiejski, the Polish composer, drew a large audience to the festival last night. Much commendation was voiced at the work of the soloists, Miss Heinrich, soprano; Mr. Werrenrath, baritone, and Robert Maitland, bass, and the choruses also met the approval of the audience. Mr. Bishop conducted the oratorio. Able support was given the presentation by Harry H. Kellogg who accompanied on the new organ of the auditorium.

Percy Grainger, pianist, was soloist at the Friday afternoon orchestral concert. The afternoon performances are becoming more attractive both in respect to attendance and meritorious rendition. The orchestra yesterday gave the "Le Cid" suite by Massenet, finishing the concert with the presentation of "Siegfried's Rhine Journey" from Wagner's "Goetterdaemmerung.' Mr. Grainger gave the Grieg concerto and a group of English and Irish folk tunes adapted to the piano. He received much well deserved praise for his performance.

For the presentation at tonight's concert of Sullivan's "The Golden Legend," a special chime has been installed in the organ at no expense to the festival association, it being the contribution of the Meneeley Bell Company of Troy, N. Y., which made and installed the chimes in the tower. The soloists after yesterday's concert spoke with enthusiasm concerning the excellent qualities of the auditorium hall.

CITY'S SEWER WORKERS NOW ON DEFERRED PAY

Pending Agreement by Mayor and City Council Upon Form of Appropriation, Division Employees to Wait for Wages

Employees in the sewer service division of the department of public works are working today on deferred pay. They will continue to do so until the mayor and the city council agree upon some form of budget for the division. Under the charter a department in the city service can continue to work without appropriation until it spends one third of the entire cost of operating that department the year preceding. The sewer division payroll was halted yesterday by acting Commissioner O'Hearn under direction of the mayor on that account.

Contract work in the division such as the construction of catch basins and the laying of special sewer lines stops automatically today but the work of the department will continue and the employees will wait for their pay as was the case some years ago when conditions were much as they are today.

Under the city charter emergency work would be taken care of were it to arise as the law provides for such work even if the appropriation has been exceeded.

The finance commission, late yesterday, made brief answer to Acting Penal Institutions Commissioner Shaw and Mayor Curley, when it said that the findings of the commission in its report on the penal institutions department were based on admissions made by Mr. Shaw to the commission and upon observations made by the members during their recent visit to Deer island.

"There will be no more municipal buildings constructed in Boston until the needy are better provided for," said the mayor last night during a speech at the Wells school center.

Mayor Curley was introduced by S. M. Schmitt, director of the center. The meeting took the form of a forum at which the members of the center asked the mayor questions. His statement, given above, was in answer to a request from several young men in the audience for a baseball grounds and gymnasium in the West End.

The mayor yesterday promised the newsboys of the Newsboys Protective Association who waited upon him use of 10 city automobiles on Memorial day to carry certain of their organization from their homes to Caledonia grove in West Roxbury for the annual outing.

AMUSEMENT NOTES

(Continued from page ten)

American drama were made by Clayton D. Gilbert, head of the department.

Miss Newton's paper was followed by performances of Alice Kingsley's one scene drama "The Other Woman," with Helen Bartlett and Rhoda Ward in the principal roles; William C. DeMille's "In 1999," played by Miss Newton, Joseph Skinner and Margaret White; J. DeBruyn's original historical pantomime "Socrates and Xanthippe," with Mr. DeBruyn as the philosopher and Lillian Harrison the termagant wife.

Norumbega Park Open

Norumbega park, on the banks of the Charles river, opens today for its nineteenth season. The floral displays this year are especially attractive, and a feature is made of the promenade along the bank of the Charles, where the canoe activities may be watched. The zoological garden has received accessions and there are bay wild cats, baby bears, baby mountain lions, baby coyotes, baby monkeys and the young of other animals. The management announces it will pay much attention this year to the vaudeville and motion picture program in the open-air auditorium. There are other amusements, and the grape arbor cafe will be open as usual.

Greek Plays in Philadelphia

George E. Nitzche, recorder of the University of Pennsylvania, is making arrangements for the production of Euripides' plays "Iphigenia in Tauris" and "The Trojan Women" staged this week in the Harvard Stadium and the stadium of the College of the City of New York by Granville Barker. The Pennsylvania institution will see the plays June 8 and 9. A guarantee fund of $12,000 is being raised to insure the success financially of the productions. An amphitheater to seat 10,000 is being constructed.

CANAL BETWEEN LAKES MICHIGAN AND ERIE URGED

New York and New England Business Men and Engineers Approve Barge Waterway

NEW YORK—A proposed new waterway from the upper end of Lake Erie to the lower end of Lake Michigan, to be cut through the northern part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois so as to enable barges of the type that will operate through the new New York state barge canal to pass from New York to Chicago was approved here Friday at a meeting of representatives of New York, Boston and Buffalo commercial organizations.

Members of a board of engineers appointed by the war department in 1912 to survey the route of the proposed canal explained the progress of their work, a report on which they are soon to submit to Congress.

The proposed canal would start at or near Toledo and end at Chicago. It would shorten the present route via the Great lakes between those cities. Its capacity would be 10,000,000 tons and its cost $135,000,000.

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THE MUSICIANS LIBRARY

The Musical Courier says: "The Musicians Library is a boon to the musician; it is not only The Musicians Library, but it is a library for all people who believe in music, who are fond of the art and who cherish musical ideals."

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Edited by GRANVILLE BANTOK
The most valuable collection of English songs ever issued, covering the period from the 13th to the 19th century. The Editor has contributed an authoritative discussion of English songs and the examples in the book.

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Edited by JULIEN TIERSOT
French folk-song has charms and beauties wholly peculiar to itself. The Editor has made an admirable and interesting selection, which he has discussed in his scholarly introductory essay. Mons. Tiersot is an authority on the subject.

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AMUSEMENTS

CIRCUS WEEK In Boston
Commences MONDAY MAY 31
Huntington Avenue Show Grounds
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Solomon and the Queen OF Sheba
1250 ACTORS
400 SINGERS
735 HORSES
TRAIN LOAD OF SCENERY
THE CIRCUS OF 1000 WONDERS
Parade at 10 o'clock a.m.
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Performances Begin at 2 and 8 P. M.
One 50c Ticket Admits to All
Children Under 12 Years Half-Price
Downtown Seat Sale Opens Monday, May 31, at Hallet & Davis, 146 Boylston St. Prices same as at Show Grounds.

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BACH FESTIVAL
May 28, 4 P. M. and 8 P. M.
St. John Passion
May 29, 2 P. M. and 5 P. M.
Mass in B Minor
Lehigh University
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

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Boxes, seating 6, $40, $35, $30
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Ticket-Sale Now at Steinert Hall
Seats, $3.00 and $2.50, $1.50

FOLLOW THE BLUE FLAG to NORUMBEGA
AUBURNDALE on the CHARLES
Mats 3:30 Eves 8:15
Opens Daily 10 A.M.
NORUMBEGA
Nineteenth Opening TODAY
RESTAURANT—CANOES—ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
See the Collection of Baby Animals
MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS
Take All Lake Street Cars to Park

Review of American Events

Within a week following the despatch of the American note to Berlin demanding a radical change in Germany's method of conducting submarine warfare against merchant shipping, especially with reference to neutrals, and asserting in courteous but firm language that the Washington government would if necessary employ all of its powers and draw upon all of its resources to maintain the rights of its citizens in person and property on the high seas, popular excitement occasioned by the torpedoing of the Lusitania gave place to a settled feeling that the administration had the situation well in hand and that neither the honor nor the prestige of the nation would suffer if implicit confidence were placed in the President's ability to deal with the matter. It would be incorrect to infer from the calm following the storm that the people of the United States had become either reconciled to or indifferent toward the affair. The indignation has remained; it is no less profound for being less apparent.

The sentiment pervading the United States regarding the Lusitania and similar though less harrowing affairs is one that calls rather for satisfying assurance with regard to the future than for regret or reparation with regard to the past. A prime cause of the patience with which the public awaits Germany's decision is to be found in the fact that the note of protest and warning now under consideration at Berlin voices this sentiment clearly and completely. Any communication issuing from the German foreign office and intended as a reply to the American note that fails to recognize and give weight to this sentiment will be disappointing alike to the people and the government of the United States.

That the only form of redress acceptable to either must come in the nature of a promise from Germany that its present undersea practises shall be greatly reformed if not altogether abandoned has been made plain in the note itself and in the utterances of representative newspapers and representative people in all parts of the country. Rumors of foreign or home origin to the effect that Germany would offer various pleas in extenuation of the offenses committed, or would openly and boldly defend the acts complained of, or would attempt to enter into negotiations with the United States with a view to driving a bargain based upon its willingness to discontinue its submarine attacks on enemy and neutral merchantmen, have for this reason received little or no attention from thoughtful people in or out of office on this side. Most of the intimations with relation to the probable course of Germany in replying to the Washington demand, like most of the side issues raised by those who would divert American thought from the principal issue, have been regarded as extremely offensive.

Coupling Great Britain With the German Case

In this respect none has been more conspicuous than that relating to the alleged sudden awakening of the Washington government to the fact that Great Britain is carrying on an unwarranted, unfair and enormously injurious campaign against American commerce. Scarcely had the German note been despatched than certain American newspapers contained under sensational headlines circumstantial stories detailing the extreme measures likely to be taken by the state department with reference to the detention by Great Britain of American vessels and American cargoes. Early denials of the assertion that the United States government was getting ready to deal "sharply" with Great Britain, although based on responsible authority, did not have the effect of checking, much less of stopping, the propaganda of distraction. It was insisted upon by several of the Washington correspondents not only that a note sharply reprimanding Great Britain for its unjust and unfriendly attitude toward American commerce was written, but that it had been under cabinet discussion, and that it had actually been "stiffened" by the addition of fresh remonstrances.

Great pressure, it was said, was brought to bear upon the government by certain influences to have the note sent to London at once. As soon as the President had returned from New York he should be urged and in all probability prevailed upon, it was said, to sanction the cabling of the note to Ambassador Page. Prompt and sharp action against England for its extra-legal actions and its delays in the matter of releasing American ships illegally seized and detained, it was asserted, would convince the German public of what it does not now believe—that the United States is really trying to deal squarely with both countries. The note, it was added, would quite take the bitterness out of any radical concessions by the German government to the United States "if it were known to its public that the other fellow was going to have nearly as bitter a dose for his medicine."

No Such Procedure Is Contemplated

Perhaps the only well-founded statement made with reference to the contemplated immediate despatching of a "sharp" note to Great Britain is to be found in the references to the activities of "certain influences." There is no doubt that certain influences have been urging the Washington government to obtain in some way a greater measure of freedom for cotton exports to Germany. This movement has been carried on regardless of the British order-in-council establishing a blockade of German ports with particular reference to the exclusion of the southern staple. In the hope or expectation that cotton cargoes would be permitted to reach neutral ports other than those of the United Kingdom, to be thence transshipped to Germany, where the product would command a very high price, some very resourceful individuals and concerns, it is believed, obtained control of the surplus stock at a low price, and the presumption is that failure to move this surplus and obtain the expected profits on the transaction accounts for the pressure behind the movement to call Great Britain suddenly and "sharply" to account.

But the administration has not, it is safe to say, entertained a thought of resorting to this method of dealing with such important questions as those involved in its present relations with both Germany and Great Britain. It is inconceivable that it would descend to playing one of these nations against the other. Word has been given out by an authority in Washington, in reply to these unworthy speculations, that President Wilson will back up the note he sent to Germany not with diplomatic contrivance but with the full force of the nation's moral and material strength, and that "no note to Great Britain will be considered by President Wilson until the issue between Germany and the United States is settled."

Possible Note to Britain, But Not Now

Another note to Great Britain touching upon delays attending the release of American vessels and cargoes, upon unnecessary detentions, settlements, and so on, and dealing with complaints and grievances seriously and firmly, has been contemplated for some time, as has been stated in these columns. But the points raised in such a note will be wholly different from those covered in the latest communication to Berlin. The two cases are entirely dissimilar. They have no relation to each other. According to the view known to be held in quarters close to the White House, it would be impossible to send a communication to Great Britain along the lines of the German note, "because our differences with Germany are over the loss of lives of American citizens, while our differences with Great Britain concern merely the detention and seizure of cargoes." The coupling of these two things, it is added, as may well be believed, is distasteful to President Wilson. "His whole thoughts are for humanity, and until the question of humanity and justice is disposed of to his satisfaction no such minor thing as the detention of cargoes will be allowed to cloud the situation." This, it would seem, epitomizes the British note matter.

Vessels and Cargoes Detained by Britain

Because of the unfounded rumors regarding the sending of an American remonstrance, the British authorities have been looking into the matter of the detention of American ships and cargoes, and the facts ascertained have been transmitted to the United States. Reports up to the middle of this week show that since last Saturday 12 vessels, carrying cargoes from American ports, have had their cases settled in various ways, some going into prize courts, others having their cargoes purchased by the British government, and still others being permitted to proceed to their destinations, having established the innocence of their cargoes.

Many of the vessels detained carried cotton, but out of 28 only three are of American registry. One of these had discharged her cargo and it was purchased by the government, the vessel herself being permitted to proceed. It has been learned by the American ambassador to London that the British foreign office has constantly besought the admiralty to expedite examinations, but recently without result. Within the last week a large number of cases have been disposed of. Several entire cotton cargoes have been purchased by the government under the cotton agreement covering cargoes contracted for before the order-in-council was issued. Other cotton cargoes have been held for the prize court, but British officials argue that this does not necessarily imply that cotton has been made contraband, as such cargoes may have been ordered into prize courts under orders-in-council covering the property of hostile countries. No intimation of a probable or possible American note had reached the British foreign office this week.

Interests of American cotton shippers are chiefly involved in questions arising with the British government as the result of its treatment of neutral commerce under the order-in-council of last March, but meat shippers are also among the claimants for quicker action and redress. In defense of delays, the British authorities in a large number of cases have placed the blame upon American shippers who fail to furnish proper data to British consuls and to procure proper certification of their cargoes. In 24 cotton cargo cases, it is held, the British officials have found it necessary to call for data which if at hand would have greatly expedited matters. It has also been found that American vessels detained have carried contraband.

An attempt in the House of Commons to have cotton declared absolute contraband on the ground that Germany is obtaining cotton supplies notwithstanding the blockade has not so far been successful. Chancellor Lloyd George declared that Germany is receiving no cotton from neutral countries.

The British government has notified the state department that the time in which German goods may be shipped to America from neutral ports, providing they were purchased previous to March 1, last, has been extended to June 15 from June 1.

As to the Expected German Reply

Through the week the newspapers in the main have been giving space to conjecture with relation to the German reply to the American note on submarine warfare. In the mass of cabled and telegraphed matter may be found some reasonable assumptions and deductions and conclusions. Berlin has been extremely guarded with relation to the probable or possible nature of the reply, but certain "feelers" have found their way into print which are to a degree enlightening. For example, statements with reference to responsibility for the sinking of the Lusitania. There have been intimations that Germany would plead sufficient warning and sufficient provocation; would charge that to all intents and purposes the Lusitania was an auxiliary cruiser; that she was employed to carry munitions of war to be used against Germans; that she could not have been sunk by a torpedo if her own cargo had not consisted largely of explosives; that it is of less importance that a ship, even though loaded with passengers, should be sunk than that a whole nation should be threatened with starvation by the nation whose flag that ship was flying, and so on; but it is impossible to say whether these intimations have any real basis.

One point pretty satisfactorily determined is that the reply will not be transmitted with haste. There is, as Germany is supposed to view the situation, a possibility of strengthening her ground by delay, in that Great Britain may become more amenable to a compromise which would enable Germany to approach the United States on more acceptable terms. Moreover, the Italian situation is recognized as a sufficient excuse by Berlin for the postponement of all other business temporarily. At all events, no reply is expected from Berlin for several days, perhaps a week or more.

President Wilson's Course Approved

Outside of the Teutonic nations the American note to Berlin and its vigorous handling of the crisis precipitated by the sinking of the Lusitania have met with universal approbation. Neutral European and South American nations, and practically all classes of people in the United States, have unstintedly applauded the stand taken by President Wilson. His reception in New York during the progress of the naval review was almost a continuous ovation. In a speech at the Biltmore hotel, on the occasion of a luncheon to the officers of the Atlantic fleet, he took the same high ground regarding the attitude of the country toward the engrossing questions of the hour that he had taken in the German note, with the result of arousing patriotic enthusiasm of the highest order. The interesting and inspiring thing about America, he said, is that it asks nothing for itself. . . . These quiet ships lying in the river have no hint of bluster about them, no intimation of aggression. . . . "We want no nation's property, we wish to question no nation's honor; we wish to stand selfishly in the way of the development of no nation, we want nothing that we cannot get by our own legitimate enterprise, and by the inspiration of our own example, and, standing for these things, it is not pretension on our part to say that we are privileged to stand for what every nation would wish to stand for and speak for those things which all humanity must desire."

The naval review, of course, as bearing upon the relations of the United States and any other nation, was given no significance whatever. It was arranged for long before any tension in the international affairs of this country had been felt. Nevertheless, the existing situation added very considerable new interest to the event. The spectacle in the Hudson river was inspiring and impressive, and the reports agree that all the incidents and ceremonies connected with the review were creditable to the service and to the country.

President Wilson, returning to the White House on Thursday, made public a message he had sent from the Mayflower to the Atlantic fleet upon his departure from New York. In this he spoke highly of the appearance and quiet efficiency of the assembled ships and men, and referred with approval to Admiral Dewey's statement that the navy was never in better condition. "The country has every reason to be proud of it," he said, and "every reason to go forward in its policy of steadily adding to its strength and equipment."

Dr. Dernburg Desires a Safe Conduct

Ambassador Bernstorff this week took up with the state department the matter of the departure of Dr. Bernard Dernburg from the United States for home. It is understood that the German representative has requested Mr. Bryan to use his good offices toward obtaining for the former German colonial secretary a safe British conduct. While nothing official has been disclosed concerning this matter, it seems to be understood that the British government will, at the request of the United States, place no obstacles in the way of Dr. Dernburg's speedy return to his own country.

Germany Questioned in the Frye Case

A report from Berlin stating that the case of the steamer William P. Frye had been sent to the prize court by Germany with utter disregard of the representation made by the United States in the note of April 28, came as an unpleasant surprise to Washington and to the country. In the note referred to Ambassador Gerard was directed to say to the German foreign office that "while the promptness with which the imperial German government has admitted its liability is highly appreciated, the United States government feels that it would be inappropriate in the circumstances of this case, and would involve unnecessary delay," to adopt the plan that the legality of the capture and destruction, the standing of the claimants and amount of indemnity, should be submitted to a prize court." Secretary Bryan has cabled Ambassador Gerard to inquire whether the reported submission of the case to a prize court is intended as an answer to the note in question.

Relating to Ships and Shipping

The reported arrival of the Anchor line steamer Transylvania, under charter of the Cunard company, at Greenock, Scotland, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, brought relief not only to those immediately concerned in the safety of the ship and its crew, passengers and cargo, but to the United States in general, for it was the common belief that if the vessel should be torpedoed, as seemed likely, peaceable adjustment of the differences between the United States and Germany would be made all the more difficult. A story to the effect that an attempt was made to torpedo the vessel is denied positively by the Cunard company.

A number of vessels to and sailing from the United States have passed safely through the war zone since the sinking of the Lusitania. Cessation of activity on the part of German submarines for a few days led to the impression that this method of attacking merchant vessels might have been suspended pending settlement of the question raised by the United States. The sinking of vessels in British waters late in the present week, however, showed this belief to be without support.

A report has been submitted to his employers in Philadelphia by Capt. Lars Larsen Herland of the American oil tank steamer Cushing. The attack was made, he declares, with unmistakeable knowledge on the part of the German airmen that the Cushing was an American vessel. Not only were the words, "Cushing, New York, United States of America," painted on each side of the vessel in letters eight feet high, but the stars and stripes were flying from the masthead and the taffrail. A report signed by Captain Herland, giving all the details, and intended to establish the fact that the attack was made with the deliberate purpose of destroying the Cushing, has been forwarded to the state department.

Steps are being taken in France looking to the reimbursement of owners of the Dacia cargo. It will be recalled that the Dacia was a vessel originally of the Hamburg-American line, that it was placed under American registry by new owners, and that it was intercepted on its passage from Galveston to Amsterdam with a cargo of cotton and taken to Havre by a French cruiser. The amount of money involved in the reimbursement is $764,151.

An inquiry has begun in London under Lord Mersey, president of the board of marine arbitration, into the torpedoing of the Falaba by a German submarine. Among the more than 100 lost by the sinking of this vessel was Leon Chester Thresher, an American citizen of Hardwick, Mass.

There have been repeated rumors of the appearance of the German raider Karlsruhe in American waters recently. One report had it that she was creeping by the Virginia capes with the purpose of finding refuge in Newport News. Confirmation is lacking, however.

President Wilson and Prohibition

In a recent private letter President Wilson, explaining his attitude toward prohibition, practically leaves himself free-handed to oppose or to support state-wide action looking to the suppression of the liquor traffic. He favors local option but would not go so far as to say that there are not circumstances in which state-wide prohibition might be desirable.

Alabama newspapers are forbidden to publish liquor advertisements under a judicial interpretation of a recent constitutional amendment.

Owing to the increased cost of licenses 1000 saloons will probably go out of business in New York.

General Notes of National Interest

In a conditional verdict, jurors in the libel suit of Barnes vs. Roosevelt have decided for the latter. This amounts to a practical disagreement or "deadlock."

In the Riggs bank case, Washington, D. C., after five days of argument, Justice McCoy took under advisement a motion of the government to dismiss the suit, a decision to be rendered by July 1.

According to the United States commissioner of immigration in San Francisco, President Wilson is not willing that any immigrants shall be sent back to countries where danger might come to them.

Governors of all the states in the Union are to hold a conference in Boston the last week of August.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was this week awarded the Edison medal for meritorious achievement in electrical science.

Some tremendous orders for war material have recently been placed in the United States. One of these is for 8000 cannon and is said to have been accompanied by a check for $16,150,000.

J. P. Morgan & Co., it is said, have no exclusive rights as war purchasing agents of the British government in the United States.

Record breaking cargoes have been passing recently through the Panama canal. March shipments through the waterway were equal to the capacity of 1800 freight cars.

Leading woman suffragists are generally repudiating and condemning recent attempts, on the part of persons claiming to represent the cause, to intercept, intrude upon and otherwise annoy the President.

The Yaquis Indians have been indulging in one of their periodical uprisings in Sonora, Mexico, causing alarm among the whites.

Trade with South America, according to United States treasury department reports, is steadily increasing.

A new provincial cabinet has taken possession of government house in Winnipeg, Man., the Roblin government going out after enjoying 15 years of power.

CAPE COD CANAL IS GUARDED IN U. S. NAVAL GAME

NEWPORT, R. I.—With the Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras still under threat of attack in the United States naval game, Admiral Fletcher has deployed the Atlantic fleet to cover most of the important strategic points of defense.

Notable among the maneuvers in the war game was the use of the Cape Cod canal, which cuts off the 70-mile trip around the cape and affords access to Buzzards bay and the important naval district of Narragansett bay. Several submarines were sighted off Cape Cod during the day, presumably guarding the sea entrance of the canal against attack by Rear Admiral Beatty's fleet.

The submarine strength of the fleet of defense has been reduced by at least two. The E-2, with a broken crankshaft, was towed here today by the tender Tallahassee, and the K-1 is already repairing an engine. Another submarine is reported under repairs at the Brooklyn navy yard.

OKLAHOMA WANTS HARVESTERS

CHICAGO—From 16,000 to 18,000 men will be needed in Oklahoma during June for grain harvest work, according to a bulletin from the federal department of labor received here Friday. Wages will range from $2 to $3 a day, and board, the bulletin states.

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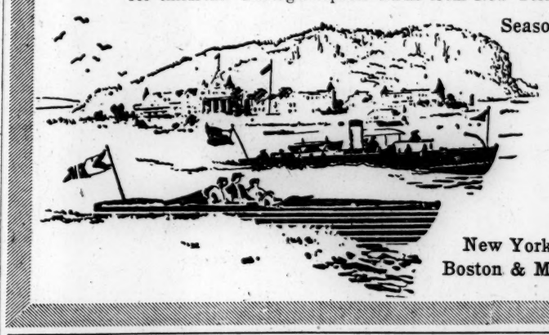

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Portland Line: Steamers leave Central Wharf 7 P. M. week days. Also 9 A. M. Mon., Wed. and Fri. (Intl. Line).
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Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co. Ltd.
Steamers leave Central Wharf at 1 P. M. Tues. and Fri.
Tickets and information at India Wharf, also at City Office, 332 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

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News of Interest to the Automobilists

REGISTRATION OF AUTOS WILL BREAK RECORDS

Number of Vehicles Licensed by June 1 Expected by Highway Commission to Exceed Total for Year of 1914

Officials of the Massachusetts highway commimssion are of the opinion that by June 1 the number of motor vehicles registered will exceed the total registration for the year of 1914. The rate of increase this year is far greater than any year in the past, and in every department the increase over the 1914 figures is enormous.

From Jan. 1 to May 7 there have been 68,083 automobiles registered in Massachusetts, compared with 51,226 cars for the same period last year, an increase of 16,857 registrations. Going at this rate, the Massachusetts total by the end of the year is certain to bring the state very near the top in the list of state registrations.

For the same period this season there have been 1567 more motorcycles registered than to May 7 in 1914. This year's total to May 7 is 5559, compared with the 1914 figures of 4092. The increase in commercial vehicles is as great in comparison with the total figures, 1569 having been registered from Jan. 1, compared with 1371 in 1914, an increase of 198 machines.

As great an increase will be seen in the figures relating to operators and chauffeurs' licenses. To date 10,928 licenses have been awarded, and 23,742 licenses have been renewed. For the same period in 1914, 6066 licenses were granted, and 21,760 permits renewed, an increase of 4862 licenses and 1982 renewals.

Six hundred and thirty-eight more applicants have been examined to date than during the same period last year. This year 2702 examinations have been made, compared with 2064 examinations for the period in 1914. The total receipts to May 7 are $808,982.68, compared with $622,116.50 received for the same time in 1914. The total number of motor vehicles registered in 1914 was 77,246, and the total to date is less than 2000 registrations behind that mark. The total receipts taken in by the commission in 1914 were $925,964.75.

MOTORCYCLES

Riders of Kingston, Ont., are planning to organize a motorcycle club.

A 100-mile motorcycle race will be staged at Madison, Wis., May 30.

A new motorcycle club with a charter membership of 50 has been formed at Detroit, Mich.

The Interstate Racing Association will hold the first of its series of motorcycle meets at Toledo, O., tomorrow.

The opening of national motorcycle week tomorrow will be observed in Milwaukee by a tour of the Milwaukee Motorcycle Club to Okauchee lake.

About 80 machines were in line for the annual picnic of the Providence, R. I., Motorcycle Club. Almost half of the riders carried sidecar passengers.

Twenty-five thousand dollars has been appropriated in New York city for the purchase of motorcycles and bicycles for use in the various city departments.

The first two-day endurance run of the Waterloo (Ia.) Motorcycle Club will be held on May 30 and 31. The course will probably be a 500-mile circuit, and at least 50 entries are expected for the event.

The sheriff's department of Bergen county, New Jersey, reports that a motorcycle in the service has covered 10,000 miles in the past nine months, and that the cost for upkeep has been remarkably low.

MORE AUTOS ARE NEEDED FOR TRIP

Three hundred motor cars and $1000 in cash in addition to the money and cars already subscribed are needed to accommodate the 1800 children that have been invited to the annual outing given at Nantasket beach, Wednesday, June 9, under the auspices of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association. Over 500 cars will be required to transport the children and their attendants on this trip to the beach.

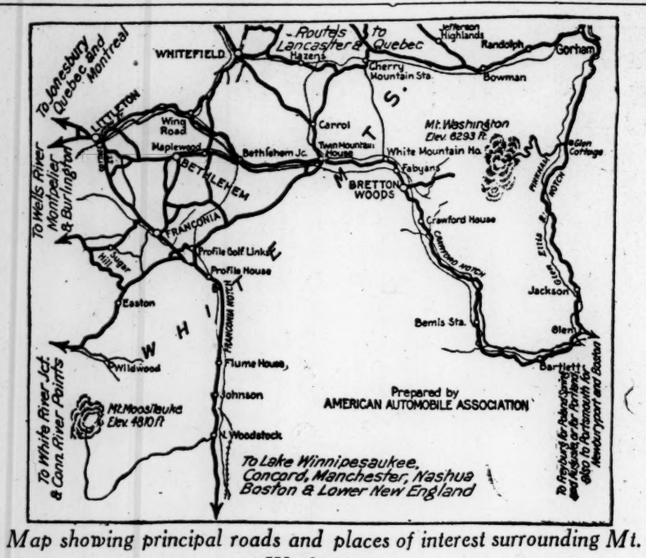
Mayor C. I. Campbell of Quincy, who has so successfully managed this outing for the past eight years, states that while the appeal that he has sent out to motor car owners has brought good results, yet the money subscribed and the cars that have been pledged up to date will not accommodate one third of the children who have been invited.

YALE GOLFERS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA — The Yale varsity golf team meets the University of Pennsylvania here today in a dual match and a close contest is expected to take place.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED

May 22.....	From 7:35 p. m.	to 3:47 a. m.
May 23.....	From 7:36 p. m.	to 3:46 a. m.
May 24.....	From 7:37 p. m.	to 3:45 a. m.
May 25.....	From 7:38 p. m.	to 3:44 a. m.
May 26.....	From 7:39 p. m.	to 3:43 a. m.
May 27.....	From 7:40 p. m.	to 3:43 a. m.
May 28.....	From 7:41 p. m.	to 3:42 a. m.
May 29.....	From 7:42 p. m.	to 3:41 a. m.



Map showing principal roads and places of interest surrounding Mt. Washington

WHITE MOUNTAINS ATTRACT MANY MOTORISTS EACH YEAR

Of the many touring sections in New England that are visited by thousands of motorists from the South and West every season, the White mountains are the most popular. They are surrounded by the charm of three nearby groups of the Appalachian system, the central of which is called the Presidential range because of its various peaks named after the early presidents, including majestic Mt. Washington.

The many beautiful drives, walks and climbs in the White mountains are described in various complete guide books, particularly that of the Appalachian Mountain Club, that has done so much for this section in its 40 years of active work.

Mt. Washington is regarded as the most notable peak east of the Rockies affording wonderful views, particularly at sunrise and sunset, from its summit of 6293 feet. The ascent is made by cog-rail, by automobile or on foot from Bretton Woods.

To the south is Crawford Notch, with its turbulent Saco river, named for an early settler, as is also Mount Tom Crawford. Crawford, to whom a monument has been erected near the Mt. Washington house, was the proprietor of the old Notch house, at the entrance to the Notch, which was burned in 1856.

The narrowest part of the pass is the cliff of the Elephant's head and at the summit of the pass is the watershed divide between Long Island sound and the Maine coast. Nearby is Mount Field, named for Darby Field, who, in 1642, made the first known ascent of Mt. Washington. Beyond is Mt. Willey.

As one tours throughout this section there are found scenic views, historic places and legends on every hand. Among the interesting points, to name only a few, are the Silver Cascades, Dismal pool, the Flume, and the Pulpit.

Motorists from the West traverse New York state roads extending from Buffalo to Albany, where they either enter Massachusetts or turn northeast through Manchester, Vermont, and then proceed up the Connecticut river valley.

From the south the trunk lines lead from New York city, with its many exits, up the valleys of the Hudson, Housatonic and Naugatuck rivers.

From lower New England points there are several routes leading almost directly to the White mountains or through Boston, Portsmouth and Portland and thence to Bretton Woods.

New Hampshire recognizes the value of the tourist trade and her state highway commission has done everything possible to put the main roads in first-class condition for automobile travel. No region in the country has been given more attention by the publishers of automobile road maps and route descriptions, so it is an easy matter for tourists to provide themselves with all necessary guide books, not only of the White mountains section itself, but also from all parts of the eastern states to the main routes leading into the great scenic region.

The grandeur of the White mountains scenery, the exhilerating atmosphere, the good roads, good hotels and garage accommodations, etc., are a perennial inducement for all motorists who can do so to make at least one tour to Mount Washington every year. The accompanying map, prepared by the touring information bureau of the American Automobile Association, shows the principal roads and places of interest immediately surrounding Mount Washington. It is on a scale of about 7½ miles to the inch.

WOMEN MEET IN TENNIS PLAY AT PELHAM C. C. TODAY

PELHAM MANOR, N. Y.—Unfavorable conditions at the Pelham Country Club Friday necessitated a postponement of the scheduled matches in the women's invitation lawn tennis tournament, and Miss Clare Cassel of the Bronxville Athletic Association will meet Mrs. Marshall McLean, former national champion, in the upper half of the semi-final round of the singles today.

In the doubles both Mrs. McLean and Miss Cassel play in the same half of the semi-final round, so that it will be possible to play one doubles match also today. In this contest Mrs. A. G. Miles and Miss Edna Wildey will meet Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Marion Vanderhoef.

Later Miss Cassel and Miss Molla Bjurstedt will play Mrs. W. H. Chapman and Mrs. McLean in the other doubles semi-final. The mixed doubles will come late this afternoon. No finals will be played before tomorrow, according to the present plans.

LEHIGH REELECTS BURKE AS CAPTAIN

SOUTH BETHLEHEM—J. M. Burke of Wakefield, Mass., has been reelected captain of the track team at Lehigh University. This is Burke's third year at Lehigh and in that time he has lowered several former marks. This year he ran the 880 in 1m. 29s. Other Massachusetts boys at Lehigh who made new Lehigh running records are P. L. McGrath of West Roxbury and M. A. Morrissey. McGrath broke the Lehigh marks in the mile and two-mile, while Morrissey holds the 220 dash mark.

SCHOOL MEET AT PRINCETON

PRINCETON — The nineteenth annual interscholastic track meet given under the auspices of the Princeton Track Athletic Association is scheduled to take place on University field this afternoon. From the number of schools which have entered the meet should be a success. Hill school has won the championship the past two years.

SEMI-FINALS IN GARDEN CITY G. C. TOURNEY TODAY

NEW YORK—W. J. Travis and Frederick Herreshoff, both of the home club; G. W. White of Flushing, and M. R. Marston of Baltusrol were survivors of the first and second match rounds of the invitation tournament at the Garden City Golf Club Friday, and they will meet in the order named in the semi-final matches today.

In the course of the matches many exciting incidents occurred. There was a 24-hole match between M. H. Behr and Marston, in which the latter came out the winner. Contests of such length are rare, and particularly so under such conditions as Friday.

Marston was 3 down to Behr at one stage and it was not until the thirteenth hole that the Baltusrol man drew level. Behr also drew the lead toward the end of the round and Marston had to get a three at the home hole to draw level again. Behr lost on the sixth extra hole because he encountered a bunker on his second shot.

One of the other incidents was the elimination of R. D. Webb, the medal winner, by Walter Travis, and later, in the feature eight division, Webb was defeated by P. R. Pyne, 2d, of Princeton, former intercollegiate champion. Travis was too steady on the greens for Webb, although the Englewood player won the first two holes. Travis settled down and quickly drew level, the veteran ultimately winning by 2 and 1.

The best card of the day went to White in his afternoon match against Dr. C. H. Gardner. White reached the turn in 41, got badly bunkered at the tenth, taking 6, but then played excellently, coming home in 36, enough to win by a 3 and 2 margin.

Philip Carter, the metropolitan junior champion, could not get going in the afternoon against Herreshoff. Earlier in the day Carter had received a default from Hamilton Kerr. There never was any doubt as to the outcome of the Herreshoff-Carter match, for the Garden City man showed his old-time form, driving a long ball and approaching with confidence. He turned for home 4 up and defeated Carter 6 up and 5 to play.

MICHIGAN PLAYS ANNAPOLIS

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The University of Michigan lawn tennis team completes its eastern trip here this afternoon when it meets the Annapolis academy team in a dual meet.

EXPORT TRADE IN MOTOR CARS SHOWS UP WELL

Shipments Abroad in Last Nine Months Nearly Equal 1914 Sales—Motor Trucks Break Record in March

NEW YORK—Rapid recovery of American motor vehicle exports from the first effects of the European war are reflected in the statistical reports of the department of commerce. The monthly summary of exports and imports for March just issued shows that during the nine months ending with that month the value of motor vehicles exported was very nearly as great as during the entire year 1914—$28,289,218, as against $28,507,464. At the present rate of increase the exports for the fiscal year should exceed those for the last calendar year by fully one third.

During the last six months the exports of both passenger and commercial vehicles have increased rapidly, but the sale of motor trucks has been particularly notable. From October to March, inclusive, 6069 commercial cars, valued at $18,212,783, were exported as compared with 9328 passengers cars valued at $7,368,529.

Truck exports in March were the greatest in history, numbering 1339, worth $4,725,563, as against only 50, worth $63,932 in the same month last year. Passenger car exports were over $1,000,000 less in value than in March a year ago—2429, worth $1,958,302, as compared with 3538, worth $2,984,915.

The following tables compiled by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, show the exports of commercial vehicles and passenger cars for six months:

EXPORTS OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

1914	No	Value	1913 Value
October	672	$2,286,964	$129,506
November ...	842	2,244,518	105,501
December ...	1,279	3,387,729	100,660
1915—			
January	935	2,545,527	74,491
February	1,002	3,022,482	83,461
March	1,339	4,725,563	63,932
Total	6,069	$18,212,783	$557,551

EXPORTS OF PASSENGER CARS

1914	No	Value	1913 Value
October	732	$678,387	$1,663,716
November ...	776	634,659	1,676,726
December ...	1,297	998,698	2,052,484
1915—			
January	1,803	1,313,153	2,174,392
February	2,230	1,785,330	2,378,494
March	2,490	1,958,302	2,984,915
Total	9,328	$7,368,529	$12,930,727

MOTORISMS

After the proper level for the oil supply in the crankcase has been determined, it is a simple and not expensive operation to instal drain cocks in all compartments, by which the operator is enabled to keep his oil at just the right level.

That there will be more than 100,000 licensed motors in Michigan before the end of 1915, is predicted by Secretary of State Vaughan. The state already has issued 85,000 licenses, which is 9000 in excess of the number of licenses issued in 1914.

For the motorist who carries out most of his own repairs and replacements, a helpful reminder is that copper attempted to be ground in a carborundum wheel invariably clogs. By rubbing a little tallow on the copper this is obviated without in any way interfering with the cutting of the wheel.

An organization of automobile racing drivers is being promoted by several racing stars now in Indianapolis for the next speedway race. Barney Oldfield, Robert Burman and Earl Cooper are said to be the leaders in the movement, this trio representing the best of the American racing fraternity, and, therefore, are acting with some authority.

That the motor car business in Missouri is increasing is shown in the official record of license registrations just issued by the state. Statistics covering February, March and April of this year show that 2388 more cars were registered in these three months than during the entire year of 1914. During the last four years the number of cars in Missouri has increased 40 per cent.

After mature deliberation the Philadelphia city council and the mayor have decided the Liberty bell may be taken to San Francisco and placed upon display at the Panama-Pacific exposition. A movement has been started and is receiving the widest support, which aims at having the historic bell taken to the exposition over the Lincoln highway by automobile, both Philadelphia and San Francisco being directly on the route of that transcontinental road.

The Massachusetts Auto-Transit Association has been formed in Boston. A committee consisting of A. F. Watkins, Salem; H. B. Greenwood, Gloucester; E. P. Cate, Haverhill; H. T. Cole, Scituate, and H. C. Thompson, Haverhill, was appointed to draw up plans for the next meeting Wednesday evening, when the organization will be perfected. The questions of instance and liability, state legislation and mutual aid in dealing with the manufacturers of cars and accessories were discussed.

WINTON SIX
Made for men and women who want something finer—and different.
Telephone Back Bay 5226 for a demonstration.
THE WINTON MOTOR CAR CO.
674 Commonwealth Avenue

DE PALMA MAKES VERY FAST TIME

INDIANAPOLIS—Ralph De Palma, favorite in the 500-mile automobile race at the Speedway here May 29, qualified Friday afternoon by making the two and one half mile course in 1m. 31 7-10s., or at an average speed of 98.3 miles an hour.

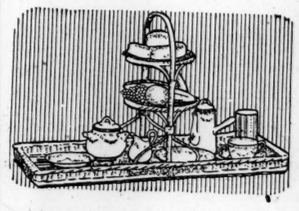
De Palma was the first to start in the elimination trials, in which a speed of 80 miles an hour is required to qualify for the race. His time was only two seconds under the record for the course, made last year by Georges Boillot.

Others who qualified were Barney Oldfield, T. Orr and E. Rickenbacher.

ESTABLISHED 1845
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers

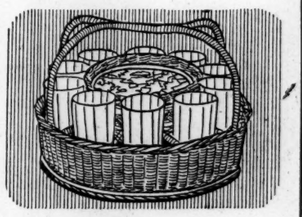
Tennyson Almost Said

In the Spring a Young Man's Fancy Lightly Turns to Thoughts of Wedding Gifts. Abundant Ideas at the Mark Cross Store.

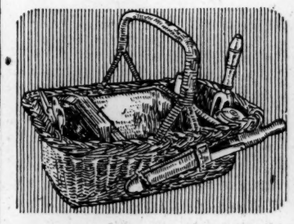


SERVING TRAY—Of strong white enamel wicker, sides 1¼ inches high, with tinted rose-festoon mounting. Bottom of flowered cretonne-under-glass, 9½x24 inches, fitted with two deep crystal service plates in racks below handle; 15 inches high, $15.00.

Royal Worcesterware Set, extra, $11.00



REFRESHMENT BASKET—Of English wicker, in white enamel or antique gold finish, fitted with ten tall crystal glasses in compartments, removable centre tray of cretonne-under-glass, cracked ice tin beneath; diameter 15 inches $12.75



GARDEN BASKET—Of English buff wicker, with handle and partitions; lined with waterproof cloth. Fittings consist of trowel, fork, scissors, shears, memorandum book, wire and tape. Basket measurements are 17 in. long, 13 in. wide and 6 in. high. Price, complete $11.50

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
145 Tremont Street, Boston
Bet. Temple Pl. and West St.
404 Fifth Av., 253 Broadway, New York
89 Regent Street, London
Dealers Throughout the World

6,760 Miles on 4,000 Pound Cars

—the certified average performance last year in official endurance test by The Automobile Club of America of strictly stock Pennsylvania Oilproof

VACUUM CUP TIRES

With this heavy car average as a basis, the light car owner's expectations of far greater mileage service are esily realized, for mileage increases as weight decreases.

This assuranc of top-notch mileage service is made the more pronounced by the toughening process developed by us since the A. C. A. tryout and applied in the construction of 1915 V. C.'s.

This process gives 50% more wear resistance. It also doubles the effective life of the Vacuum Cups, guaranteed not to skid on wet or greasy pavements.

As to prices, our new schedule makes Vacuum Cup Tires the lowest priced tires having any kind of non-skid device *added to* a tread of regular thickness.

Pennsylvania Gray and Puregum Red Inner Tubes also materially reduced in price—each bearing an unqualified guarantee.

Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.
BOSTON BRANCH
735 Boylston Street
Dealers Everywhere

Bullock's
Los Angeles

—*"To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.*

—*"To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.*

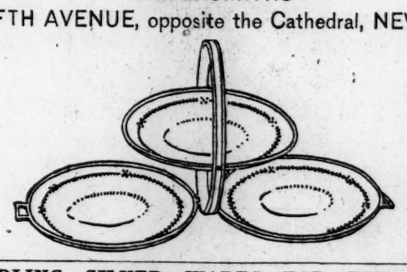
—*"To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness.*

—*"To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by meriting it.*

—*"To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."*

This is the aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding. "The Satisfaction of Every Customer"—the slogan—that expresses the ideal of the store.

BRAND-HIER COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
634 FIFTH AVENUE, opposite the Cathedral, NEW YORK

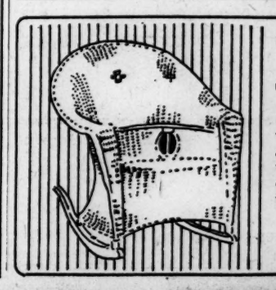


STERLING SILVER WARES FOR WEDDINGS
EXCLUSIVE DESIGN
THE SMART SILVER SHOP

Los Angeles—
The Exposition Gateway

When visiting Los Angeles remember that the firm of Harris & Frank carry practically every nationally advertised or nationally known article of wearing apparel for men, women and children.

Harris & Frank (INC.)
MENS & BOYS WOMENS & GIRLS OUTFITTERS
437-441 SO. SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES



THE REEDCRAFT CO.

THE very name "REEDCRAFT" and this famous trade-mark, now so widely imitated, are protective imprints of intrinsic value. Regardless of whether your means are limited or unlimited, there is nothing which so surely establishes dependability of quality and authenticity of design as this trade-mark.

NOT ON SALE IN STORES
CHICAGO Salesrooms 916 Michigan Blvd.
LOS ANGELES Factory and Salesrooms 939 So. Broadway

Dresses, Gowns, Suits, Coats

To be sold beginning Monday at great **Savings**

NOW is the season when the manufacturers of fine garments must prepare for their fall campaign. NOW they are engaged in designing their new models. NOW is the time they dispose of stocks on hand at great discounts.
Chandler & Co.

Seldom has there been the opportunity to procure such values in dresses. And then come the reductions in our own stock, especially in suits and coats, nearly all undergoing the process of being marked down.
Chandler & Co.

342 New Dresses

Crepe de chine, gros de Londres, pussy willow silks, chiffon taffeta, ratine voiles, laces, nets, striped, figured and plain voiles, and French linens, also fully one hundred dresses for Graduation and Commencement.

Nearly every dress new and on sale for the first time Monday.

As this advertisement is being set up many of these dresses are still in the hands of the makers, as the purchase of many of them has just been consummated.

Every dress is up to the very last word as to cut and outline, and the materials and trimmings are all of exceptionally fine quality, *and they are in all sizes.*

The following are the prices at which these dresses were originally intended to be sold. Not one at less than 10.00, and many of them from 20.00 to 25.00.

Prices **7.50 10.50** to **16.50**

All sizes for women from 34 to 46 and for misses from 14 to 18 years. (*Fourth Floor.*)

Gowns and Dresses

Dresses for street and afternoon wear and for danse and evening wear in the most stylish materials—crepe de chines, plain and striped chiffon taffeta, gros de Londres, nets, laces, lingerie and cotton crepes.

Included are many dresses from our own stock, mostly one of a kind, others special purchases from manufacturers who made liberal reductions on lots to be closed out.

The dresses are all after the newest models, the materials are all of the latest weaves and in the best colors.

In many cases there are only one or two dresses of a kind—and the reductions have been taken both by Chandler & Co. and the manufacturers to close them out.

Dresses made up earlier in the season from these identical materials retailed at from 25.00 and 35.00 to 55.00.

Prices **19.50 25.00** and **29.50**

All sizes are included but not all sizes in each model.
Third Floor.

Suits and Coats

The suits are in serges, gabardines, poplins, checks, mixtures, golfines, and other fabrics. There are many new pieces, a few about half price. For misses and women.

Most of the suits are in serges and checks, and there are probably one hundred in navy.

The coats are for street, travel, beach and sport wear, and include serges, golfines, chinchillas, silks, moires and taffetas; also special coats for elderly women.

When you consider the wholesale prices asked for most of these garments two or three weeks ago, and the original selling prices asked by Chandler & Co. on the garments marked down from their own stock, it shows the enormous reduction taken at this time of the year. As examples:—

Suits and Coats that were 25.00, 35.00 and 40.00, and others worth not less than 35.00, and from that up to 45.00, 55.00 and 60.00.

19.50 25.00 and **35.00**

Coats and Suits for Women on the Third Floor
Coats and Suits for Misses on the Fourth Floor

More than three hundred and fifty

Waists and Blouses

Usually sold at 7.50, 10.50 to 20.00

Mark-downs on odd pieces, one of a kind, from our own stock of the more expensive kinds ranging up to 20.00.
Reductions on some of our best selling models which we have been obliged to discontinue because of inability to duplicate. These range from 7.50 to 10.50 in value. Special lots of the most desirable styles of the season marked at very special prices. Nearly all materials.

All **5.00**

New Crepe de Chine Waists, in the smart awning stripes, all semi-tailored. Value 5.75. Price **3.95**

New and Stylish Models in

Corduroy Sport Coats

Usually sold at 15.00 to 19.50

Corduroy is the most fashionable sport coat fabric of the season and the most practical. For motoring, for boating, for golf, for tennis, and for the many informal evening occasions of the summer social season, the corduroy coat is in the greatest favor. To meet the demand for a smart coat at a moderate price, Chandler & Co. offer a remarkable value at 10.00, in a loose swinging model with smart belted back. Colors—white, sand, green, Delft blue and rose.

All **10.00**

For Graduation and Weddings

New Dress Hats

Early Season Prices 20.00 and 25.00

As Chandler & Co. *charge nothing for style,* these beautiful hats include only the cost of work and materials. Materials may now be purchased from importers at greatly reduced end-of-the-season prices—hence the unusual values for Monday. Included are French sailors, Directoire pokes, picture hats of dainty laces and figured nets, trimmed with gourah and Paradise, hair hats with trimmings of French flowers and velvet ribbons.

All **10.00** and **15.00**

Three New Models in

Pique Skirts

Usually sold at 5.00

Careful attention to every detail of style and workmanship has given these new tub skirts the greatest value possible to offer at the price. Each of the three new models has smart belt and pocket, and trimming of ocean pearl buttons. All sizes.

All **3.00**

Muslin Underwear

$2,700 worth for about **$1,800**

Manufacturer's discontinued lines, close out lots—Chandler & Co.'s own clearance lots—and a few tumbled pieces from regular stock.

2.00 and 2.50 Nightgowns, reduced to.....**1.35**
2.50 and 3.00 White Skirts, reduced to.....**1.95**
1.00 hand-embroidered Skirts, reduced to..... **.65**
2.00 hand-embroidered Skirts, reduced to.....**1.35**
2.95 Combination Novelties, reduced to.....**1.95**
1.50 Drawers, many styles, reduced to.....**1.00**
1.00 White Skirts, flat styles, reduced to..... **.65**
1.50 and 1.95 White Skirts, reduced to.....**1.00**
5.00 White Skirts, reduced to.....**2.95**

Men's and Women's

Fitted Travelling Cases

Usually Priced at 12.00 to 15.00

About 50 from Chandler & Co.'s regular stock, marked at one price for quick clearance.
The men's cases are of seal walrus, grain seal, and polished calf, leather lined, with 10 or 12 toilet articles of ebony or Parisian ivory. The women's cases are of morocco and crepe seal, with fittings of Parisian ivory.

All **10.00**

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

For 3 Days

Many hundred odd lots will be disposed of by a **Clearance Sale**

Great sales recently held in some departments have resulted in numerous broken lots. In other instances it has proven that many pieces have moved slowly and must be lowered in price. Liberal reductions have been made in every lot in order that all may be closed out in the next Three Days.

Colored Silks

45 yds. 1.00 Black and White Silk, **68c**
35 yds. 1.65 Silk and Wool Crepe, **68c**
18 yds. 3.00 White Pebbleback Char., **1.25**
45 yds. 2.00 Wh. Chiff. Taffeta, 40 in., **1.50**
35 yds. 3.00 Gabardine Silk Crepe, **1.00**
25 yds. 2.50 Navy Brocade Satin, **1.00**
36 yds. 2.00 Blue Georgette Crepe, **1.00**
35 yds. 1.50 Nat. Shantung Pongee, **1.00**
75 yds. 1.65 Silk and Wool Crepe, **68c**
60 yds. 2.00 Silk and Wool Voile, **50c**

Black Silk Dress Patterns

3—18.00 Carre Satin, **7.50**
1—16.00 Moire Velour, **10.00**
5—15.00 Cascadeau Crepe, **5.70**
1—18.00 Canton Crepe, **8.50**
4—18.00 Ripple Moire, **7.50**
1—12.50 Novelty Crepe, **3.50**
1—29.00 Faille Crepe, **9.75**

Wool Dress Patterns

1— 9.00 Stone Gray Wool Voile, **3.00**
1—12.00 Turquoise Wool Voile, **4.00**
1—10.50 French Gray Wool Voile, **3.50**
1—12.00 Black Embroidered Voile, **7.50**

Wash Fabrics

75 yds. 2.00 Novelty Ratine, **1.00**
35 yds. 1.65 Light Copen. Ratine, **65c**
30 yds. 37½c Wh. Nov. Stripe Crepe, **25c**
29 yds. 2.50 White Emb. Linen, **1.00**
68 yds. 1.85 Col. Craquele Crepe, **35c**
125 yds. 85c Homespun Linen, **25c**
30 yds. 1.25 Nile Green Seed Voile, **59c**

Housekeeping Linens

360—25c Huck Towels, **21c**
480—33c Huck Towels, **29c**
220—25c Guest Towels, **21c**
236—29c Turkish Towels, **25c**
6—3.25 Madeira Centrepieces, **2.00**
14—2.25 H. S. Luncheon Cloths, **1.75**
180—3.50 doz. H.S. Luncheon Napkins, **2.95**
60—50c H. S. Tray Cloths, **45c**
120—95c H. S. Sheets, 63x108 in., **79c**
154—1.05 H. S. Sheets, 72x108 in., **89c**
180—1.25 H. S. Sheets, 90x108 in., **1.05**
210—27c H.S. Pillow Cases, 42x38½ in., **23c**
160—28c H.S. Pillow Cases, 45x38½ in., **25c**
24—4.50 Scalloped Bed Spreads, **3.75**
10—2.25 Cot. Filled Puffs, bordered, **1.75**
16—6.75 Odd Table Cloths, 2x2 yds., **5.00**

Gloves

25 prs. 1.50 Washable Doeskin, **95c**
200 prs. 1.00 16-button White Silk, **79c**
56 prs. 2.50 12-button White, **1.75**
120 prs. 1.00 Washable Chamoisette, **65c**
72 prs. 1.25 Strap Gauntlet Wash, **95c**
144 prs. 1.25 Imported Pique, **95c**
152 prs. 1.25 16-button Wash Fabric, **95c**
120 prs. 1.15 Children's Mocha, **65c**

Women's Hose

120 prs. 50c Black Mercerized, **35c**
72 prs. 50c White Mercerized, **35c**
60 prs. 37½c Black Cotton, **25c**
96 prs. 1.50 Colored Glove Silk, **65c**
108 prs. 1.50 Black Thread Silk, **75c**
415 prs. 1.00 Colored Thread Silk, **65c**
36 prs. 2.00 Colored Thread Silk, **75c**

Glove Silk Underwear

140 prs. 1.50 Glove Silk Vests, **1.15**
32 prs. 2.00 Glove Silk Vests, **1.15**
28 prs. 3.50 Glove Silk Union Suits, **1.95**
69 prs. 2.50 Glove Silk Bloomers, **1.45**

Umbrellas

19—4.50 Women's Silk Folding, **2.95**
7—5.00 Men's Silk Folding, **3.45**
21—3.00 Men's Piece-dyed Taffetas, **2.15**
8—5.00 Men's Silk, assorted handle, **3.50**

Small Wares

15c Hair Pin Cabinets, **10c**
25c Bone Hair Pins, **15c**
30c Darning Cotton, **15c** box
50c Hand Brushes, **29c**
15c Face Puffs, **10c**
15c English Linen Tape, **10c**
12c Large Pin Cubes, **8c**
38c Rubber-lined Wash Cloth Cases, **25c**
20c Florentine Talcum Powder, **15c**

Upholsteries

22 yds. 25.00 Damask, **7.50**
268 yds. 2.50 Figured Velvet, **1.00**
149 yds. 3.50 Tapestry, **75c**
132 yds. 3.00 Velour, **1.75**
98 yds. 3.75 Tapestry, **1.50**
20 yds. 15.00 Silk Tapestry, **2.00**
25 yds. 6.00 Silk Brocade, **1.25**
51 yds. 5.25 Plain Velvet, **2.00**
112—10.00 Short Lengths, **3.00**
89— 1.00 Pillow Tops, **25c**

Robes and Tunics

4—16.50 Silk Net & Taffeta Tunics, **3.50**
10—25.00 Cream Shad. Lace Tunics, **7.50**
12—22.50 Semi-made Silk Suits, **19.50**
15—28.50 to 55.00 Batiste, hand emb. **16.50**
6—19.50 Bl'k Net & Chiffon Tunics, **9.75**
18—12.50 Batiste Robes, all emb., **4.95**
10— 5.00 Net Boleros, **2.95** and **3.95**
1—45.00 Beaded Net Tunic (as is), **6.95**
1—30.00 Emb. Silk Pongee Robe, **15.00**
2—25.00 Emb. Silk & Chif. Robes, **12.50**
2—35.00 White Lierre Lace Robes, **12.50**
1—65.00 Crystal Beaded Net Tunic, **25.00**

Petticoats and Slips

30—2.95 Silk Jersey Top in colors, **1.95**
14—3.50 Silk Messaline Top in colors, **1.95**
10—3.95 Wh. Crepe de Chine, lace trim., **2.95**
20—4.75 Colored Silk Messaline, **2.95**
19—3.95 White China Silk, **2.95**
18—6.50 Bl. and wh. Striped Taffeta, **4.95**
10—3.95 Chiffon, ac. p'l'd, odd shades, **95c**
7—7.00 Lace Trimmed, pink, white, **3.95**
5—4.95 Silk Messaline Dress Slips, **1.95**

Leather Goods

9—17.50 Men's Traveling Bags, **10.00**
7— 7.50 Women's Traveling Bags, **4.95**
1—25.00 Women's Fit'd Trav. Bag, **17.50**
1—25.00 Women's Fit'd Trav. Bag, **14.50**
8— 8.50 Im. Fitted Party Boxes, **5.00**
14— 3.50 Moire Silk Vanity Bags, **1.95**
6— 6.50 Pin Seal Vanity Bags, **3.95**
11— 5.00 Pin Seal Vanity Bags, **1.95**
3— 6.50 Bl'k Pin Seal Vanity Bags, **3.95**
4— 5.00 Vio't Pin Mor. Vanity Bags, **2.95**
18— 3.50 Navy Mor. Vanity Bags, **1.95**
6— 2.50 Silk Vest Belts, **95c**
5— 3.50 Silk Vest Belts, **1.50**
5— 5.00 Fitted Party Boxes, **1.50**

Jewelry

10—2.00 Imp. Bar Pins, jewelled, **95c**
21—1.00 and 1.50 Jet Earrings, **50c**
33—2.50 Imported Beads, **1.00**
24 prs. 1.50 and 2.00 Drop Earrings, **75c**
24—1.50 French Pearl Beads, **1.00**
18—1.50 Pearl Beads, opera length, **75c**
19—5.00 Solid Gold Pendants, **1.95**
12—2.50 Velvet Neck Bands, **1.00**
15—1.50 Jewelled Hair Pins, **1.00**
12—3.50 Jade and Pearl Pins, **1.50**
14—5.50 to 6.50 Maline Bands, **2.50** & **2.95**
7—3.00 Velvet Neck Bands, **1.50**
14—5.00 Imp. Novelty Necklaces, **3.00**

Neckwear

2—6.50 Lace Jabots, **1.50**
16—1.50 Hand Emb. Collars, **25c**
3—3.00 Hand Embroidered Sets, **1.95**
31—50c to 1.00 Lace Medici Collars, **25c**
9—3.00 Voile Vestees, hand emb., **95c**
30—1.50 Sleeveless Guimpes, **95c**
17—2.50 Long Sleeve Guimpes, **95c**
28—1.00 to 1.50 Emb. Organdie Vestees, **50c**
6—1.50 Oriental Lace Sets, **95c**
16—75c Hand Emb. Dress Collars, **50c**
6—2.95 French Voile Vestees, **1.50**
6—3.95 Vestees, hand emb., **95c**
15—3.00, 5.00 Lace Vestees, **1.50**
2—4.00 Hand Emb. Vestees, **2.50**
13—1.50 Hand Emb. Organdie Vestees, **75c**
30—1.00 Swiss Emb. Sleevel's Guimpes, **50c**
3—1.50 Sand Color Voile Guimpes, **95c**
75—25c to 50c Soft Collars, **10c**
57—1.00 to 1.50 Maline Bows, **50c** & **75c**

Laces and Trimmings

7½ yds. 15.00 Brussels Ap. Edge, **7.50**
310 yds. 1.50 Net, 54 in., wh. and pink, **75c**
37 yds. 3.50 Lace Flouncing, **95c**
157 yds. 1.50 Silk Chiffon Cloth, **95c**
21 yds. 3.50 Real Princess Lace B'd, **1.00**
31 yds. 1.50 & 2.00 Emb. Flouncing, **95c**
18 yds. 2.50 Braided Net Flounce, **1.50**
67 yds. 2.25 Insertion, Venise and Emb. Net, **45c**
117 yds. 6.50 Lace Flouncing, 30 in., **2.50**
47 yds. 1.50 Bl' Silk Chantilly Edge, **45c**
157 yds. 5.50 Silk Net Lace Flouncing, **1.95**
75 yds. 75c Lace Insertion, **20c**
25 yds. 1.00 Ivory Lace Band, 6 in., **45c**
12 yds. 5.00 Venise Edge, emb. on net, **2.95**
56 yds. 25c Real Irish Entre Deux, **19c**
11 yds. 1.50 4½ in. Real Cluny Ins., **65c**
9 yds. 2.25 12 in. Ivory Lace Edge, **65c**
15 yds. 5.00 4 in. Real Irish Lace Ins. **2.95**
19 yds. 3.25 Lyons Shadow Lace Edge, **75c**
23 yds. 65c Real Cluny Insertion, **25c**

Corsets

21 prs. 15.00 Elvira Corsets, **8.00**
56 prs. 10.00 Elvira Corsets, **5.00**
68 prs. 5.00 to 8.00 Elvira Corsets, **2.50**
120 prs. 4.00 to 5.00 Elvira, La Vida, **1.95**
60 prs. 5.00 and 7.50 La Vida Cors'ts, **2.95**
120 prs. 2.00 Chandler & Co.'s Corsets, **1.00**

East India Druggets

of a Quality the Finest Imported

A direct shipment from the looms in Bangalore, India—the ideal rug for summer home or porch. All marked at prices much below the usual.

Room Size Druggets

	Prices Elsewhere	
10.0x14.0	42.00	**28.50**
9.0x12.0	32.50	**22.50**
8.0x10.0	24.00	**16.50**
6.0x 9.0	16.50	**11.50**

Small Druggets

	Prices Elsewhere	
3x3	3.00	**2.00**
2.3x5.0	3.50	**2.35**
3x6.0	5.50	**4.00**
4x7.0	8.50	**5.75**
2.3x9. 0	7.00	**4.00**

Hall and Stair Druggets

	Prices Elsewhere	
2.3x12.0	8.00	**5.75**
3x9. 0	8.50	**5.85**
3x12.0	11.00	**7.85**
3x15.0	13.00	**11.00**
3x18.0	15.00	**12.00**

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915

ARGENTINA HAS ITS ANNIVERSARY DAY NEXT WEEK

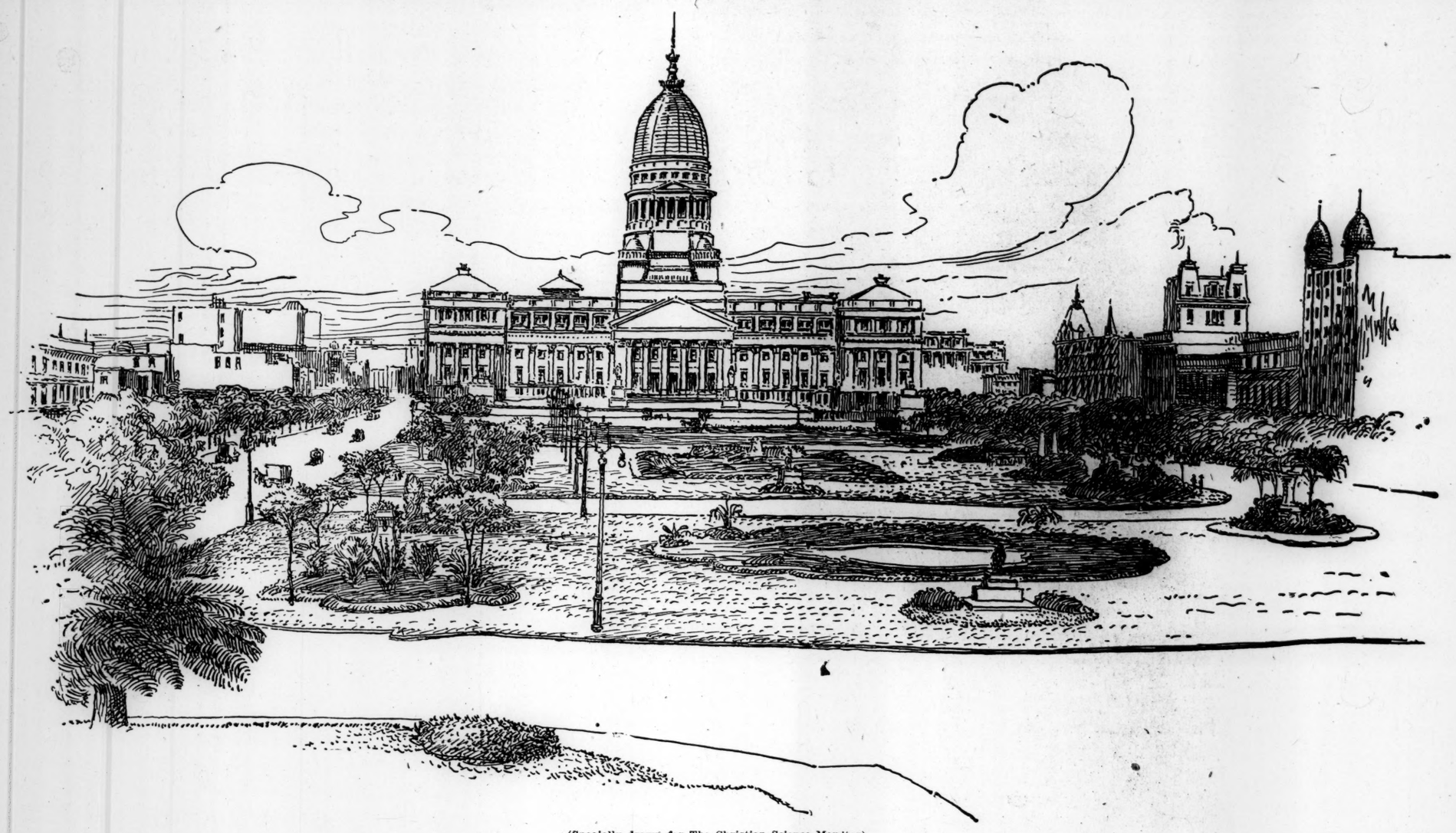
Twenty-Fifth of May Recalls Gaining of Independence by South American Republic More Than a Century Ago

SARMIENTO HONORED

The 25th of May is the national anniversary of Argentina and the centenary of independence was celebrated in 1910 by an exposition that lasted six months, the greatest exposition ever held in South America. Nevertheless, in Sarmiento's sketch of his country, entitled "Civilization and Barbarism," and written during his exile in Chile, he indicates that the whole work of the revolution was destroyed by 1840 and that "two centuries would not suffice to restore the provinces of Argentina to that path" they had then, he thought, abandoned. Sarmiento was, however, at that time a "unitarian," which means that he wanted Argentina to be one state instead of a federated group of states. It was his visit to the United States that first opened his eyes to the workings of a free federation and changed his political ideals and affiliations.

Struggle between the provinces that wished federation and the great province and city of Buenos Aires which wished to be first in a single, unitary government, lasted during many years, with various alternations of success or defeat for either side. The history of the Argentine Republic is a romantic story of adventure, of the clash of races and civilizations, of changing tides of fortunes, of patriots pitted against each other, of the camp, or the vast inland plains, opposed to the seaboard and the interests of the great port at the mouth of the river of silver. The gauchos, or wild rangers of the plains, the caudillos or military leaders of separated groups, the statesmen trained in Europe and set in political power in Buenos Aires today only to flee from the victorious followers of another leader tomorrow, all these, influenced by a hundred conflicting impulses, little by little wrought out the stable government of today. Under it Buenos Aires is separated from its province and is the federal city, belonging alike to all the provinces, leaving the rich maritime province of Buenos Aires merely one of equal sister-provinces or states.

The broad plaza de Mayo, or de Veinte-



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Capitol of Argentine Republic, Buenos Aires, begun at close of last century and which faces on the Plaza de Mayo

cinque Mayo as it was originally named, is at the end of the broad Avenida de Mayo. On it face not only the older government house, called Casa Rosada, but also the splendid new Palace of Congress, begun just at the close of the nineteenth century. Finished about 1910, it is a splendid promise of the future. The dome, it is said, gives an impression not unlike that of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., where is administered the constitution on which that of the Argentine was finally modeled.

About 1880 the city of Buenos Aires began to waken from the leisurely content with civic conditions as they had been, with one-story houses and narrow streets, which showed the old Spanish influences of this city, founded in 1535 by Mendoza, and with the rapid increase of immigration from France and Italy, as well as the more marked influence but smaller numbers of the Germans and English, Buenos Aires began to demand for itself modern progress along the lines of Europe, to which the city is fully as near as to the sister continent on the north. There grew up a brilliant, gay and extravagant social and civic life, which named the city the "Paris of America." Buenos Aires was proud of supporting grand opera better than any city of the western world, and the 20 years that followed the sudden change of tone at last saw a splendid city, full of palatial homes, of fine public buildings, of libraries and schools, of handsome streets and squares, with a parkway where the swampy river bank had been, a city gay with electricity, loud with the hum of street traffic.

But the more recent years have noted yet another change. With the development of industries, and as the great resources of the inland provinces pour through this gateway of manufacture and commerce, the joy of hard work has followed the satisfaction of pleasure and beauty; and now the Portenos, or inhabitants of the port, as the folk of Buenos Aires are called, delight to be "the Yankees of the south."

Robert Levillier, a French observer, says that the Argentine "borrowed from the United States its constitution, its judiciary, its electoral system, its form of government; from France its philosophy, its manners, its thinking, its fashions; from England its capital, from all lands their surplus of population and the best of their discoveries." This mixed people of Spanish and Indian strains, intermingled with half the peoples of Europe, has developed a noble temper, vivid and strong, ready to confront difficulty, and tested by the long struggle for independence, for freedom with unity. It has a steadfast faith in the splendid destiny of the land, a virile energy, an open-hearted sensibility, and a character that has learned at last to subdue impulse.

Sarmiento, the "Schoolmaster President," saw that education and liberty went hand-in-hand in the northern republic, where he lived long enough as Argentina's envoy to make many friends and to write a strong and sympathetic study of Lincoln, whose career he knew in part at first hand. Sarmiento is called the type of his race, even as Americans like to think of Lincoln as the "first American." Energy and intelligence, a nature mobile and responsive, a patriot, sure of the future, lover of liberty and of order, he thought with the advancing times and felt with the ancien regime; and this gave him, both as political molder of his country's fortunes and as its critic and inspirer with his facile pen, the quality of thought which expressed the Argentine people.

The Argentine spreads over a region as large as the United States east of the Mississippi together with Texas. Its Atlantic sea coast is almost as long as the Atlantic seacoast of the United States. The vast inland prairie with leagues of golden wheat and other grain, leading the eye over a veritable sea of ripening wealth, has as yet hardly begun to yield up its treasure of fertility. The Argentine is by no means only a world of rolling meadow lands where picturesque windmills bring the water for extensive irrigation; the highest peak in the world, outside the Himalayas, is Aconcagua, the great lord of the Andes, in northern Argentina. The river of silver, River Plate as it is sometimes called, is the second greatest river system in the world. Buenos Aires is about as far south of the equator as Atlanta, Ga., is north of it, and half the land lies still farther south, advancing into cooler regions toward the Tierra del Fuego, at the end of the old Patagonia. There are other cities developing with the same rapidity as the capital, though its population is much the greatest. Buenos Aires has about a million and a quarter of people, or something like one fifth of the total population of the republic.

VAST ALASKA TERRITORY TO BE DEVELOPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—With the building of 1000 miles of railway by the federal government in Alaska, the real development of that immense territory is to begin. Only recently President Wilson, acting under authority of Congress, designated one of the main routes into the interior, a line from Seward to Fairbanks. A part of the line is the Alaska Northern railway, extending from Seward, some distance inland, which is to be purchased by the government, and will be a part of the main line to Fairbanks.

Some of the minor construction work will begin this year, but it is obvious that much of the time will be devoted to completing surveys and other preliminary arrangements. By next season it is believed that everything will be in readiness for the rapid pushing of construction. Two of the great Alaska coal fields, however, are to be opened up this year—the Matinuska and the Bering river fields—and arrangements made to bring their products to tide water.

The extension of the lines of railway into the heart of the agricultural and stockraising sections of the country, will undoubtedly stimulate immigration. The valleys will fill up with settlers, it is believed, and while this development of agriculture is going on, it is predicted by the experts of the government that new gold fields, perhaps of much greater importance than any yet discovered, will be opened up.

Altogether, government authorities are prepared for such a rush into Alaska, upon the opening of means of communication, as has never been equaled in the history of any new country in the world's history. And with that rush, it is predicted, will come the uncovering of such new natural wealth as will make the performances up to the present moment appear insignificant.

By the end of a decade following completion of the railways, say government authorities, Alaska should contain several million white people, and be one of the greatest single sources of natural wealth in the world. No attempt is made by these authorities to place any check upon their imaginations when speaking of the future of Alaska.

The government, with the enactment by Congress of the law providing for 1000 miles of railway, is beginning the formation of a definite and systematic policy of Alaskan development, which will include not only the interior, but also the waters along the coast, which, say government experts, are rich beyond calculation in fish and various other forms of life, animal and vegetable. Naturally, this work of development will be directed by the departments of the interior and of commerce, in the latter being embraced the bureau of fisheries. Congress from time to time will make appropriations for carrying the work on, and will enact laws giving it general direction.

The important thing at present is the fact that the work of development has really begun, and that it is to be carried forward as rapidly as possible, so that the wonderful resources of the territory may be made available to all the people.

Some idea of the magnitude of Alaska may be had from recent statements by the Hon. A. A. Jones, assistant secretary of the interior:

"If the surface of Alaska could be laid across the United States, we would find the southeast corner touching the Atlantic ocean in South Carolina; the western extremity of the Aleutian islands touching the Pacific ocean in southern California and upon the boundary of Mexico; the south central islands adjacent to the mainland would be found in eastern Oklahoma, and the northern part of Alaska would rest upon the boundary line between Minnesota and Canada. The area is little less than 600,000 square miles, or one fifth the area of the United States.

"If you turn the map of Alaska so that the western end shall be to the south, the general outline will be found not unlike that of the United States. You can easily imagine the Alaskan peninsula taking the place of the Florida peninsula; the panhandle of Alaska occupying the place of the New England states, and the Bering sea the Gulf of Mexico. If, with the map in this position, you view it as it would be if reflected in a mirror, so that the west would appear as the east, the physical geographic features are strikingly similar to those of the mainland of the United States. It requires no great strain upon the imagination to see the Chugach range of mountains the coast range of the Pacific; Cook's Inlet and the Susitna river may well take the place of San Francisco bay and the Sacramento river, and the Copper river the place of the Columbia. In the Alaskan mountains we see the main range of the Rockies, while in the great Yukon river, with 2200 miles of navigable waters, we see the Mississippi river, with a delta in the Bering sea larger than the delta of the Mississippi at New Orleans. The Arkansas river may be seen in the Kuskokwim, and the Missouri in the Tanana, while the Ohio is favorably reproduced in the Koyukuk, and the Appalachian range of mountains honorably represented by the Endicott range.

"The climate of southern Alaska has been compared to the climate of Scotland and the Scandinavian peninsula, while the great slope of country to the north of the Alaskan range, reaching almost, if not quite, to the Arctic circle, has been likened to the climate of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in Canada.

"The native population consists of about 25,000 Indians and Eskimos, living principally in scattered villages and hamlets along the 10,000 miles of coast line and along the rivers in the Yukon valley. The white population is not greater than 40,000, and these dwell in towns and villages widely separated.

"The resources are comparatively untouched; yet, there has been obtained and put into the markets of the world products of the value of about $550,000,000, or almost one dollar for each acre of the entire territory. One half of this has been derived from the fish and fur-bearing animals, and the other half from metalliferous minerals. What may come from this country in the future taxes the imagination and would seem to be beyond comprehension.

"It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 acres of land suitable for stock raising and agricultural homes, while the tundras, or treeless, moss-covered plains of the northwest are quite sufficient to support 5,000,000 reindeer. Veins of gold have been discovered in nearly every range of mountains, while placer gold has been washed from the gravel of every stream of considerable magnitude. The average value of placer ground which has been worked in the United States, is 13 cents a cubic yard, while on the average the ground heretofore worked in Alaska has yielded a return of $3.19 a cubic yard.

"The known coal fields of Alaska, containing various grades of lignite, bituminous and anthracite, have been fixed at 850,000 acres, while from geological deductions it is estimated that the coal area is probably not less than 16,000 square miles. The 20,000,000 acres of valuable forests found in the southeast, and the 80,000,000 acres, of lesser value, in the interior, will add much to the value of Alaskan products and aid in the future development of the country; while the sea will yield a product apparently only measured by the capacity of the fisheries."

It is said by federal authorities that the waters of Alaska have already yielded the United States products that have sold for more than $250,000,000, and yet that only the merest beginnings have been made in the way of utilizing these resources. There is still left, it is said, a varied and most abundant wealth of water products awaiting future development. How great a store of neglected aquatic food and industrial products is available may be judged from the fact that of the scores of economically valuable fishes known to occur in the fresh and salt waters of Alaska, fewer than a dozen species have up to this time been put to commercial use, while vast supplies of certain other marine objects await exploitation. Particular mention is made in this connection of a greatly neglected class of aquatic resources, namely, the marine vegetables, which exist in Alaska in inexhaustible abundance. Going to waste are annual crops of seaweeds representing potash, iodine and other important industrial products, in addition to human food articles, having a potential yearly value of many million dollars.

The question has been raised: Can the vast fishery resources of Alaska continue to be so extensively utilized and at the same time conserved? This question is answered by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, commissioner of fisheries, as follows:

"The department of commerce, through the bureau of fisheries, faces a far more important responsibility in Alaska than the mere enforcement of laws over 600,000 square miles of territory and along 26,000 miles of coast line. The real duty imposed on us, by law and by implication, is, first, the maintenance of those aquatic resources at their greatest productiveness; second, the development of heretofore neglected fishery products; and, third, the making known of new sources of supply through the discovery and survey of new fishing grounds.

"The preservation of the fur seal and of the other important warm-blooded animals—the walrus, the sea otter, and the various kinds of whales—which pass much of their life beyond our territorial jurisdiction, depends on international cooperation; but the value of any of them, or of all of them combined, is small compared with that of the salmon and other coastwise fishes that are wholly under national control.

"I believe that these fishing grounds in Alaskan waters can be maintained at a maximum point of productiveness without resorting to any herculean performances. Indeed, the task, to me, seems simple. There must, first of all, be a continuance of federal control, fortified by adequate means, men and funds. Then, the discretionary powers vested in the secretary of commerce must be unimpaired. Congress must promptly legislate to meet new conditions as they arise. Artificial aid to nature in the way of salmon culture must be continued and increased, the work to be done wholly at government expense, and not, as at present, partly by private agencies.

"The perpetuation of the Alaskan salmon fisheries can be achieved under the conditions named, without any general or material curtailment of fish output. On the other hand, the output might be considerably increased year after year. Notwithstanding the vast quantities of fishery products now being withdrawn each year from Alaska's storehouse for use in all parts of the world, the industrial climax has not been reached. A very decided and highly advantageous further development of the fisheries must eventually come from the exploitation of new grounds and the inauguration of more diversified operations. In a word, only the cream has thus far been taken, and there is left a varied and abundant wealth of water products which await future development."

LUMBERMEN IN SOCIAL SERVICE FIND SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At its recent three days' convention here the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association in the course of its ordinary business discussed subjects that brought to light a remarkable range of sociological activities. The secretary's report revealed that there is scarcely a phase of community life in the West that is not stimulated by the department of the association which is known as the scientific service corps. The object of the work of this corps is to teach the farmer and the dweller in small towns things that will make their lives happier. By applying the knowledge of economics learned through this work the association believes the average family will become a more profitable source of revenue for the retail lumberman.

A. L. Porter, the founder and secretary of the association, is the man who planned, organized and directs this work. Each retail lumberman in a western community is the local hub from which the activities radiate. Every channel by which enthusiasm can be put into the populace is utilized. The Boys' Civic Club aims to take the youngster off the streets, occupy his idle time with profitable amusement, enables him to earn some money and teaches him something about citizenship by giving him some civic responsibility. Some boys are organized into committees to clean up old lots, and with the owners' permission the lots are made attractive. Other boys watch the streets for necessary repairs, wash windows, do minor jobs of painting and make repairs to buildings and fences for a nominal fee.

The Girls' Civic Beauty Club supplements the work done by the boys and initiates new activities. It has been found that girls are very successful in beautifying communities in various ways. They make organized effort to stimulate social intercourse. They try to make the stranger welcome. They have sewing and cooking classes, do organized philanthropic work and take part in other currents of organized community life.

The Farmers' Club brings the man who tills the soil and his wife to town to take part in some of its social activities, and it tries to impart to him and to her information which will enable them to do their work more efficiently and get more profit out of their farm. The aid of the state agricultural forces is enlisted; demonstration trains are brought from the state agricultural colleges laden with thoroughbred cattle and poultry and other exhibits to demonstrate the addresses of experts. The college is brought right to the farmer's door. There are cattle and corn judging contests, and experience meetings when the agriculturists exchange ideas concerning every problem that confronts the farmer in the year's work. Special attention is directed to the cultivation of silo and forage crops to produce the best variety of ensilage. Local markets are regularly and systematically studied, so that the farmer may market his products under the most advantageous conditions. And he is brought into friendlier relations with his own community by making trade at home attractive.

Good roads being one of the first essentials of a progressive community, an organization is formed in every community to procure and maintain them. The Lyceum course in winter and the Chautauqua in the summer are used to stimulate interest. Lecturers of national reputation demonstrate how good roads are made without the expenditure of large sums of money; others demonstrate how good roads increase the material and spiritual prosperity of town and country. The farmer, the small householder, the business man and the professional man with their wives and daughters, are drawn into the work and induced to participate actively.

In the home itself the organization exerts its influence through its women's clubs. These are both for entertainment and instruction. The women who are isolated from the centers of culture have the best thought of the day brought to their door. Courses in household efficiency and domestic science are carefully planned and the best from the colleges, concert rooms, literary and art centers are brought into the community.

"Members of the association used to ask me how I expected to help them sell lumber by such tomfoolery," said Secretary Porter recently. "They thought my ideas were all very well for a Sunday school or an uplift society, but they could not understand what it had to do with increasing the sale of a certain number of feet of specified varieties of lumber. By this I do not mean that our members were selfish or indifferent to their opportunities of doing themselves and others good at the same time. It simply was difficult to overcome the inertia of convention.

"By dint of much argument I managed to secure the adoption of one plan. Then followed another. With the increase of plans in operation the dealers found that their sales increased. Gradually they discovered that as their people grasped new ideas so did they bestir themselves to rebuild old houses or construct new ones. They seemed suddenly to acquire a proper pride. The result was that lumber moved swiftly. Our people are convinced now that you can profit yourself most materially as well as spiritually by whole-heartedly trying to profit the other fellow."

CITY CLEARS PUBLIC MARKET OF HUCKSTERS

EASTON, Pa.—In an effort to reduce the high cost of produce here and to break up the "hucksters' combine," which has dominated the public market and regulated prices for years, the city council has announced that the famous "circle market," in Center square, laid out by the Penn proprietaries, will be thrown open for the free use of growers only, while hucksters and other middlemen will be barred. For years past, the Philadelphia North American states, citizens have protested that produce and vegetables of all kinds cost more at the circle market than in other cities. It was always charged that this was due to the hucksters' combine. Many instances have occurred where members of this combine have been found regulating prices, but it was not until the city council began determined steps last year to break up the combination that the protests bore fruit.

Jacob S. Shield, C. S. B., Lectures on Christian Science

Jacob S. Shield, C. S. B., of Chicago, a member of the Christian Science board of lectureship, delivered a lecture Friday evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the church edifice at Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul streets. H. Cornell Wilson, the first reader of The Mother Church, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Wilson said:

To Christian Science is allotted the task of reinstating primitive Christianity. In the light of the New Testament this means, if it means anything at all, that Christian Science shall reestablish spiritual healing. We see that Jesus left no room whatever for doubt as to the important part spiritual healing must have in saving humanity from sin and disease. Indeed, he taught and practised spiritual healing as an inseparable part of his mission. He instructed his disciples to "preach the gospel" and "heal the sick." He pointed directly to his own works of spiritual healing when John the Baptist inquired concerning Jesus' Messiahship, and used no other argument in reassuring John on this important point. The disciples of Jesus and Paul are reliably credited with "healing everywhere."

Christian Science is successfully fulfilling its task of reestablishing spiritual healing. Men, women and children may be found all over this earth, to the number of hundreds of thousands, who give grateful testimony and undeniable proof of this significant fact. Here let me read from page 150 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy's chief work on Christian Science, what she as the Discoverer and Founder of this Science has to say on the subject of healing.

"To-day the healing power of Truth is widely demonstrated as an immanent, eternal Science, instead of a phenomenal exhibition. Its appearing is the coming anew of the gospel of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.' This coming, as was promised by the Master, is for its establishment as a permanent dispensation among men; but the mission of Christian Science now, as in the time of its earlier demonstration, is not primarily one of physical healing. Now, as then, signs and wonders are wrought in the metaphysical healing of physical disease; but these signs are only to demonstrate its divine origin,—to attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world."

All Christian Science churches provide occasional opportunities, such as the one we have this evening, for the public to hear authentic statements concerning Christian Science. It is earnestly hoped that you who are in attendance on this lecture will gain some comprehension of what the purpose of Christian Science is, and the means it employs for serving mankind.

Our lecturer tonight is thoroughly qualified to speak with authority on his subject. He merits your thoughtful attention. I have the pleasure, friends, of introducing to you a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church, Mr. Jacob S. Shield, C. S. B., of Chicago.

The Lecture

Mr. Shield said:

There is in all men, individually and collectively, an inherent, instinctive respect for the law, even human law, which at best is faulty. The purpose of our discourse is to present Christian Science to you as based upon divine law, the function through which God's infinite good is operative in the universe and man.

Law is synonymous with truth, order, justice, equity. Therefore to prove that Christian Science is based upon divine law we must prove that it is exact and right; that it pertains to a system, perfect in its operation; conforms to a proper standard, and violates no right; gives to every man his due, and above all is universal in its adaptability.

The Mosaic law, revealed to all men for all time from Mount Sinai, was the first exposition of the divine law which should govern man in his relationship to God, as well as to his fellowman. From it spring all human laws and moral codes. The first Commandment is supreme and all inclusive, in its declaration of God, and its warning against the recognition of any power or law as originating in anything that is physical or material. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" is the origin and basis of all true religion. Upon it was founded the ancient confession of faith of the Jewish people:

"Hear, O Israel: The Lord our God is one Lord:

"And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy might."

(Deut. vi., 4-5.)

Christ Jesus taught this same law, saying,

"Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

(Matthew v., 17.)

It is written that a lawyer asked of him,

"Master, which is the great commandment in the law?

"Jesus said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind.

"This is the first and great commandment.

"And the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets."—Matthew xxii., 36-40.

Christian Science accepts the law in all its completeness, as expounded by both Moses and Christ Jesus. On page 467 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (the Christian Science text-book), we read:

First Demand of Science

"The first demand of this Science is 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' . . . The second is like unto it, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

And again, on page 9, we find:

"Dost thou 'love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind?' This command includes much, even the surrender of all merely material sensation, affection and worship. This is the El Dorado of Christianity."

Resting under divine promise, confident that God would provide for and sustain them, the patriarchs, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—as well as the later prophets—manifested the power of God, through faith; attained unusual length of years, and through spiritual intuition imparted the Messianic prophecy, foreseeing the fulfilment of the promises in Christ Jesus. Jacob probably adhered most closely to the word of God. He it was who first discerned the basic rule of divine law that there must be a separation or division, in consciousness, of evil from good. He realized that man cannot serve two masters. Therefore he fought with the evil suggestions within himself, not letting go the angel—the thought of God—until he had won the struggle. Then it was that his name was changed from Jacob to Israel, which means "soldier of God."

Overcoming Evil

The overcoming of evil thoughts results in a divine state of consciousness. It is this purified thought, or consciousness, which is the promised seed to be blessed throughout the entire world. Some time every man will wrestle with the error within himself, even to the point of overcoming every thought at variance with God. Then will he have earned the name "Israel"—"soldier of God"—and become one of the "children of Israel." He will be of the "chosen people" because he has chosen God. The promise of the Revelation is—

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son."

In the Old Testament narratives we can find a long list of works wrought by the power of God, through the faith of those who confidently relied upon Him. Moses' transformation of the rod into a serpent; the leprous hand, and its healing; the passage through the Red Sea; the sweetening of the waters of Marah; the falling of the manna from the skies; the production of water from the rock; the healing of Miriam's leprosy; Elijah's increase of the widow's meal and oil; the raising of the widow's son from death; the rain which fell in answer to prayer; the translation of Elijah; the deliverance of the Hebrew boys from the fiery furnace, and the preservation of Daniel from the lions are all important records of God's power, and the direct result of the operation of divine law.

These Old Testament wonders are greatly intensified in their significance to humanity by the works of the man Jesus and his apostles, in their adherence to the same law. The thousands who were healed, and the power he exerted over all material conditions and forces, give striking evidence that not only did he have the unbounded faith in God evinced by the Patriarchs, but that he understood the operation of divine law and its practical use in earthly life.

By adhering strictly to the original divine law and turning away from all false gods in matter; by giving to God the glory, honor, dominion and power everlastingly due His holy name, following as closely as they can the commandments of the master Metaphysician, Christian Scientists are today healing the sick and reforming the sinner—in a measure repeating the works of the Patriarchs and Christ Jesus.

Seeking Practical Religion

Thoughtful men are beginning to realize that religion must be more than a mere belief. They are learning that it cannot be inherited, transferred, nor adopted; that it is not the chattel of any particular organization or church, and that it is not acquired by fasting or feasting. They are asking for a more practical religion; for less dogma and more love; less ritualism and more spirituality; less creed and more works; less scholasticism and more truth.

Humanity wants to know God—the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, the God of the prophets and of Christ Jesus. They want a God whom they may know as a Father, kind, merciful, just, true—who, as the Psalmist says, "forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases"; a God who hides not Himself from His children, but desires that they should know Him; a God who is a very present help in time of trouble.

The religions of the world have failed to answer the heart's appeal. The searcher for Truth has been made to believe that nothing definite can be known until the portals of human existence close behind him. The man who is hungry and thirsty will seek food and drink wherever he can find it, and the same is true of him who is hungry and thirsty for spiritual food and drink.

Christian Science is doing much to satisfy this craving by giving men a scientific, demonstrable religion, a religion not so much of preaching as of works. Thousands upon thousands have been touched by this ministry of redemption, healing and regeneration. Every sorrow comforted, every pain relieved, every sin overcome, every misfortune reduced, every prejudice annulled, every disease healed by the power of God proves the efficacy of divine law; makes man more reverent toward God, and more gentle and tolerant toward his fellow man.

Christian Scientists know God not as a magnified personality, but as Mind; the Mind which is infinite good, infinite Love, infinite Life, infinite Truth. All that men know that is good, true and worthy is the manifestation or expression of divine Mind. God is the Mind of man, and divine law demands that man shall have no other God, hence no other mind.

God as Love

The favorite appellation of Christian Scientists for God is Love. The word Love expresses the divine nature and the tender relation between God and His creation. Moved with an upwelling flood of gratitude for the conscious sense of Immanuel, or "God with us," men in all ages have tried to image forth the depth of God's love for His children; but no human thought can conceive it, nor human tongue express it, even when most aware of His brooding tenderness and watchful care,

"For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind."

The unwavering affection of a mother for her little ones (perhaps the most perfect love human beings can know) is but a reflection of the divine, the ever-ready and willing arm of protection, the tireless attention, the loving admonition, the bountiful provision of God for His own. David sang of Him as a shepherd guarding his flock, guiding them to green pastures, and beside still waters, while Jesus saw in Him "the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever."

Christian Scientists accept God as their creator, as their guide and shepherd, as their provider, as their friend, as their physician; indeed as the very substance of their existence, "for in him we live, and move and have our being."

Another of the descriptive synonyms for God, as we know Him in Christian Science, is divine Principle, which signifies that God, divine Mind, encompasses within Himself all wisdom, Truth, law, order and perfection of being. Principle alone has these unchanging qualities. In our worldly affairs we speak of the principle of mathematics, for it also holds within itself all truth, law, order and perfection pertaining to numbers. And as all numbers have a perfect and inseparable coexistence with what we call the principle of mathematics, just so man and all the universe are coexistent with the divine Principle of being.

The perfect Mind, Love and Principle which govern man and the universe have never been absent for a moment, but mortal man has excluded them from his realization by dwelling in the mists of materiality and evil.

If one stands in the bright sunlight with twenty veils over his eyes, the light will seem to be darkness, but as these veils are removed the light becomes clearer. Mortal man has had more than twenty veils over his mental eyes, which have excluded the divine light. These veils consisted of belief in idolatry, bigotry, sorcery, slavery, witchcraft, superstition, hate, war, fear, laws of disease and the like. One by one these veils are falling away, and as they go from us the light of true being becomes clearer. When all the darkening veils shall have been taken away man's immortal being will be realized. This will bring the kingdom of heaven. St. Paul writes, in First Corinthians (xv., 53-54):

"For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality.

"So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory."

Man must separate wrong from right thinking, even as one separates dross from gold, tares from wheat, impurities from water. This process leaves the pure, the good, the true, the eternal.

The Mission of Christ Jesus

Only one man has lived upon this earth who can be referred to as a perfect or ideal thinker—the man Christ Jesus! He understood and demonstrated the omnipotence, omniscience, and omnipresence of God and permitted no compromise of this all inclusive truth to enter his consciousness. God was all-in-all to him. He instructed others to accept God in the same spirit, especially those who were blinded with ceremonial, ritualistic and material worship, but his teaching, works, and mission were greatly misunderstood and remain so, in a large degree, even to this day.

Many honest Christian people believe Jesus to be God, and address much of their prayer and worship to him. Others disbelieve him entirely, and use every possible argument to discredit his Messiahship, his works, and the narratives relating to him. Christian Science corrects these widely differing beliefs.

Christianity was misunderstood by both Jews and Gentiles, because they misapprehended the nativity and object of its founder.

The Jews, who had their own ideas as to what a Messiah should be, refused to believe that the wisdom and power of God, whom they declared omnipotent, and Creator of all, could create anything contrary to their own belief of human conception.

The Gentiles, misconstruing the sayings of Jesus, hailed him as Saviour and King, but failed to recognize him as the wayshower, and the exemplar of God's perfect man, whose works and ways they would have to emulate.

Christian Science declares that Christ Jesus represented the divine origin of man, rendering evidence, within the grasp of human comprehension, that God is the only Creator. Jesus was different from all other men in that the divine nature predominated in him, while in all other men the human seems to predominate.

Jesus was Mary's highest human conception of the divine man. Christ was the spiritual and eternal nature imparted of God. Mary's human concept, or Jesus, passed away in the ascension; but the Christ, the divinely created man, who lived before Abraham was, continues to live, forever.

All men are truly born of God, and when their spiritual comprehension grasps and understands this fact, the mortal and material will disappear, and every man will partake of the nature of Christ. In verification of this I quote from the First Epistle of John, third chapter:

"Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear," (when man's real being is recognized)—"we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

Thus a Christian is not one who merely believes in Jesus, but one who, like Christ, recognizes within himself, and demonstrates the divine nature and harmony, and so rises above all discords, errors, and limitations that the human disappears.

Job says of the mortal:

"Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not."

Isaiah says:

"Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accounted of?"

Divinely Created Man

Referring to the divinely created man, David sang:

"What is man, that thou art mindful of him? and the son of man, that thou visitest him?

"For thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast crowned him with glory and honor. Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands; thou hast put all things under his feet:"

The Jewish people had expected a Messiah long before the birth of Jesus. Prophecy foretold his coming, but the coming was not in the manner expected. They anticipated the coming of a mighty king, who would overthrow the power of their oppressors and restore their material kingdom. They could see no likeness, in their conception of the Messiah, to the humble babe born in a manger. Their disappointment and irritation at the seeming failure of their hopes were so intense that every accusation which might prove that Jesus was not the one they expected, but an impostor, was eagerly believed and magnified, until nearly the entire populace was in confusion and frenzy.

Notwithstanding the false accusations against him, and the indignities and assaults to which he was subjected, Jesus fulfilled the mission for which he came. What he thought regarding those who opposed him may be summed up in the words uttered in the moment of his greatest trial, when he said, "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." He knew that the time would come when his words and his deeds would be understood and justified.

I can well picture to myself the false judgment of those poor deluded mortals who clamored to make away with the object of their blighted hopes. The prejudice of those people reached the highest degree that is possible to humanity; so great, indeed, that its influence is still felt throughout the world. I regret to acknowledge that I felt it. Yes! Felt it every day of my life, until I came to Christian Science, and then it only left me when I realized that Jesus was the best friend mankind ever had on this earth.

When the first positive conviction dawned upon me that Jesus came to present to the world a Godly wisdom by which sin, disease and death could be eliminated, and when I realized how patient, meek, loving, kind and forgiving he was through all his suffering, I was touched first with a deep sense of shame and remorse, and then by a sense of love and gratitude. In that moment of awakening I found the real Christ, the true Son of God.

That there is a divine law, wisdom and power which was a secret from the world is evident by the marvelous demonstrations of Jesus. Such wisdom is referred to in the Scriptures as the wisdom of God, against which worldly wisdom is called "foolishness." The entire Bible teems with references pertaining to such wisdom, such as the Proverbs:—

"Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding."

"She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her: and happy is everyone that retaineth her,"

and

"Get wisdom: and with all thy getting, get understanding."

Christian Science shows that Jesus comprehended this Godly wisdom. With it he was enabled to prove the vast difference between the mortal mind and the immortal Mind. His mission was, first, to demonstrate his own understanding of divine power and law; and second, to teach all men that the same power and law was universally available. He understood the law which leads men to the realization of eternal life. The world only knew the erroneous mortal mind law which leads to death. These laws are contrary one to the other, as St. Paul relates in his letter to the Romans:

"For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death."

Jesus Overcame Material Law

Jesus overcame the so-called law of material force by calming a raging sea, and stilling a violent storm. He overcame the laws of physiology, anatomy, pathology, and materia medica by healing the sick, the lame, the blind, the deaf, and by raising the dead. He overcame the laws of production by turning water into wine, and feeding the thousands with a few loaves and fishes—concluding with more than the original supply. He overcame the law of gravity by walking on the water. He overcame the law of mortality by overcoming death for himself and others. Finally, he overcame the law of material or physical existence by his ascension.

Is it not overwhelmingly evident that his mission was to demonstrate the superiority of divine power and law over the mortal and material law?

The same law which Jesus used centuries ago is operative and available today. Divine law is always present, and universal, because it is infinite. That it is not circumscribed to personal possession is verified by Jesus' own words:

"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father."—(John xiv., 12.)

He came showing the "way, the truth and the life." He came to bring to light the ideal man, the man with wisdom and power, the man whom God creates, and the only kind of a man God ever created. Jesus desired that humanity should know the true status of being, and sought to teach them how to reject the evil and the erroneous conditions which hide the real man. Paul gives a similar admonition in his epistle to the Ephesians:

"Put off concerning the former conversation the old man, which is corrupt according to the deceitful lusts; and be renewed in the spirit of your mind; and that ye put on the new man, which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness."

Jesus Not God

No reference can be found in the Scriptures wherein Jesus ever claimed to be God. Indeed, quite the reverse is true, as is evident from the statement: "I can of mine own self do nothing." "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." His saying, "I and my Father are one," referred to man's coexistence with God, the union of cause and effect. If a ray of light could express its relation to the sun it would say, "I and the sun are one," not one and the same, but at-one, linked together, the reflection of the sun.

Jesus' further statement, "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father," evidently referred to the quality of cause and effect as identical. The context shows that he had no intention of conveying the idea that those who saw his physical structure had seen God. What Jesus wished to convey was that those who discerned the quality of godliness, the good, the Life, the Truth, the power which he had shown forth had seen the same quality which comprises the allness of God. From the same reasoning one who has seen the smallest measure of water has really seen the quality of the mightiest ocean.

God can only be known and seen in quality, never in respect to quantity. God is infinite, and no man can ever comprehend or include infinity, but may continue to understand infinity more and more, forever.

Jesus came to bring "Good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. . . . On earth peace, good will toward men." "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly," were his words.

Healing by Early Christians

Jesus taught his disciples how to heal the sick and reform sinners, and they in turn taught others, so that, as history records, the healing was practised nearly three centuries after the crucifixion, and then it became so densely overshadowed by the evil in mortal mind that the human consciousness could not longer retain it. By departing from the law of Moses and his trust in God, and failing to heed the fulfilment of the law, as expounded by Christ Jesus, mankind perverted spirituality to materialism; true religion to superstition; religious zeal to fanaticism; divine workers to necromancy and black art; divine science to occultism; divine influence to animal magnetism and hypnotism; spiritual joys to physical pleasures; spiritual desires to lust for material things; the help of God in times of sickness to drugs and other material means.

Nevertheless, Truth has always remained, and was again brought to light by Mary Baker Eddy. We know that the kingdom has not suffered by the lapse, and now in these latter days all can find the way by which to know themselves as Christ Jesus knew himself. Paul writes, in Romans:

"For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God."

The Son of God is the image and likeness of God. God is Spirit. All must eventually learn that man is spiritual. In reality, man has but one nature, the divine. The human or material is fictitious and unrighteous. The universal belief that man has two natures is the cause of all our troubles. It is the original sin, and will hold humanity in bondage until one nature, one God, is universally acknowledged.

In Romans we read, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." Man is divinely endowed with the ability to overcome the material or carnal mind, and thereby work out his perfect, harmonious at-one-ment with God.

Personal Experience

When I first took up the study of Christian Science it seemed impossible that my thought could ever become spiritualized, for I had always been very material. Business and pleasure occupied my entire attention. I was not accustomed to seeking my help through prayer, therefore I could see no probability of regenerating such a mind. One evening, while thus contemplating the seriousness of my situation, I opened the Bible and verses five and six of the third chapter of Proverbs came to my notice:

"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding.

"In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths."

I pondered over these declarations long and earnestly, and finally concluded to do as they directed, that is, acknowledge God in all my ways. Thus, whenever I rode or walked, I declared God as the power which permitted it. I affirmed His wisdom in every transaction and accredited every supply to Him, with gratitude. I did not go to sleep without acknowledging Him to be the giver of all rest and peace; and so, whatever I did, wherever I went, I had God in my thought continually.

To my surprise, in a comparatively short time, I found this kind of thinking quite natural, desirable and extremely satisfying. I found myself rejecting sin. I was learning to think in a spiritual way, and yet such thinking was practical. I had evidence of this from a better state of health, and good desires which came to me. I felt an unceasing inclination to help others, to forgive my enemies, and to be more kind, just, true and honest. I had a great wish to pray and to heal the sick—all things which I had never known before. I am thankful to say that I have made progress from the very hour when I first determined to have God with me in all my thoughts. Many of my acquaintances have had, and are having, similar experiences, for Truth not only has the quality of being believed, but the faculty of self-proof as well.

Health From Good Thinking

If you were the only person in the world, and you had been thinking good and evil as the world generally does, and then you should conclude to discontinue this way and decide to think exactly as the Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount direct, and you should carry this out to the very letter, that is, think and do only that which is good, pure, and upright, then where would evil be? Evil has no principle, law, or government to uphold it. It is only what you permit it to be, in your thought. Hate, jealousy, anger and revenge are devils, and they are our worst enemies to health and happiness.

Good thoughts, such as the childlike trust in God, kindness, love, gentleness, purity, honesty, uprightness, reflect health, harmony and beauty upon the body, while their opposites—trust in material help, hate, jealousy, dishonesty, immorality, etc., express discord and sickness in the body.

Nearly a half century ago Mrs. Eddy discovered that all disease is mental rather than physical—the illusion of false mentality—and that such illusion can be eliminated, and harmony restored, by scientific or true thinking, which is the exercise of divine Mind. The truth and efficacy of her discovery have been demonstrated by the healing of all kinds of disease, sin, sorrow, distress, poverty, etc. Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health: "The procuring cause and foundation of all sickness is fear, ignorance, or sin." Of these fear is doubtless the most prolific. The most acute cases of bodily pain and sickness can be overcome by restoring confidence in God and His ever present sustaining influence.

What is true of the human body is also true of the body politic. A panic produces a rigid state in the arteries of trade, in the manufacturing and commercial centers, so that nothing seems to move without extreme pressure. The dictionaries define panic as "extreme or sudden causeless, unreasonable fright." To cure such a condition, confidence must be restored. It was the great cry during the panic of 1907 that everything would be righted if only the fear of the people would relax.

If all people were taught to think from a Scientific standpoint there would be no more panics, because they would then have confidence in the protecting and sustaining care of their heavenly Father, and thus lose the sense of anxiety in regard to their supply. They would believe in the verity of the statement of our Master:

"Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

Breaking the law of the First Commandment, having other gods, indulging in idolatry, is the greatest of all evils, and yet nearly every one is more or less involved in this error. Idolatry does not consist solely in the worship of material images. Parents often make idols of their children; men worship persons and professions; artists worship their art; students worship earthly wisdom; pet animals and physical adornments absorb the affections; wealth, fame, worldly ambitions and pleasures often fill the consciousness and exclude the needed spiritual thought. These are idolatrous and harmful. Humanity excuses them by calling them "hobbies," and the peculiar results they produce "eccentricities of the professional."

Mrs. Eddy has named the sum total of all wrong thought mortal mind. All that pertains to evil, sin, sorrow, sickness, pain, disaster, war and death originate and have their seeming existence in this so called mind. On the other hand, all that relates to life, health, peace, harmony and perfection have their origin and eternal existence in divine Mind.

Prayer Without Ceasing

Christian Scientists are sometimes said to be a prayerless people. No aspersion could be farther from truth than this. Christian Scientists believe in "prayer without ceasing." We believe in keeping thought active in the right direction, in order to expel all the errors of false training, and to separate the mental chaff from the wheat, as did Jacob of old in his conflict with evil. We believe we should never cease to acknowledge God's supremacy over all, and His loving and merciful kindness to His children.

Our prayer is not so much in supplication to God for help as in acknowledgment of the good which he already has given. If one had a gold mine, filled with the precious metal, he would not think it consistent to pray for gold, but would expect to help himself to that which was already his. Christian Scientists do ask God for guidance, wisdom and help. They know that He has given them all things, and that their need is only to awake from their dreamy, mortal mind sense to avail themselves of His infinite goodness. Scientists try to become wholly submissive to the divine will, and to be ever alert to resist thoughts which are unlike good. This is their prayer, which conforms to the Scriptural admonition: "Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil (evil) and he will flee from you."

When a Christian Scientist is tempted to think of pain or sickness he immediately turns against it and declares for the allness, completeness, and absolute perfection of God's creation, which is expressed in man. He refuses to believe that pain or disease is any part of perfection. This resistance of ungodly thought, if correctly understood, prevents the error from entering the consciousness, hence it cannot exist. When in this way good results obtain it proves that God, divine Mind, is the healer of all our diseases.

You who can see through the density of mortal mind, and can realize for an instant the eternal perfection which the Heavenly Father has bestowed upon you (though you may seem to have been afflicted from the day of your birth) may go forth from this place free from disease and pain, for such is the law of good over evil. It is that kind of prayer which healed the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda, and it is that kind of prayer which heals the sick today. The Saviour said,

"Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

When Christian Scientists understand enough of Christian Science they will not only heal all cases of disease, but will do so instantaneously. At present we are glad even to touch the hem of the Christ garment. We are still like the children who demonstrate the simpler degrees of mathematics.

Christian Scientists love the Bible. They declare it to be the book of all books, as it is the book of life. Its inspired pages contain the secrets of all being. All that pertains to Christian Science Mrs. Eddy gleaned from divine inspiration and the Bible. She found that the Bible has a two-fold meaning, one the literal or material, and the other the spiritual. This discovery cleared up the seeming contradictions and revealed the divine order of being.

With the help which Christian Scientists receive from their text-book the study of the Bible becomes an inspiration. The seemingly dark and hidden sayings, which have puzzled the ages, become clear and luminous under the searchlight of Christian Science, and Christian Scientists hunt for the new and priceless gems in the stimulating pages of that dear old book, even as the miner expectantly and eagerly digs for treasure.

Mrs. Eddy's Healing

Mrs. Eddy's first awakening to the divine healing power came to her when, from the effects of an accident, her recovery seemed beyond all earthly hope. Her early spiritual training tended to inspire confidence in the power of God to heal the sick, so, when man had reached his extremity and failed, she turned to God to verify that early confidence. Her healing was instantaneous! From that moment the new light of Truth dawned upon her, which, in the Preface of Science and Health she describes as "the first steps of a child in the newly discovered world of Spirit."

Mrs. Eddy had discovered the law of spiritual healing, and brought the blessed message to the world that there is a comforter for every sorrow, however despairing; that there is a law of restoration for every fear and disease; a purification for every sin, and a panacea for every ill. Because it is the same law known to and taught by Christ Jesus, and because its operation is governed by scientific principle, Mrs. Eddy named it Christian Science. It is undoubtedly the "Comforter" and the "Spirit of Truth" which the Master promised would come again—and it has come, to remain forever.

"Let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life, freely."

Christian Scientists worship God only. The imputation that they worship otherwise is wholly false. It is our greatest concern to live in strict obedience to the law, as given in the First Commandment. The success of every Christian Scientist depends upon it. Indeed, to have absolutely no other gods than the one infinite Mind is the rule with which all healing is accomplished.

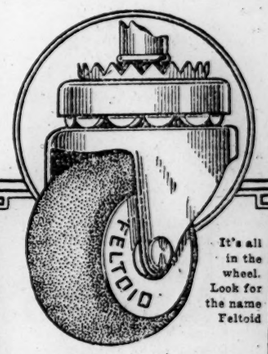
Because of the numberless blessings which have come to them through Christian Science, Christian Scientists revere the name of Mary Baker Eddy, and love her with true sincerity and tenderness. Through her discovery of Christian Science God has made his face to shine upon enslaved humanity. Because Mrs. Eddy was obedient to the command to love God above all things, she loved humanity also, and lived a life of constant, prayerful devotion to God, in order to save the fallen and heal the sick. She sought no earthly glory or favor. All she asked was that men should hear the divine message which makes free.

On Bedloe's Island, in New York harbor, stands a colossal bronze statue of a woman holding aloft a lighted torch, symbolizing "Liberty enlightening the world." It is an inspiring and noble idea—a figure full of meaning, seeming to assure to the alien the liberty, well-being and happiness of which he has dreamed, and making light the harbor in a glad "Welcome Home" for every returning wanderer.

Even so there is another harbor, at the entrance whereof every storm-tossed man who has sailed the uncharted sea of error will find—Christian Science! The spiritual understanding of a woman holds aloft this light of Truth and liberty, enlightening the world, and showing the alien and the wanderer the way to enter the "Promised Land"—"the peace of God, which passeth all understanding."

CROP PRIZES PLANNED FOR TEXAS CHILDREN

DALLAS, Tex.—Boys and girls on the farms of Texas come in for a generous share of prizes to be awaredd at the 1915 state fair of Texas, Saturday, Oct. 16, to Sunday, Oct. 31, says the News. These prizes are offered in connection with contests held under the auspices of boys' corn clubs, girls' canning clubs, boys' cotton clubs and the baby beef clubs of the state.



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Reviews of Books and News of the Literary World

THE LETTERS OF SAMUEL F. B. MORSE

"Samuel F. B. Morse," his letters and journals, edited by his son Edward Lind Morse, 2 vols. Houghton Mifflin Co., 1914, $7.50.

The editor's task has here been eclectic. He contributes frequent explanatory remarks while you turn over the leaves, as it were, of the journals and letters of the artist-inventor.

Morse at 14, arrived in New Haven from his home in Charlestown, Mass., the day after Nelson made Trafalgar famous. He spent five years at Yale, and it was during his undergraduate days there that he first mentions his interest in electricity. In 1809 he writes to his parents: "My studies are at present optics in philosophy, dialling, Homer, beside disputing, composing, attending lectures, etc., all which I find very interesting and especially Mr. Day's lectures who is now lecturing on electricity."

This subject could claim his attention to a certain extent. But he found his chief delight in art. In the same year he declares that he spends his leisure time in painting: "I have a great number of persons engaged to be drawn on ivory, no less than seven." This evidently did not include the butler, to whom Morse found himself in debt and who agreed to a miniature as part payment. And yet while his enthusiasm for painting convinced Morse he was "made for a painter," he willingly acceded to parental wishes and returned to Charlestown apprenticed to a bookseller. But his studio in a room over the kitchen soon proved an argument in his favor and August of 1811 finds him in England prepared to devote himself to study.

At this time Benjamin West, the American, was president of the Royal Academy and Morse found in him a valuable and intimate friend. "The King was sitting to me for that portrait when the box containing the American Declaration of Independence was handed to him," said West one day, indicating a portrait of George III. in his studio. "Well, sir," continued West, "he made a reply characteristic of the goodness of his heart: 'Well, if they can be happier under the government they have chosen than under mine, I shall be happy.'" Morse improved rapidly and was soon admitted to the Royal Academy; this once achieved he began work in earnest.

He was painting while history was being made. He saw the outbreak in England of the war of 1812. "The good effects," he writes home, "of our declaration of war begin to be perceived already. The tone of their public prints here is a little softer and more submissive. Not one has called in question the justice of our declaration of war; all say, 'We are in the wrong and we shall do well to get out of it as soon as possible.'"

Perhaps about the moment Napoleon had alighted in banishment at Elba, Louis XVIII. was the object of attention in London. Morse was one of the throng that greeted the monarch with the thunder of artillery and waving of hats and fluttering of handkerchiefs. "I saw a monarch who, for five-and-twenty years, had been an exile from his country, deprived of his throne, and until within a few months, not a shadow of hope remaining of ever returning to it again. I saw him raised, as if by magic, from a private station in an instant to his throne, to reign over a nation which has made itself the most conspicuous of any nation on the globe. I tried to think as he did, and in the heat of my enthusiasm, I joined with heart and soul in the cries of 'Vive le roi!' 'Vive Louis!' which rent the air from the mouths of thousands." Several similar glimpses of the Russian Emperor, Alexander, won the artist's esteem for Napoleon's opponent.

The genial Charles Lamb and the eccentric author of "The Ancient Mariner," were numbered among Morse's friends in England. He discovered the latter writer in the sitting room one morning about 10 o'clock with the shades down and the lights burning, absorbed in Irving's "History of New York," which he had taken from Morse's hand the night before.

Portrait painting became Morse's means of livelihood on his return to America where he sought to make himself perfect in his art. In these years he and Lafayette grew to be warm friends after Morse had been chosen to paint the Frenchman's portrait for the city of New York. The National Academy of Design also was the result of his labors, at the head of which institution he served as president for over 20 years. His efforts were noteworthy in striving to arouse and maintain an interest in art among his fellow countrymen. When in 1837, however, his request to participate in the decorating of the four panels in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington was refused, he abandoned painting with great reluctance.

But by this time he had begun his experiments with the telegraph. In 1833, while returning home from his second visit to Europe he had first spoken of the possibility of such a device. On board the Sully the dinner-table conversation had brought from Morse the statement: "If the presence of electricity can be made visible in any part of the circuit, I see no reason why intelligence may not be transmitted instantaneously by electricity." From his hasty sketches made soon after this, his first idea was evidently of a system of signs that might be used to transmit messages; obviously the dot-and-dash was the simplest. Chemical decomposition on a strip of paper was to be the means of recording such messages. Letters, words and phrases were to be indicated by numerals which were in turn to be indicated by dots and dashes on paper. The great superiority of his system over the very few others then being tried out in Europe lay in its simplicity. Inadequate finances prevented his securing a patent for eight years.

When he finally did secure it, like the proverbial prophet, he was mainly occupied in endeavoring to convince human nature of the limitations of its concepts. "Up to the autumn of 1837," to quote his own words, "my telegraphic apparatus existed in so rude a form that I felt a reluctance to have it seen. My means were very limited—so limited as to preclude the possibility of constructing an apparatus of such mechanical finish as to warrant my success in venturing upon its public exhibition." As yet "the idea of telling by a little streak of lightning what a body is saying at the other end of it," was quite absurd; and the mechanism was suitable only as an ornament for a mantel.

Not until 1843 did a bill pass both Houses of Congress appropriating the funds needed to carry on the experiments on a large scale. It made possible the line from Washington to Baltimore and when the inventor's friend, Miss Ellsworth, had concluded her historic message "What hath God wrought," the country was willing to a greater degree to render unto Morse his due.

In England he found little encouragement. His attempt to obtain patent rights in that country failed and was discouraged, largely no doubt because of Cooke and Wheatstone's experiments. His investigations, however, proved to him that "Their telegraph at that time, required six conductors between the two points of intercommunication for a single instrument at each of the two termini. Their mode of indicating signs for communicating intelligence was by deflecting five magnetic needles in various directions, in such a way as to point to the required letters upon a diamond-shaped dial plate. It was necessary that the signal should be observed at the instant or it was lost and vanished forever." Across the channel the Royal Institute of France gave him greater encouragement.

Morse was much interested also in the Atlantic cable, his early experiments in insulating wires having convinced him "that a telegraphic communication on my plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic." When the company was organized he was made electrician. In 1857 he sailed from Cork, Ireland, on the Niagara to participate in the first attempt to connect the two continents.

It was always the inventor's wish that his government should become sole possessor of his device and he was willing to accept a modest remuneration. In 1845 Congress could have purchased the system for $100,000. But the postmaster-general reported "that the operation of the telegraph between Washington and Baltimore had not satisfied him that, under any rate of postage that could be adopted, its revenues could be made equal to its expenditures." This failure of the government to appreciate the value of what was offered was a source of deep regret to Morse.

FRENCH NOTES

PARIS—Several books have appeared on the subject of war, but few have anything beyond topical interest to recommend them. "La Guerre de tranchées il y a soixante ans" is a collection of letters written by a young sub-lieutenant during the Crimean war, with a preface by General de Lacroix. "Les Commentaires de Polybe," 1 vol, Fasquelle, is the collection of articles which M. Joseph Reinach has published, almost daily, in the Figaro since the beginning of the war. By far the most remarkable of these war books, if only for the moderation of its tone, is the work entitled "La Guerre" by Ernest Denis; 1 vol. Delagrave. The fairness with which M. Denis, who is a professor at the Sorbonne, deals, for example, with the attitude of German socialism towards the war, is shown in the following roughly translated passage:

"We know very little of the incidents which preceded the vote of the Reichstag on Aug. 4, and the reasons which influenced the various parties. But the indirect and fragmentary evidence which has reached us, permits us to believe that the extreme Left only resigned itself to vote the war credits after serious hesitations and a struggle with its own conscience. Sodom would have been saved if only a single righteous man had been found in her; this just man has been found in Germany, though somewhat belatedly, in the person of Liebknecht, who refused to besmirch his honored name any longer by odious compromise. The Vorwaerts has courageously denied the ridiculous accusations brought against our soldiers, and has blamed, as far as circumstances permitted, the barbarous actions of the Prussian headquarter staff. This almost required heroism. . . . As in the catacombs of the book from which a new world was to imperial Rome, a few slaves spelled out rise, so perhaps among the workers of Germany, there are some, powerless for the moment, who are mourning their dream of universal brotherhood and are preparing the resurrection of a new Germany washed clean from former things. Let us honor those who, in the midst of the hooting of a dull crowd, are holding firmly aloft the flag of the future. Let us pity those who were deceived and who, in good faith, believed they were fighting against Tsarism. Let us place our trust in those who are trying to see in the darkness and who realize that the banner of the Hohenzollerns can never be the flag of internationalism."

THE PART OF PLAY IN OUR EDUCATION

"Play in Education," by Joseph Lee. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.50.

Mr. Lee is a Dean Swift in pedagogy. He has written a book for mature people about Lilliputians, and without meaning to has produced something that children will enjoy. "Play in Education" is a treatise for professional teachers, a criticism of modern industrial society and a thrilling romance all at the same time. Its usefulness as a handbook to lie open on the desk of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress for constant reference, is unquestionable. Its value as a description of the specialized city life of the times is evident on every page. Its progress and its charm as a story of the growing up of a human being in the modern world are an assurance that educators have found their imagination.

The book will be an awakening to those who entertain the idea that the pedagogic and the literary temperaments are incompatible. In every chapter is profound and systematic observation and with these are brilliant literary style and homely philosophy. In the chapters on the "Big Injun Age" and "Play and Drudgery," the author studies childhood and manhood with the wisdom and humor of a Franklin. And beyond being a seer, he is an artist. His book is written with eloquence, structure and color. Every final sentence of his 49 chapters could be used for adages in an educational calendar.

If Mr. Lee has a pedagogic theory to urge on his fellow-citizens, it is the simple one that they ought, both in school as children and out of it as men and women, to play. Among the games he especially recommends is prisoner's base for boys and politics for men. The one, he thinks, would restore the balance in juvenile life that has been upset by baseball and football specialization; the other, he declares, is the great modern opportunity brought to everybody's door through democracy.

To point out striking passages or important chapters in Mr. Lee's 500 pages would not help the educational inquirer to an understanding of their purpose. For the book is not a matter of purple patches. Evey page counts and helps to link up a general train of thoughts. The author writes in the character of a sociologist and he makes his arguments from the standpoint of the city playground. As a technician he tells teachers how they can make a professional success with children right in the dust and clamor of the school yard. As a seer he warns society that its industrial triumphs are making the world playless. He shows that the joy of teaching is nowhere but in its vision. He points out that the duty of the industrial worker is to improve every moment that the six-day routine allows for expression through play. Notably he commends to the machine-serving members of the community to assert their recreational command over their Sundays.

LONDON NOTES

LONDON—G. Wyman Bury has probably traveled further into the Yemen than any other European; certainly he is the first one to publish his experiences. In "Arabia Infelix" or the "Turks in Yemen" he shows once again that intimate knowledge of the Arabian people which characterized his book, "Land of Uz." His friendly relations with the Ottoman authorities, doubtless assisted by a perfect knowledge of their language, brought him as far as Saana, photographing and collecting birds on the way, without interference. At Saana, the governor-general made difficulties and so Mr. Bury appealed straight to the Pasha to be allowed to continue his journey. He was given permission to remain a month if, at the end of that time he would return to Hodeida. He made the most of his rare opportunity studying the political and social state of the Yemen with results which are most interesting and instructive.

His judgment of the Turkish officials and their rule in the Yemen is on the whole favorable. Theirs is a task which in his opinion no European country need envy, having regard to the great difficulties of the position and the character of the people. Though laying stress upon certain qualities in the Turks which appear to assist them in governing and in understanding the Arabians in the Yemen, Mr. Bury holds that their rule is never one which tends to progress. If the Yemen is to develop as Egypt has developed, it will have to free itself from the Turkish yoke.

Mr. E. O. E. Somerville and Martin Ross, whose "Irish Reminiscences" appearing from time to time under different headings are now regarded as classics, will issue another book in the summer under the title of "In Mr. Knox's Country." It deals once again with the district of South-Western Ireland and many old friends as well as some new characters will make their appearance.

An eminently practical book for journalists has been published under the editorship of H. C. O'Neill, entitled "A Guide to the English Language: Its History, Development and Use." But it would be unfair to the general public to imply that this volume will not hold matter of great interest for those who do not seek it professionally. While it gives much technical information, as, for instance, how to address letters to certain dignitaries, how to read abbreviations, how to correct manuscripts, it contains a great deal else besides. It traces the origin of the English language, providing both a grammar and a history of the speech from which modern English is evolved, and it shows the growth of English classical literature by the most interesting examples culled from ancient and modern writers which are tabulated and compared. It can be confidently affirmed that if the book were carefully studied by all aspiring to write for the public, a great deal of the slip-shod and clumsy English which now finds its way into print would be mercifully avoided.

The increasing number of publications on Russia are proof of the interest felt in Russian affairs. Mrs. Rosa Newmarch, who wrote a book last year entitled "The Russian Opera," is issuing a companion volume called "The Russian Arts," the object of which is to show how the people give expression to their national characteristics, not only in their music and their literature, but also in their iconography, modern painting, sculpture and architecture. Another book on Russia to appear shortly is one by Alan Lethbridge, who was in Siberia when war was declared and saw much of the effect of the war upon the people. The book is entitled "The New Russia From the White Sea to the Siberian Steppe."

A new magazine entitled La Revue de Pologne has made its debut in Paris under the editorship of A. Polocki, the well known writer. Its object is to serve Polish interests by giving as full an account, as is possible just now, of the state of the country and its attitude towards the events of the moment. The Revue is determined to expose the falsity of many rumors and inaccuracies built up around Poland, and to educate public opinion into a better understanding of the aims and ideals of the country. The first issue contains an instalment of Polish documents relating to political events, such as communiqués from the Polish National committee which has been formed in Warsaw since the outbreak of the war and has carried on an important mission in guiding public opinion. The history of these communiqués and proclamations between the Polish and Russian governments is a remarkable witness to the unanimity with which the Poles decided to take their stand with Russia, when war was declared. The Revue contains an eloquent "Appel en faveur de Polonais" from the pen of H. Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," in which he informs the reader that a committee has been formed to assist those affected by the war in Poland of which he is one of the presidents. The other is M. I. Paderewski.

In "The New Map of Europe—1911-1914" Dr. Herbert Gibbon dissects and analyzes with great brilliance and courage the causes which have brought about the present condition of affairs in Europe. He holds that Germany's object in allying herself with Turkey was that eventually she might strike at the British occupation of India and Egypt, and at the French occupation of Algeria and Tunis through the Ottoman empire. Unlike the majority of writers, he maintains that their object, carefully planned, and of which the declaration of war was the preliminary, has not merely been the will of the few, but of the German nation as a whole, which, in the final issue, forced the hand of the executive. He believes that the insistent determination of Germany to expand, having been thwarted in the east and the far east by the recent Anglo-Russian policy, she resolved, checked in one direction, to precipitate the issue nearer home. In seeking the cause for so much conflict and unrest in latter day Europe, he finds it in "baffled irredentism." The irredentism of the Balkan states led first to their war with Turkey, secondly to the war with each other, and thirdly to Serbia becoming the direct cause of the European war. There can be little doubt that in the Trentino, irredentism has before very long to play a part in which two of the great powers of Europe will be involved. The book contains a most interesting account of the government of the Young Turks and their treatment of the Balkans people which was so largely instrumental in precipitating the Balkan war.

RUSSIAN WORKS IN ENGLISH

In the effort to make the literary work done in Russia better known to the English-speaking world, Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton are attempting to cover the whole range of Russian fiction in a series of translations which are to be published in uniform volumes at a popular price. Already announced are "The Captain's Daughter and Other Tales" by Poushkin, "One by Eve" by Turgenev, "The Heart of a Russian" by Lemontov, "Little Angel" by Andreiev, "In Honor's Name" by Kuprin and two works by Gorky, "Comrades" and "Chelkash."

DEFENDERS FROM OXFORD

When "The Oxford Roll of Service" is published from the Oxford University Press next month, an official record of Oxford's share in the war will be at hand. The volume will represent an attempt to provide permanent record of those members of the university who have given their services in defense of their country. The assistant registrar of the university has edited the work.

AUSTRALIA'S VICTORY

The exploit of Australia in capturing German New Guinea with her own fleet and her own expeditionary force at the beginning of the war is described by F. S. Durnell in a book soon to be published. The author was with the expedition as correspondent for a Sydney paper and looks upon this event as the beginning of a new chapter in Australian history.

WILD FOLK OF THE MOUNTAINS

"The Rocky Mountain Wonderland," by Enos A. Mills. With illustrations from photographs. Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.75 net.

In only one chapter of his book does Mr. Mills choose to allow humankind to intrude. In order to get his men and women friends out of the way so that he may the more quickly take you with him into the presence of those whose home this wonderland is, he devotes the first chapter to tales of those whom as guide he has piloted to the summit of Long's Peak. Then he turns to more profitable discourse, first deducing from his experience with the climbers this dictum: "Every one might well climb at least one high peak, and for those leaving high school or college, the post-graduate work of climbing a rugged peak might be a more informative experience or a more helpful test for living than any examination or the writing of a thesis."

The rest of his pleasant volume Mr. Mills has crammed full of interesting facts and experiences, and so straightforwardly has he written and so simple and vigorous is his style that those who have never seen the part of the country of which he tells can approximate closely some of its fascination. Those readers who have themselves clambered over the peaks of the Rockies will find stirring again the desire for the high places. Some of the chapters have been printed before as separate articles in various periodicals.

Mr. Mills takes great comfort in his understanding of nature, and it is his willingness to impart some of this understanding to his readers that makes his book so informing without pedantry. His joy in his sociability with the wild creatures makes him eager to introduce them, so we are made acquainted with the birds and the bears, the chipmunks and the mountain sheep he knew, and we become friends at once with the mountain pony Cricket. Cricket was one of the sagacious "return horses" which will return home at once when set free by the rider. They are used to take one up a mountain, because it is easier to ride up than walk, whereas descending by foot is comparatively easy.

We make the acquaintance of some courteous rosy finches when Mr. Mills takes refuge from a storm beneath a rock slab. "They moved to one side and made room for me," he writes, "but did not go out. As I settled down they looked at me frankly and without a fear. Such trust! After one calm look, they gave me no further attention. Although trustful and friendly, they were reserved and mannerly."

Mr. Mills' experience with grizzly bears has been pleasant. "The loyalty of a dog to his master," he says, "is in every respect equaled by the loyalty of a grizzly cub to his master. A grizzly, young or old, is an exceedingly sensitive animal. . . . If you are invariably kind, gentle and playful, he always responds in the same manner; but tease him, and he resents its."

The author followed many mountain sheep to watch their ways. He saw them make unbelievable jumps, and sums up their ability thus: "This specialty of the sheep requires keen eyesight, instant decision, excellent judgment, a marvelous nicety in measuring distances, and a complete forgetfulness of peril." Compared with tame sheep their wild cousins are much the pleasanter animals to be with: "Tame sheep are stupid and silly; wild sheep are wide-awake and courageous. Tame sheep are dirty and smelly, while wild sheep are as well groomed as the cliffs among which they live."

All phases of life on the mountain tops interest Mr. Mills. He has a hair-raising ride on an avalanche; he wanders afar in all sorts of weather. He studies the flowers and the trees, the rocks and the lakes, gleaning here and there information of value, and this he passes along in pleasant guise, often illustrated with the results of the snaps from the camera that accompanies him. It is perhaps natural that in his book he should include a plea for extension of the area in the national parks.

AMERICAN NOTES

H. A. Millis has written on "The Japanese Problem and the United States."

Hundreds of thousands of "The Friends of the Forest," a booklet written in story form to teach youth to avoid careless use of fire in timber tracts, have been circulated this spring among the school children from Montana through to Oregon. The Western Forestry and Conservation Association stands sponsor.

A life of General Joffre, by Alexander Kahn is to be had.

The third volume of Bailey's "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" is now ready.

Ernest Poole's story of New York city life, "The Harbor," has gone into a tenth edition.

Mrs. Larz Anderson, wife of a former American minister to Belgium, has written a book on "The Spell of Belgium."

John Burroughs has a collection of new essays ready, which he will dub "The Breath of Life."

A fifth volume of the "Writings of John Quincy Adams," edited by Worthington C. Ford, is ready for publication.

A second large edition of Marion Craig Wentworth's "War Brides" has been put on the market.

William E. Walling, one of the best informed members of the Socialist party in the United States and author of "Larger Aspects of Socialism," has prepared a book, "The Socialists and the War," which will answer many questions in an informing way.

Frank Chouteau Brown of Boston has written a book on "The Brick House" for the "Country House Series."

A fourth edition of the Gifford lectures on "Naturalism and Agnosticism," by James Ward, Sc. D., brought up to date, is ready.

Prof. Fiske Kimball of the University of Michigan being duly authorized so to do by Thomas Jefferson's heirs, is seeking for drawings, letters or memoranda shedding light on Jefferson as an architect.

Horace G. Underwood, a veteran Presbyterian missionary, has just issued a revised edition of "An Introduction to the Spoken Korean Language."

Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" with an introduction by G. J. Holyoake, is included in the latest group issued by the "Everyman's Library."

"The Road of Peace," by President Emeritus C. W. Eliot of Harvard University, has only been out a fortnight and already has gone to a third printing.

Farmers who have "white coal" on their farms will find Frederick Irving Anderson's "Electricity for the Farm" a useful book.

H. A. Von Coenen Torchiana, consul-general of the Netherlands at San Francisco, is author of a work on "Holland, the Birthplace of American Political, Civic and Religious Liberty."

Samuel Hopkins Adams' story of contemporary journalism in the United States, told in his novel "The Clarion," is having an unusually good sale in Australia.

The text of the report of the British commission headed by Viscount Bryce on Belgium's invasion by Germany, is being marketed in a 10-cent authorized edition.

Fifty years of statehood and industrial and political growth are described in the history of West Virginia, edited by Prof. James M. Callahan of the state university.

Helen Louise Cohen, through the Columbia University Press, sends forth "The Ballade," a study of the English ballad form from its origins in romance times to the present hour.

Nathan Hale, Yale's student patriot, who became a spy and was treated as such by the British in the days of the American revolution, at last has a formal biographer in Jean Christian Root.

Once a book, with the title "The Control and Leadership of Men," would have dealt with statesmen or military commanders. Enoch Burton Gown's book with this title has to do with captains of industry.

Lajpat Rai, who recently visited the United States to study the race problems of the country and their solutions, and who went on to the Philippines to investigate the system of education there with an eye to its applicability to India, is author of a book on "The Arya Samaj."

Time was when the Phi Beta Kappa society orations delivered before academic audiences by eminent thinkers and orators were more highly valued and better attended than they are now where the custom still survives. The speakers came from the south into the north and went from the north down south, the people of each section thus coming to know the leaders of the other half of the country. But with the war between the states the custom lapsed, and never has been revived in the old form. The universities and colleges as such do what the scholastic fraternity used to do. To recall to the public how great some of these old fashioned orations were, judged by the standards of the time, Clark S. Northrup has edited a volume of representative Phi Beta orations.

CONSTITUTIONS OF AMERICAN STATES

"Growth of American State Constitutions from 1776 to 1914," by Prof. James Q. Dealey. Ginn & Company, 1915. $1.40.

State laws rather than national legislation come nearer the individual and the realization of this fact is at the bottom of the growing interest in local government and principles of democracy. In this volume Professor Dealey briefly treats the history of the state constitutions and concludes with a consideration of present-day tendencies in the growth of state governments.

In the first period of this development the colonies were engaged in framing governments, and having little precedent to follow outside of their own revolutionary conventions or the English conventions of 1680 and 1689 and the Lockean notion of a social compact, the leaders prepared merely temporary organizations that served until independence had been achieved. State constitutions thus furnished a model for our national government, for by the time the federal convention met in 1787, the dominant features of American constitutionals were fairly well established in most of the 13 states.

The constitutions of the New England states "are old-fashioned in type," according to the author, "are based on the outgrown system of town government, and are so difficult of amendment that they retain many obsolete features." Ultra-conservatism of rural communities and an immigrant population ignorant of American political institutions result in lengthy agitation and great difficulty in modernizing such governments.

The principle of religious liberty is one of the most striking features of American state governments. The older constitutions, of course, still contain provisions Puritanic in character; the newer recognize religion in some form or other. Arkansas and Mississippi expressly require no religious test shall be required as qualification for office but later requirements insist every office holder acknowledge the existence of God.

In connection with the judiciary perhaps the most important movement is the recall of judges and judicial decision. Oregon originated this provision in 1908. The people act through the referendum. This is not directed against judges as such but on the general principle that if the voters have a right to elect, they also have a right to dismiss.

Distrust of legislatures is the source of the prevalence of the present too-lengthy constitutions, is Prof. Dealey's inference. This has led also to the centralization of powers in the federal government at the expense of the enormous powers entrusted to the states by the national constitution, which powers should be wielded by the local governments that really come in contact with the people. International policy, trade, and tariffs should and will increasingly occupy the attention of the federal government.

The author, while generalizing to a large extent, has not neglected to provide excellent bibliographies valuable to the student and teacher.

GERMAN NOTES

BERLIN—"Strindberg: Recollections and Letters," by Adolf Paul, has been published by Albert Langen in Munich.

Karl Robert Langewiesche has published the fourth of the series of "Blue Books" in which he gives a summary of German architectural treasures. Two of these fine books appeared before the beginning of the war: "German Cathedrals" and then "The German Baroque Style" by Professor Pinder. Then came "German Castles," which is followed now by the fourth, "Great German Architecture of the Past."

Dr. Alexander Redlich has published at the Deutsche Verlagsanstalt in Stuttgart and Berlin, a very interesting work called "The Contrast Between Austria-Hungary and Russia." He tries to prove in this volume that Russia was willing to make this war and that Russia wanted it. Without concurring altogether in the opinions of the author, one may read the book with great interest in order to understand more thoroughly the motives of Austro-Hungarian politics, for the Russian problem is quite different for that country than for Germany.

MR. CHESTERTON'S POEMS

Poems by Mr. Gilbert K. Chesterton have been published. The volume contains war poems including "Lepanto"; love poems, religious poems, ballades and a section containing "Rhymes for the Times," serious and gay.

YOUR BOOK PLATE beautifully designed and engraved; $300 will give you the drawing, the steel plate and 100 impressions. Send 20 cents for a signed artist proof of my Craftsmanship. BRETT, 30 BROMFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

IN THE REAL ESTATE MARKET

Papers have been recorded in the sale by the Boston Elevated Railway Company of a lot of land corner of Atlantic avenue and Beach street. Title was taken by Daniel P. Collins. The lot contains 4445 square feet, and is assessed on a total valuation of $95,300, of which $93,300 is on the land. It is the intention of the purchaser to erect a modern mercantile building on the site. The sale was negotiated through the office of Frederic Viaux.

George W. Hall has sold for W. H. M. Healey his apartment property at number 11 Westminster road, Roxbury. This is a six-apartment brick and stone block, carrying a total assessment of $19,400, $1400 of which is on the 2800 square feet of land. Frank Loranger of Tyngsboro, Mass., takes title for investment.

As part consideration Mr. Healey takes title to a 90-acre farm owned by Frank Loranger on the Nashua and Lowell road, bordering the Merrimac river. There is a large barn, colonial house of 10 rooms, also a cottage house for help. All personal property was included in the transaction. The farm was valued at $12,000.

BROOKLINE CONVEYANCES

Henry W. Savage, Inc., report sale for the Beacon Mortgage & Realty Company to M. J. Glasser of the investment property at 126 Longwood avenue, Brookline, consisting of a brick and stone three-apartment house and 3661 square feet of land, the whole assessed for $21,000, of which $3000 is on the land.

J. Edward Kirker has purchased a lot of land on Davis avenue, Brookline, containing 5432 square feet, assessed at $2900. The title comes from Albert Geiger, Jr. The new owner is to improve with a modern apartment house.

NEWTON AND BRIGHTON SALES

E. A. Robinson sold through John T. Burns & Sons, the new Dutch colonial dwelling on Commonwealth avenue, Auburndale. Mrs. E. D. Wolcott purchases for a residence. With the house are 8000 square feet of land. Total valuation is $8500.

They have also sold for A. J. Bamford, the single house and 5000 feet of land at 21 Upland road, Brighton. Walter C. Young bought to occupy. Assessed valuation $5500.

H. J. Dooley has purchased from Will T. Hedges, the eight-room single house and corner lot of 7600 square feet of land, 42 Oakwood road, Newtonville, rated at $8500.

The same brokers have sold for Louis Stanton to J. H. Pratt, a parcel of land of Bacon street, Newton, containing 4500 square feet and valued at $1650.

A. Doble, formerly of Newton has sold through John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., his stucco and shingle cottage on 62 Pine Ridge road, Waban, to L. A. Breck, who buys for occupancy. House, garage and 9000 square feet of land assessed for $6400.

Another parcel was sold for the Commonwealth Avenue Trust Company, being lot 66 on Melton road, Brighton. Contains 6200 square feet, and assessed for $1500. Michael Murphy buys for improvement.

John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., have completed the sale of a new two-family house and 5800 square feet of land on Turner street, Brighton. Misses M. I. and C. A. Burns buy for a residence. While not yet assessed, the valuation is placed at $7300.

SALES IN NEWTON CENTER

A. Dudley Dowd has sold to Dr. Henry Watters of Newton Center for occupancy, 47 Grafton street. The estate comprises a stucco cement and shingle house of 12 rooms and a lot of 9000 square feet, occupying a corner near Center street. Total assessed value $10,300.

The same broker has sold to Mrs. Walter Wyeth No. 39 Chestnut terrace, Newton Center, a new cement dwelling of 11 rooms. The lot contains 12,000 square feet and the whole is assessed for $10,900.

ROSLINDALE AND WEST ROXBURY

Final papers have passed at the registry of deeds whereby the property 630 South street, Roslindale, was conveyed by Minnie McDormand to Mathilda Ralsten. The property consists of a bungalow style dwelling and 4400 square feet of land. The land is taxed for $700, but the house is not yet assessed.

David F. S. Clark of West Roxbury placed on record at the Suffolk registry a deed whereby the property No. 48 Maxfield street, West Roxbury, is conveyed to Joseph F. Gould. The estate consists of a single frame dwelling and 4500 square feet of land taxed for $5000. Robert T. Fowler was broker in both transactions.

SALE AT NORTH SCITUATE

Deed has been recorded at the Plymouth registry transfering title in a parcel of unimproved real estate on the water front at North Scituate, from Mrs. Emma J. Brown of Newton to Sidney F. Hooper of Winchester, and Charles R. Greco of Cambridge. This property consists of 24,076 square feet of land on Beach street with 131 feet of water frontage. The purchasers plan to erect summer houses for occupancy. George A. Dill was the broker.

SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY PLACES

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have sold the farm known as Laurel Crest on Hubbardston road, Rutland, Mass., consisting of 72 acres, a 12-room modern house, also an eight-room house, foreman's cottage, cow barn, tool house, poultry house, etc. Emma J. Glazier conveyed to Mathew Mann of Brookline, Mass., who after extensive improvements plans to use the place as a summer camp and boys school.

This corporation also reports final papers have gone to record in a sale of property on Middle street, Weymouth, consisting of three quarters of an acre of land and a seven-room house. John D. Canuel conveyed to Joseph L. Silck and wife.

They have also sent deeds to record for the sale of an estate on Cochituate road, Framingham, consisting of a 10-room house, stable and poultry house, together with 15 acres. Eugene Baker conveyed to Blanche Burr.

The same brokers report selling an estate on Central street, Saxonville, consisting of 10 acres and eight-room house. Stanley Lutz conveyed to R. W. Swett.

Henry W. Savage, Inc., have sold the Reilly Jenkins estate, situated on Pleasant street, East Weymouth, consisting of one acre of land and a house of seven rooms. The purchaser was Mary Halloway of Boston.

SUBURBAN HOUSES AND LOTS

The Edward T. Harrington Company have sold for Maria and Elizabeth Dillon the estate No. 52 Washington street, Marlboro, comprising an eight-room frame dwelling and 3900 square feet of land. The purchaser was Felix Gadbois.

Another sale is reported of the estate No. 38 Waverly street, Everett, comprising a frame 10-room dwellinig and 7000 square feet of land. The purchaser was Howard A. Margeson; the grantors, Agnes L. Johnson et at.

Sales are reported of three large parcels of land at Newport First Beach, Newport, R. I. The first parcel of 30,000 square feet on Draper road, with frontage of 214 feet, and extending to Appian way, where it has a frontage of 125 feet. Richard Peckham was the purchaser. The second parcel is on Loring avenue with frontage of 420 feet, extending to Reservoir road; total area of 42,000 square feet. John Wattson was the purchaser. The third parcel is on Hillside street, with a 300 foot frontage and containing 25,615 square feet. Ernest H. Shellman was the purchaser. A. P. Loring was grantor in each case.

The Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers in the above transactions.

FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPERTIES

George W. Hall reports that he has sold for Emma J. Kelley her estate in Salem, N. H., containing 40 acres, 10-room house, large stock barn and poultry houses. This farm borders the Spickett river. Elmer E. Libby of Haverhill, Mass., takes title and will occupy.

The same broker has sold for Annie E. Twombly of Salem, N. H., a farm on the Salem and Haverhill road, containing 50 acres, 12 room-house, large stable and personal property, to Andy F. Cram of Groveland, who takes immediate possession.

A sale has been made through the same office for John M. Cummings, of property situated at 34 South Main street, Reading, containing 2½ acres of land, seven-room house, stable and poultry houses. Sarah L. Brown of Saco, Me., takes title and will occupy.

ANOTHER READING SALE

George W. Hall reports selling for Blanch C. Burton her property at No. 14 Salem street, Reading, consisting of a six-apartment frame building with about 8000 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of $15,000. J. Boardman West of Sharon takes title for investment.

Mr. Hall has also sold for Elmer E. Libby the property 86 Porter street, Somerville, consisting of a nine-room house, stable and 5000 square feet of land, all assessed at $5000. Emma J. Kelley of Salem, N. H., buys and takes immediate possession.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Oxford st., 18-20, ward 7; Samuel Rose et al., to F. A. Norcross; brick store and light mfg.
Georgia st., 74, rear, ward 21; C. P. Hall; brick and steel garage.
Samoset st., 27, ward 24; John B. Sharpe; frame dwelling.
Dorchester av., 465, rear, ward 15; Est. L. E. H. Jones; alter storage of wagons.
East Broadway, 751, ward 14; Joseph Davis; alter store and dwelling.
So. Market st., 32-33, ward 6; R. O. Sears et al., trs., Kendall, Taylor & Co.; alter store.
So. Market st., 30, 29, ward 6; Est. D. W. Williams, Kendall, Taylor & Co.; alter store and storage.
West Broadway, 471, ward 15; Percy E. Walbridge, tr.; alter store and storage.

SHIPPING NEWS

Three trips of fresh fish comprised the fleet of arrivals at the fish pier today, the schooner Flavilla having 18,200 pounds, Marian 1000, and Elva L. Spurling 63,000. Dealers quoted: Haddock $4.50 per hundredweight, steak cod $4.75, market cod $3.75, pollock $3.25, large hake $3.50, medium hake $2, and cusk $2.

Mackerel receipts at this port by rail today aggregate 592 barrels, mostly from Newport, R. I. The greater number of the fish were large sized. Vessels landed approximately 32,750 fresh mackerel at Newport, today. Prices quoted to dealers at the fish pier: Large 26¾ cents each, and medium 21¾. At New Bedford 2700 fish were landed.

End of the southern mackerel seining season marks reports of the various vessels, most of which have arrived home to fit for Cape Shore seining or followed the fish eastward. Best stocks made by the fleet of southern seiners this season follow: Schooner Arthur James, Capt. John Matheson $8854, the crew sharing $185; Saladin, Capt. Wallace Parsons, $7000; Lois H. Corkhum, Capt. William Corkhum, about $8000; Lottie G. Marchant, Capt. Ralph Webber, about $6200, and Ralph L. Hall, Capt. Frank Hall, $6000.

Gloucester fish receipts were light today, the report showing gill netters with 8000 pounds fresh fish, seiners 200 barrels herring, and 35,000 pounds pollock.

The steamer Cretic from Genoa and Naples for Boston sailed from Angra at 1:30 p. m. Thursday according to a cable received here today.

A report from Fastnet says the Norwegian steamer Fridtjof Nansen from Boston for Manchester passed Friday. The vessel has a cargo of grain.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Everett, Giles, Sewalls Point.
Str H M Whitney, Decker, New York.
U S torpedo boat destroyers Trippe, Lieut Comdr Koch; MacDougall, Palmer; Paulding, Rogers; Patterson, Newton; Cassin, King; Burrows, Daniels; Fanning, Jeffers; Beale, Vernon; Jarvis, Farwell, all from New York.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str Cape Ann, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.
Str Middlesex, Wider, Norfolk.
Stm ltr Hercules, Johnson, Scituate, Mass.
Stm ltr Eureka, Benner, Ipswich, Mass.
Schr Manie Saunders, Mayo, Sullivan, Me.
Schr Edwin R Hunt, Gilbert, Tampa.
Tug Neptune, Cunningham, Plymouth twg bg 700.

Cleared

Str Etonian (Br), Wood, Liverpool.
Str A W Peary (Br), Ellis, Halifax, N S.
Str Persian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.

Sailings

Strs Etonian (Br) Liverpool; Amelia (Br) Puerto Plata; Vera (Nor) Port Antonio; Norfolk, Sewalls Point; A W Perry, (Br) Halifax, N S; City of Augusta, Savannah; Herman Winter, New York; Massasoit, Machiasport, etc; Onondaga, Charleston, S C and Jacksonville; Ontario, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Suffolk, Norfolk.
Tgs Paoli, Sewalls Point, Va, twg bgs Waverley, Oxford and Delawanna; Savage, for Bath, with bge Number Twenty; Georges Creek, for Baltimore, with bgs Numbers Five and Twenty-five; Conestoga, twg bge Temple Portland.
Cheektowaga, twg bgs 700 S O Co Nos 123 and 124; Lenape, Philadelphia, twg bgs Indian Ridge, Kimberton, and Mahanoy; Plymouth, New York, twg bgs L & W B C C Nos 2, 6 and 15.
Schrs E McNichol, Clarks Harbor, N S; J R Atwood, do; Edith M Thompson, Westport, N S; Northern Light, Stockton, Me; Sarah & Lucy, Apple River, N S; Virginian (Br), Portland, Me; Omaha, Millbridge, Me.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Comal, Galveston and Key West; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston; Grena, Cruz Grande via Norfolk; Aurania, Huelva; Portuguese Prince, Genoa; Ruth, Port Tampa.

HIGHER SALARIES FOR TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS URGED

Higher salaries for teachers were discussed at an open meeting held by the High School Assistants Association in the Twentieth Century Club house last evening. Miss Matilda A. Fraser, the president, spoke of the increased cost of living in the last 20 years, and said that in that time teachers' salaries had increased but slightly. The only salary increase for women teachers in secondary schools in Boston in 20 years, she said, was in 1912, and that was very small.

Dr. Emma B. Culbertson said that teaching is the most overworked and underpaid profession in the country. She thought that a part of the money now spent so lavishly on band concerts and similar things would better be diverted to teachers' salaries. A history of the successful efforts to secure more adequate salaries for Philadelphia teachers was told by Miss Louise H. Haeseler, president of the Philadelphia Teachers Association.

Speaking in the light of an investigation into the salaries of teachers throughout the country that he is making with six others, Prof. Ernest C. Moore of the department of education at Harvard University made the statement that no teacher is paid a satisfactory salary at present. He declared that the cry that there is not enough money to pay them was naturally made for political effect. He thought that teachers should be paid for service irrespective of sex and called upon the United States to mobilize her educational forces as the future of education would lie with her during the next 50 years on account of the present war in Europe.

As soon as the question of salaries has been somewhat met Augustus Bacon thought that the matter of hours of labor should be taken up.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW SPEAKS

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association, addressed 250 men and women at a luncheon given today at the American house under the auspices of the Massachusetts Political Equality Union. Fully one third of the audience was composed of men who had come to hear the address on "The Greater Democracy." Dr. Shaw declared the ballot to be the only weapon to protect the people's liberty. William Lloyd Garrison presided, and said the suffrage movement is a natural step forward in the development of self-government.

WASHINGTON'S WELCOME READY FOR CONFERENCE

Delegates Beginning to Arrive for the Great Pan-American Meeting Which Is to Consider Mutual Interests of Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Delegates to the Pan-American financial conference, which is to open in this city on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, are beginning to arrive. Those from Uruguay, Cuba, Paraguay and Argentina, mentioning them in the order of arrival, have been on the ground for a couple of days; others are on the way, and will arrive between now and Monday morning. By the time the regular business of the conference begins, on Tuesday (Monday and Monday evening being given over to official welcomings), it is estimated that 200 delegates will be present, including, of course, those who are to represent the United States.

Special arrangements, appropriate to the distinguished character of the visitors, have been made for their reception at the Washington Union station. Instead of passing through the ordinary waiting room, the president's suite at the east end of the station has been thrown open for them. The delegates will pass through two large high-vaulted rooms of dignified proportions, decorated to fit their special character, to the private entrance where special automobiles will be in waiting to take them to the Shoreham hotel.

At the train the delegates will be met first by a special reception committee composed of high officials of the state and treasury departments, including the third assistant secretary of state as personal representative of the President, the secretary-general of the conference, a representative of the Pan-American Union and the military aide in uniform, who is to be attached to the delegation to be received.

From windows on the H street and the Fifteenth street sides of the Shoreham hotel the flags of the Latin-American republics are now flying, and are to be unfurled every day while the visitors are in Washington.

Arrangements for Meetings

To further that intimate and practical discussion which it is planned is to be a feature of the proceedings, each delegation is to have at the hotel its own private conference and sitting rooms, where members of the delegation will confer with the American bankers and business men who will make up the United States members of the conference. These private meetings between delegates from a particular country and interested American delegates will be for the consideration of the special problems and conditions of that country. Practically the entire first floor of the hotel will be devoted to this purpose.

Officials of the American government are greatly pleased with the personnel of the delegates from the Latin republics. One of them has as chairman of its delegation its Vice-President. Another delegation chairman is a former Vice-President. Several of the republics have sent their ministers of finance, and practically every delegation has among its members past or present officers of cabinet rank.

Most of the visiting delegates have a command of English, but in order to make sure that the discussion is clear and understood by all, there will be attached to each delegation a secretary who has a fluent command of both Spanish and English. English and Spanish stenographers are to record the proceeding of the committee meetings, the delegation meetings and the general sessions at the Pan-American Union building.

Secretary McAdoo to Open It

The conference will be opened on Monday morning by Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, who is to be the permanent presiding officer unless he should see fit to ask others to the chair. The formal address of welcome will be delivered by President Woodrow Wilson and there will be a number of short responses to it. At noon the delegates will be received officially by the President at the White House. In the afternoon there will be a session devoted to the work of organizing the conference. In the evening there will be a formal reception and ball at the building of the Pan American Union. The business of the conference will be taken up on Tuesday morning.

The results of the conference, in the opinion of treasury officials, should be practical and bring out authoritative and well-considered proposals as to the solution of the problems in the two continents which up to this time have kept the western republics apart instead of drawing them more closely together. Beyond this it would not be safe to go in any statement regarding the probable result of the conference. It is admitted on all sides that the conference is perhaps the only method of establishing relations between nations when commerce has not developed them to a point of importance.

The task before the business men of the United States is a difficult one—just how difficult many of them will realize for the first time after the conference has begun to do its work. The Chicago Association of Commerce, it is pointed out, for years has been trying to develop trade with South America, and has carried its campaign very far beyond the talking stage. Many thousands of dollars have been spent by it in the making of proper displays of goods in Buenos Aires and other cities, and in beginning the work of developing South American sentiment that would encourage trade with the United States. To that end it has had large delegations making tours of the South American republics, and has a large office and capable representatives at Buenos Aires.

Trade, it will be shown by the conference, is not a matter which follows the enactment of law or the adoption of sets of glowing resolutions, nor does the establishment of banking houses create business. Business, on the other hand, it is pointed out, creates the demand for banks.

Results Expected

Probably what the National City Bank has been doing with its branch banks in South America is to provide facilities as an encouragement to trade and then await results. According to the opinion of careful observers, there is probably enough business already in sight to save these branch banks from special losses. It is not likely, howevr, say the experts, that capital in large amounts will go into the South American banking field until business there demands its presence.

The May conference is to consider primarily, what can be done to bring about that demand. Its work, so far as it is successful, will develop ways and means, and after that has been done the results should begin to appear. How long it will be, however, before these results show in the form of largely increased exports to Latin America, will depend upon conditions and developments which cannot now be foreseen. Of one thing all the authorities are convinced: The development of export trade cannot be forced; it must work itself out naturally, and in answer to business requirements.

If the May conference can lay a foundation wide and deep enough to contain an imposing superstructure of increased good will and confidence between the peoples of the two continents, it will have done all that could reasonably be expected. The work of erecting that superstructure, it is pointed out, will be taken up, not at the conference, but afterwards, as the result of business and personal friendships and confidences that will presumably be formed while the conference is going on.

In a word, the conference, if men who are in position to judge are to be trusted, will merely take the first of a number of steps that must all be taken before the drawing together process between North and South America can be said really to have set in.

FRYE CASE REPLY IS BEING PREPARED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Germany is preparing a reply to the American note in the Frye case. Secretary Bryan has had a cablegram from Ambassador Gerard to this effect in answer to his inquiry made a few days ago as to whether Germany's reference of the case to a prize court was to be regarded as her answer to the American request that it should not be subjected to the delays of a prize court. The note probably will come within a few days.

PROTESTS PRINTING ON AMERICAN FLAG

Edwin R. Short of Somerville, president of the Greater Boston Association of Patriotic Instructors, has lodged a written protest with the management of the Boston theater motion picture show on the display of a picture of an American flag bearing on the white bars the final paragraph of the President's recent message to Germany. Mr. Short says it violates the statutes of Massachusetts.

SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to thange or cancelation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*Stampalia, for Naples-Genoa	May 22
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	May 22
Minnehaha, for London	May 22
*Kristianiafjord, for Bergen	May 22
*Niagara, for Bordeaux	May 22
*Czaritza, for Russia	May 22
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	May 25
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	May 26
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	May 29
*New York, for Liverpool	May 29

Sailings from Montreal

Scandinavian, for Glasgow	May 22
Sicilian, for London	May 23
Hesperian, for Liverpool	May 27
Northland, for Liverpool	May 29

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Philadelphia, for New York	May 22
Transylvania, for New York	May 22
Megantic, for New York	May 26
Grampian, for Montreal	May 28
St. Louis, for New York	May 29

Sailings from London

Corinthian, for Montreal	May 27

Sailings from Glasgow

Corsican, for Montreal	May 22
Pretorian, for Boston	May 28

Sailings from Rotterdam

New Amsterdam, for New York	May 29

Sailings from Bordeaux

Espagne, for New York	May 22
Rochambeau, for New York	May 29

Sailings from Genoa

Canopic, for Boston	May 22
Europa, for New York	May 22

STEAMSHIPS DUE AT BOSTON

TODAY

Poeldijk	Rotterdam	April 24
North Point	Liverpool	April 27
Pomeranian	Glasgow via Halifax	March 27
Wascana	Buenos Aires	April 20
Devonian	Liverpool	May 10
Soestdijk	Rotterdam	May 9
Arkansas	Copenhagen via Shields	May 7

SUNDAY, MAY 23

Iberian	Manchester	May 11
Manningtry	Calcutta	April 7
Port Philip	Melbourne	April 10

MONDAY, MAY 24

Kelvinhead	Montevideo via New York	April 16
Queen Amelie	Calcutta	April 2
Jos. J. Cuneo	Cananova, Cuba	..
Limon	Port Limon	

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26

Dunsley	Liverpool	May 10
Marengo	Hull, Eng	May 11
Hyperia	River Plate via New York	April 21

THURSDAY, MAY 27

Sachem	Liverpool	May 15
Cretic	Mediter'n Ports	May 13
Tsushiama Maru	London	May 15
Alf	Jucaro	May 18

FRIDAY, MAY 28

Afghan Prince	East London	April 23

SATURDAY, MAY 29

City of Delhi	Calcutta and Colombo	April 22

THURSDAY, JUNE 3

Roseric	Calcutta	April 14
Bay State	Liverpool	May 23

SATURDAY, JUNE 5

Leo	Manchester	May 22

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9

Clan Macnab	Calcutta	April 24

THURSDAY, JUNE 10

Teucer	Manila	April 26

THURSDAY, JUNE 17

Bolton Castle	Manila	April 27

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:

Each of the following officers of the coast artillery corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated, and will report to commanding officer, coast defenses, of Panama, for duty on his staff:

Capt. Wade H. Carpenter, 21st company.

Capt. James M. Fulton, 16th company.

Second Lieut. Harvey C. Allen, coast artillery corps, relieved from staff duty in coast defenses of Panama, and will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, for assignment to a company.

Second Lieut. William A. Borden, coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to eighty-first company, and assigned to duty as materiel officer on staff of fort commander, Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

First Lieut. Guy A. Mix, coast artillery corps, relieved from duty on staff of commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, and assigned as personnel officer on the staff of fort commander, Ft. Sherman, Canal Zone.

Each of the following officers of the coast artillery corps is relieved from duty on the staff of commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, and assigned to duty indicated on the staff of fort commander, Fort Grant, Canal Zone:

Second Lieut. John E. Sloan, personnel officer.

Second Lieut. John A. Hoag, material officer.

Capt. Rollo F. Anderson, thirty-sixth company to twenty-first company, coast artillery corps.

Capt. Matthew A. Cross, from one hundred and first company to sixteenth company, coast artillery corps.

Capt. Quinn Gray, coast artillery corps, relieved from assignment to forty-first company and will report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Panama, for assignment to duty on his staff.

Capt. John L. Bond, thirtieth infantry, detailed as inspector-instructor of organized militia of eVrmont, to Burlington, Vt.

Capt. Francis H. Pope, Quartermaster Corps, will report to general superintendent, army transport service, San Francisco Cal., for duty as his assistant.

Navy Orders

Lieut. (J. G.) P. H. Hammond, detached University of Michigan to Texas.

P. A. Surg. J. M. Minert, detached N. H. Newport to Des Moines.

P. A. Surgeon H. L. Smith, detached Des Moines; to home and wait orders.

P. A. Paymaster F. J. Daly, to Prairie.

P. A. Paymaster Thomas Williamson, detached Prairie, to N. H., New York.

Marine Corps

Capt. H. O. Smith from N. H., Norfolk to N. H. Boston.

Capt. R. M. Cutts detached marine barracks Pearl Harbor, to recruit depot, marine barracks, Mare island

First Lieut. C. J. Miller, detached marine detachment, American legation, Pekin; to Galveston.

Second Lieut. W. H. Rupertus, detached marine barracks, Norfolk; to 7th company, first brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, detached marine barracks Norfolk; to 20th company first brigade, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Alphonse DeCarre detached marine barracks Norfolk to North Dakota.

Second Lieut. J. L. Doxey detached Saratoga to United States.

Movements of Vessels

Raleigh, at Guaymas
Chauncey, at San Dakan.
Perry and Preble, at San Diego.
Wasp, at New York
Tallahassee and E-1, at Newport.
Mars, at Hampton Roads.
Nicholson, at Delaware Breakwater
Vulcan, at Dedeagatch, Bulgaria.
Wilmington, at Amoy.
Colorado, San Diego, to sea for target practise.
Chattanooga, San Diego for San Francisco.
Truxtun, Whipple, and Stewart, Mare Island for San Pedro.
Galveston, Kiukiang for Hankow.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE PLANS SINGING CONTEST

The annual singing contest for the championship of the school, which at the High School of Commerce takes the place of the usual class day festival, will be held next Friday afternoon, beginning at 12:45 o'clock. There will be 12 competing classes composed of 40 boys each, three classes from each year.

The preliminary room contests are now going on. Each class will sing three songs, only one of which will be of a popular nature. It is expected that the contest will contribute an addition to the present list of good school songs.

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

The United States bureau of education recently has been promoting and supervising the reindeer service in Alaska, and this activity has had a direct effect upon the civilization and education of the Eskimos. In Alaska the district school superintendents also are reindeer service officials, while the raising of animals and the sale of them are questions of moment in educational circles there. Largely through the assistance of the educational officials, the number of reindeer is reported to have increased since 1902 from 171 to 46,266. Surely the eminent educator was right who said "Education is a matter that has no beginning and no end."

Growth of the University of Chicago has been remarkable, as shown by these figures: Building and ground valued at $8,917,108, 492,292 volumes in the university libraries, productive funds amount to $14,008,778, the annual budget is approximately $1,500,000, and the total attendance 5659 students.

The New York Times proposes the thoroughgoing use of the most reputable newspapers by students. It would have college professors select from among the more intelligent boys under their supervision subscribers for a newspaper, questioning them at intervals in order to find out how thoroughly they have interpreted the tendency of current events. It is a significant proposition, especially in these times when the newspaper has assumed so much of the field of the weekly and even of the monthly periodicals in America. The ever-increasing interest that the daily press manifests in education is another reason for the wisdom of the plan. The editor of a leading New York daily said recently that education in its relation to public affairs was becoming one of the most popular topics of his newspaper.

The policy of Dartmouth College, agreed upon at a recent quarterly meeting of the trustees, to give free tuition in the Dartmouth summer school of New Hampshire, establishes a precedent and tends to unify the educational system of an entire state. The plan is to go into effect this year and is in line with the policy of administration at Dartmouth to establish closer and more vital relations with school systems leading up to the university.

An aeronautics course is being established by the College of Engineering at the University of Michigan. The work is under the direction of Professor Sadler of the department of naval architecture and he has associated with him a mechanical engineer who has made a special study of aeronautics at the University of Paris and in Germany. It is expected that a new laboratory will soon be provided for work along this line.

Last year 1310 foreigners, representing 22 nationalities, attended the Y. M. C. A. schools in Akron, O. There were 600 students meeting four nights a week and in addition to the association five public school buildings were used. The work is carried on under the leadership of W. T. Waller, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and is one of the most thorough and systematic activities of its kind in America.

Wesleyan University has adopted a radical revision of the commencement week festivities for this year. The celebration will begin with the outdoor performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by the Ben Greet Players the evening of June 18. This institution, founded in 1831, will hold an "1831 dinner" in connection with the June reunion. The whole commencement program has been rearranged to follow lines in accord with contemporary developments.

Large gifts to Oberlin College, recently announced, evidently are being practically utilized, according to the report of the director of athletics, C. W. Savage, which states that $50,000 will be devoted to the new athletic field. The plan is connected with a comprehensive scheme for establishing intra-mural athletics and includes the making of eight tennis courts, three practise baseball diamonds, and three practise gridirons, together with an employment of all the arrangements to include participation in athletics of every Oberlin student. The experiment will be followed with great interest by higher educational authorities.

The Harvard Clubs have chartered the steamship Kroonland to carry the eastern Harvard men to their convention at San Francisco this summer by way of the Panama canal. The sailing will be on July 24, and the voyage will take 16 days, including a daylight passage through the canal, with stops at San Diego and Los Angeles. Another event of interest to Harvard men and their friends will be the outdoor performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" in the Stadium at Cambridge, on June 3 next.

LILACS REACH FULL BLOOM IN THE ARBORETUM

Walks of Jamaica Plain Reserve Bordered by Bushes Bearing Fragrant Purple, Pink and White Clusters in 160 Varieties

Tomorrow is Lilac Sunday at the Arnold Arboretum.

This is the time when all the world flocks out from Boston to Jamaica Plain to feast its eyes upon the lilacs in the Arnold Arboretum and to breathe among them the scented air. It may be doubted whether there is anything in the garden that gives more pleasure, so tender is its beauty and fragrance.

Most of the flower bunches are approaching perfection, and by Sunday should give a glorious display of purple, pink and white. Next Sunday is declared by the custodians of these treasures to be Lilac Sunday, and those who can keep that afternoon for a stroll in the Arboretum will doubtless go away rewarded.

The nearest entrance to the Lilacs is the Forest Hills gate, a few minutes' walk from the car lines near Forest Hills station. By following the road as far as the pond and then up the hill (Bussey Hill road)—only a few hundred yards—the collection may be seen and admired.

What is it about this shrub that has made it so universal a favorite that there can surely be hardly a park or garden, however small, that does not count it among its ornaments.

Home Was Bulgaria

It is a native of Bulgaria and extends thence to Afghanistan in rocky woods and coppices. Ever since it was first sent from Constantinople to Vienna in the middle of the sixteenth century and thence to England at the end of it, it has constantly grown in popular favor.

Gerard, one of the first to cultivate it in England, refers to it in 1597 as the Blew Pipe as it was supposed to be a blue variety of the Mock-orange or Syringa of our gardens, which was then called White Pipe. He says in his "Herbal" (p. 1399): "The blew Pipe groweth likewise in the manner of a small hedge tree . . . floures of an exceeding faire blew colour" and "of an exceeding sweet savor or smel." Some called it Lillach or Lilac, though Gerard avers that the name was misapplied.

The shrub has indeed been a little unfortunate in its names. The English one, Lilac, seems to have been used in Arabic for another plant, and its recognized Latin name, Syringa, was originally applied to and is still popularly associated with Mock-orange, the large white powerfully scented flowers of which are so well known in our gardens.

It may cause visitors some surprise to read the name Syringa on the Latin labels. "What a curious oversight to put Syringa labels on the Lilacs!" may be overheard. But Syringa is correct.

The charm of the Lilac lies in its being the happy possessor of four excellent garden virtues. It is a profuse flowerer and its blossoms are in dense clusters not hidden by the leaves. The colors vary from pure white through pink and lilac to dark maroon red. A rich color effect is produced in many varieties by the contrast of the expanded flowers with the darker buds. While fourthly it has a delicious and uncloying perfume.

In two respects the Arboretum collection is probably unrivaled. From the point of view of the visitor the most important point is that the climate combined with the skill of the cultivators produces finer blossoms than can be seen elsewhere. This is usually agreed by visitors from all countries. From the horticulturist's standpoint the collection is of remarkable interest because with 20 species and 160 varieties it is for all practical purposes absolutely complete.

Derived From Syringa

In order to obtain the full esthetic and intellectual enjoyment which these Lilacs afford, it is well to know that nearly all our varieties are derived from Syringa vulgaris, until recently the only cultivated species. The row of bushes next the road—all the Lilacs are on the left side as one ascends the roadway—are all color varieties of this.

Behind these is a footpath following the road and on the farther side of that and up the slope above it are many more bushes. About the middle of the roadside line are three white Lilacs labeled "alba grandiflora," "virginalis" and "Marie Le Graye." Behind these three and from there to the foot of the path the slope is planted with the various other species from Persia, Manchuria, China and Japan, while above them all are varieties of the Common Lilac.

To examine more in detail the varieties, beginning from the lower end next the road one notices the fine contrast of color between them and the yellow Forsythia, not yet quite over. "Justi" gives a good illustration of the way that the slate blue of the expanded flowers is often set off by the reddish buds.

A fine bush of "Marie Le Graye" is seen halfway up. It is spoken of by the Arboretum authorities as the finest of all the white varieties. Their choice of the lilac-flowered varieties is just behind and above this, viz., "Charles X." Behind that again is "Gloire de Moulins" which excels in its long dense pink clusters.

Near by is "Charles Joly" with its very dark red blossoms. Among the white forms with double flowers "Madame Lemoine" is perhaps the choice. It is well represented. But the double-flowered varieties are not so much favored by gardeners as they used to be. It is true that the flowers last longer, but they actually last too long and do not fall even when they are withered so that later on the bushes become quite unsightly. The bunches moreover are never so graceful as in the varieties with single flowers.

Single Type Preferred

The truth is that the time has now come in the history of the Common Lilac when of the making of new varieties there is no end, but they are seldom worth adding to the collection and the older ones are being returned to.

Just behind the three white Lilacs before mentioned will be seen a bush labeled "Syringa vulgaris, Bulgaria." Some years ago with its habitual desire to verify the origin of the common trees and shrubs of cultivation, the Arboretum took the trouble to obtain seeds of the wild shrub from Bulgaria. This bush is one of those resulting from the experiment and it is interesting to compare its thin bushes and small flowers with the fine varieties which have resulted from the horticultural industry of three centuries. Specifically they are exactly the same, though horticulturally of much different value.

By walking down the path from the Bulgarian specimen an interesting series of the different species of Lilacs will be seen. They differ in shape of the leaves, in their height and in their flowers. Here, too, are some of the crosses raised from them and their values for gardening purposes may be compared.

First comes S. hyacinthifolia, a hybrid from S. oblata and S. vulgaris standing between its two parents—a position extremely interesting and convenient for the inquiring visitor. Then come two bushes of S. oblata itself, a species from north China with large fragrant lilac flowers and remarkably broad leathery leaves which, alone among the Lilacs, give a distinctive autumn coloring by turning deep bronze at that season.

From Pekin

Next to these is S. affinis, the original white form so universally cultivated about Pekin (China) and its purple variety. It is an early flowerer and is at the present time nearly over. Next to these are S. Persica, the Persian Lilac and its curious cut-leaved variety. These are not yet in flower.

Below again is the Rouen, S. Chinensis. Its Latin name is unfortunate as it is a hybrid between the Persian and Common Lilacs raised near Rouen (France) in 1795. It has no connection with China at all. It is among the best of the garden Lilacs, a vigorous plant with reddish purple fragrant flowers.

At the top of the bank above this spot is a small plant of S. Meyeri grown from seeds collected in North China by F. N. Meyer of the United States department of agriculture. Nothing is known of it more than can be gathered from the specimens in the Arnold Arboretum, for Meyer forgot where he collected it and no one else has ever found it. It is an interesting species, not only from its romantic entrance into horticulture from the unknown but from the fact that it flowers freely when only one to two feet high.

Continuing now to the lower end of the collection the tree species will be noticed, S. amurensis and S. Japonica. Neither is yet in flower but by the beginning of July both will be showing their white and fragrant flowers.

COTTON CARGO CASES SETTLED COMMERCIALLY

(Continued from page one)

shippers in any way, the foreign trade advisers were to be regarded as not representing the United States government in any manner."

The American embassy at London cabled to the state department today that it had on record, covering the entire period since war began, the names of 33 ships carrying cargoes of American cotton which have been detained by Great Britain. Of these ships the cargoes of eight are before the prize court and 10 have been released with their cargoes, three of them being permitted to go forward before the publication of the British order-in-council.

The British government, the embassy says, has agreed to purchase all or a part of the cargoes of 13 of the ships detained. In several cases, part of the cargo was put into prize court, and part, the government states, it will purchase.

Mr. Bryan said that the matter of further representations to Great Britain had been under consideration more than a month,—before the Lusitania incident—following the last note objecting to the order-in-council, but no note had been prepared. In fact the matter has been before this government for consideration continuously since the order-in-council was issued, and at no time has there been doubt that further representations would be made to England, for the United States government refused to concede England's right to take such measures restricting neutral commerce. But to say that a note was "about to be sent," was erroneous.

British Envoy's Statement

The statement of the British ambassador follows:

"The terms of the arrangement quoted in the British statement as telegraphed were arrived at in London between a private representative of the American cotton interests in London and British officials in London. The reference to the British ambassador in paragraph 4 is therefore an error.

"The arrangement in question formed the subject of conversations between the ambassador and representatives of the cotton interests in this country. There never was any question of a formal and official understanding between the United States government and the British embassy."

England Ready to Pay

The British government is ready to pay to American shippers of cotton about $12,500,000 for the cargoes of 23 ships detained by British warships under the blockade order-in-council, it is learned from the embassy here. Settlement now awaits only the furnishing by the shippers of their contract prices and documentary proof of ownership, so the admiralty will know how much money to pay and to whom in each case. Following is a list of the shippers whose cargoes England is ready to buy:

Vessel	Tons	Nationalty	Home Port	Owner
From Galveston—				
Fotis	3526	Greek	Argostoli	N. D. Lykiardopulo
Dicido	1527	Swedish	Hisnborg	Rederiak Karnan
Hammershurst	2526	Danish	Copenhagen	C. K. Hauser, manager
Lejre	1854	Danish	Copenhagen	C. K. Hauser, manager
Livona	1175	Danish	Copenhagen	Det Forende Dampskibselkabs, H. Hansen, master
Magdalene	1957	Norwegian	Tonsberg	Hjalmar Roeds Dampskebs Achktieselsk
Marie	1218	Swedish	Hebsenberg	A. Anderson, manager
Maud	1351	Norwegian	Lonsberg	Hjalmar Reed & Co.
Navojo	1711	American	Los Angeles	Western Steam Navigation Co.
From Savannah—				
Anglion	3613	British	West Hartlepool.	Wilson's & Furness Leyland line
Atlantic	3395	American	Boston	Emery S. S. Co.
Baltic	2044	Swedish	Gothenburg	W. R. B. Lundgren, manager
Belize	619	Norwegian	Bergen	C. Matheson
Bia	2044	Swedish	Gothenburg	W. R. B. Lundgren, manger
Carolyn	1414	American	New York	Johnson S. S. Co.
Georgia	1188	American	Hartford	Hartford and N. Y. Trans.
Spyris Vallianos	2901	Greek	Argostoli	A. S. Vagliano
From New Orleans—				
Artemis	3063	Norwegian	Bergen	C. Michelsen & Co.
Drouning Olga	1629	Danish	Copenhagen	A. & R. Christensen
Olaf Kyrre	1956	Norwegian	Bergen	Bergh & Hellend, manager.
Rolf	1916	Danish	Copenhagen	Dpskelsk Danmark, P. Brown, manager
To Charleston—				
Carolina	256	Spanish	Bilbao	T. de Ybargaray
Panaghi-Vagliano	1878	Greek	Argostoli	A. S. Vagliano
Southerner	2707	American	Savannah	Walka Armstrong & Co.

Only three ships are American—Navajo, Carolyn and Southerner. Shippers of the Navajo's cargo of cotton are W. T. Caswell and North Texas Cotton Trading Company. Shippers of Carolyn's cargo are Richard Mayer & Co. These two cargoes and the hulls of all three are insured by the government war risk insurance bureau.

RIGGS BANK CASE RESTS WITH COURT FOR A DECISION

WASHINGTON—At the conclusion of five days of argument Justice McCoy of the district supreme court took under advisement Friday the motion of the government to dismiss the suit brought by the Riggs National Bank to enjoin Secretary McAdoo, Controller of the Currency Williams and Treasurer Burke from alleged unlawful persecution of the bank.

Relief sought by the plaintiff pending litigation was denied by the court, except as to the payment into the treasury of $5000 interest on bonds due the bank and withheld to cover penalties imposed by the controller for failure to furnish a certain report.

DAVID B. SHAW IS CONFIRMED

David B. Shaw was today unanimously confirmed as commissioner of penal institutions of the city of Boston by the civil service commission. Mr. Shaw was made acting commissioner Feb. 13, 1915, by Mayor Curley, who appointed Mr. Shaw to be permanent commissioner April 24. The confirmation of this appointment today ends the controversy over Mr. Shaw's administration started by the Boston finance commission. The legal time in which the civil service had in which to confirm or reject the appointment would have expired tomorrow night.

BOY SCOUTS HAVE LEXINGTON RALLY

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Boy scouts of the seventh Greater Boston district hold a rally here this afternoon on the Lexington athletic field. Hugo B. Seikel of Waltham is in charge of the program.

The exhibitions will include marching and staff drill by troop 1, Lexington; setting up drill, troop 1, Waltham; cooking, troop 1, Watertown; tent pitching, troop 2, Belmont; breeches buoy drill, companies 1 and 2; hammock making, Waltham sea scouts; trailing, troop 2, Watertown; trailing, troop 2, Lexington. During the recess there will be a one-mile hike at scouts' pace.

NORMAL SCHOOL ALUMNI DINE

Boston branch members of the New Hampshire Normal School Alumni dined last night at the Hotel Vendome, the guests being Ernest L. Silver, principal of the school; Superintendent of Schools Scully of Arlington and Mrs. J. E. Klock, wife of a former principal.

NEW TRAILER USE DEFERRED

Because of change of plans by the Elevated officials use of the new trailers or two car-trains which were to have gone into service on Monday has been postponed until details can be perfected.

MAYOR GIVES USE OF AUTOS

Mayor Curley gave the use of 10 city automobiles to a committee from the Newsboys Protective Association, yesterday, for use on their Memorial day outing at Caledonian grove.

Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or to Chicago Office, Suite 1313 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

REAL ESTATE

NEWTON
518 Walnut Street, Corner Mill Street
Beautiful residence in the most exclusive section of Newton
Seventeen rooms, four baths. Southwest exposure. Corner lot containing 42,000 square feet. Handsome shade trees. Recently renovated and in first class condition.
W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

ARLINGTON
Is the Place to Live

Arlington Centre—Beautiful cement house of 8 sunny rooms, all modern improvements, 3 grand open fireplaces, specially constructed interior finish like book-cases and window seats, finished to suit the most exacting; several piazzas, sleeping porch. Located near beautiful shade trees and lake in background. Heated garage for one car connected with house. Leaving town necessitates low price of $6900 for immediate sale. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

Brand new 2-family house of 5 and 6 rooms, large open attic, all modern improvements, cement walks and steps, just about ready to move into, your own selection of paper, on one of our best streets off Mass. ave. Builder says sell at once, hence low price of $6000. Terms. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

Best location off Pleasant St.—Overlooking lake, beautiful cement cottage house of 6 rooms, modern in every respect. Piazzas nearly all the way around house. Hot water heat. Price $4600. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

A Real Bargain—Well built 2-family house, finished last year, on accepted street right near Mass. ave.; 22 minutes to Boston; contains 6 and 8 rooms, electric lights, steam heat, comb. ranges, modern throughout; one part rented; lot 50x100; actually worth $6500. $5900 will buy it. Terms. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

New 6 Room House, electric lights, hardwood floors, steam heat, large sunny chambers, excellent view over the surrounding towns, plenty of closet room, very desirable location right near cars, large lot of land for garden and hens, part planted, modern poultry house, which means fresh eggs daily. $3900 is a very reasonable price. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

$400 Down, Balance as Rent—Practically brand new 2-family house of 5 and 6 rooms, electric lights, comb. ranges, steam heat, large piazzas, everything modern, plenty of land, near to Mass. ave. Rentals $648. Price only $5600. Fine home and conservative investment. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

Consult our renting list for all kinds of apartments in every section of Arlington. Our list is up to date. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

Our up-to-date method of helping you work out your problems in owning a conservative investment is complete. Our automobile service saves you time. **CHAS. E. HOWE.**

Chas. E. Howe
Headquarters for Arlington Real Estate
197 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Opposite Lake Street

For Auto Inn
Just off state road to Providence, only 28 miles from Boston; house of 22 good sized rooms, barn with room for several autos, about 6 acres of rich garden land, fine lawn and shade, 10 min. to depot where one may get trains direct to New York or Boston. Price reasonable. Easy terms. See MR. GURNEY or MR. BACON with **A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston.**

7-Acre Farm
Only 23 miles out within 15 minutes of the depot. Good apple orchard, several poultry buildings, good barn, with room for 2 cows and 2 horses, dwelling house of 7 rooms, running water, furnace heat, and bath, beautiful lawn, elegant shade, price $4500. Details with MR. GURNEY or MR. BACON with **A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston.**

9-Acre Farm
Only 25 miles out, within 5 min. walk of depot and electric cars, all rich tillage land, fine apple orchard, and all small fruits; colonial house of 10 rooms, running water, hot water heat, barn 30x40, 2 good poultry buildings, very select neighborhood, reasonable price. Terms may be had. See MR. GURNEY or MR. BACON with **A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston.**

Poultry and Fruit Farm
Only 17 miles out, on the electric car line, 5 acres of land, a good variety of fruit, poultry buildings for 3000, good house of 8 rooms, city water, furnace heat, and bath. Price very reasonable. Terms may be arranged. See MR. GURNEY or MR. BACON with **A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston.**

One-Man Farm
About 25 miles southeast of Boston; 2 min. walk to the railroad station, about 5 min. walk to schools, electric cars, stores, and churches. 30 acres of rich land, 60 apple trees, 12 pear trees, 2 barns, one 30x20, another 24x24. Price $4300, terms $1300 down, balance on a mortgage at 5 per cent. See MR. GURNEY or MR. BACON with **A. H. WAITT, 45 Milk St., Boston.**

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Prominent Investment Corner
Pays Over $5000 a Year Net
ONE OF THE BEST located investment properties in Boston, situated in the centre of a rapidly growing business section, 10 minutes from Park st. subway. Building contains 20 suites of 4 and 5 rooms; all halls have tiled floors; vacuum cleaning system and automatic fire sprinkler protection. Freight elevator for every suite. Will consider exchanging for improved free and clear property or any large estate. We also have many other investment properties at low prices. If you wish to buy or exchange, let us hear from you.
HENRY W. SAVAGE
Established 1840—Incorporated 1913
1331 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

COUNTRY ESTATE ON LAKE QUANNAPOWITT
ONLY 10 MILES FROM BOSTON—2 acres of land, gentleman's residence of 15 rooms, 2 baths, op. plumbing, h. w. floors, gas, set tubs, laundry, gas and set ranges, hot air heat, 7 open fireplaces; stable with 4 open and 2 box stalls, wash room, man's room, carriage room; garage with cement floor, gasoline tank with pump; property sets well back from street; fine piazza, partly screened; fruit and shade trees. Owner wishing to dispose of this property at once, will entertain any reasonable offer.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
129 Tremont Street, Boston

SHARON, MASS.—In fine location; 8-room house; all imp.; electrics; town water; barn, 2 acres more can be purchased if wanted. EZRA W. REID, Journal bldg., Boston.

SHARON, MASS.—Bungalow type of house, 6 rooms; bath; steam heat; electric lights; town water; in midst of pines and chestnuts; 14,000 ft.; $3800. **EZRA W. REID, Journal Bldg., Boston.** Tel. Main 3476.

INSURANCE

ELIZABETH A. CLARK, Special Agent
William H. A. Clark
INSURANCE
1057 Beacon St. Tel. 4045 Brookline

I-Buy-Sell-Exchange
REAL ESTATE in any part of New England. Will pay cash; will sell cheap—or exchange for other property. See my list of real bargains in single, double, and larger apartment property. JOHN B. McKENNA, 15 State St., Room 70. Tel. 2879 Main. Successor to Jos. F. Wilson. Established 1868.

MODERN BUNGALOW, Raymond, N. H. Nine rooms, steam heat, suitable for summer or all year around; desirable location, pure air, everything of the best and up to date; 1 acre land on state road to Manchester; American neighbors; this is a rare bargain and an opportunity for a purchaser to get a cosy home for $3000. JOHN B. McKENNA, 15 State st.

EVERETT STREET, Dorchester.—$1000 cash buys this beautiful 10 room house, built expressly for owner, all improvements, 11,000 sq. feet of land with shade trees; cost over $6,000. Price only $5200. This is good value for your money. J. B. McKENNA, 15 State st.

GARLAND STREET, Everett.—$500 cash buys this very desirable 2-family house, nice garden, shrubbery and vegetable garden; all impts.; American neighborhood. Price $4,000. JOHN B. McKENNA, 15 State st., room 70. Tel. 2879 Main.

WELLESLEY HILLS
FOR SALE—House of eleven rooms, built by its late owner in a thorough manner. Corner lot of 45,000 sq. feet. High land. Best of neighborhoods. Shade trees. Easy distance to steam and electric cars. A good opportunity to establish a home in this desirable section. A liberal amount may remain on mortgage. JOHN D. HARDY, 146 Summer St. and Wellesley Hills

CHESTNUT HILL
FOR SALE OR TO LET—A most attractive house in this beautiful part of Brookline, surrounded by fine estates and yet conveniently situated as to steam and electric cars; 14 rooms, hardwood floors and finish, electric lights, several fireplaces, hot water and hot air heater; three bathrooms, veranda, ample grounds with beautiful lawns, shrubs, etc. The price will be made attractive to an immediate buyer or might rent furnished or unfurnished.
WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline
Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

ELM HILL AVENUE
Beautiful corner (never before offered for sale), attractive, substantially built house of 11 rooms and bath, in perfect condition, oak floors on first floor, 5 sleeping rooms on second floor, besides beautiful tiled bathroom; large lot of over 11,000 sq. ft. of land, artistically laid out with trees, shrubs and flowers; this is one of the finest corners in Roxbury; the house was built by E. Noys Whitcomb and will be sold for a little more than the value of the land alone. **HERBERT S. FROST, 668 Dudley Street, Roxbury.**

Waban
FOR SALE—Colonial house, 9 rooms, 2 bath rooms, piazza, glassed and screened; also sleeping porch, hot water heat, oak floor, gum wood finish on first floor, granolithic walks; $10,000. If you do not know about this beautiful section of Newton, before buying elsewhere, let me show it to you.
JOSEPH CONGDON
1631 Beacon st., Waban, and 330 Old South Building, Boston.

FOR SALE
OR EXCHANGE
ATTRACTIVE ESTATE
On Lake Winnepesaukee—Estate of 2¼ acres in beautiful location; fine plastered house, every improvement; also new bungalow, good water supply, power pump, stable, out-buildings, ice house full of ice and all equipment. Apply to **WM. PEASE, O'BRIEN, 84 State St., Boston.**

Aberdeen
BRAND new apartments of 6 rooms and bath, rear piazzas, situated on Commonwealth ave., southerly exposure and beautiful outlook; we are in a position to make special inducements for desirable tenants who are looking for up-to-date suites in A-1 location. For full particulars apply to BILLINGS & CO., 1866 Commonwealth ave., Tel. Brk. 366.

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Owner leaving city must sell at once. Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all hardwood floors, broad piazzas. Corner lot in finest residential section; 10,000 feet land, shade trees and many flowering shrubs. A $10,000 place for $8,000. J. N. EATON, 35 Lenox st., West Newton.

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ATTRACTIVE two-family house and garage; corner lot; splendid location for dentist; entrance on each street; awnings; electric lights; everything first-class; price $7000, $500 down, terms easy. Address L 51, Monitor Office.

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10 rooms, 3 baths, every improvement; about 12,000 feet of land; located in Aberdeen district; price $15,000, $3000 down; balance easy terms. Address B 51, Monitor Office.

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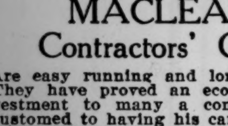

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One of Boston's best suburbs. Excellent table. Attractive rooms. Open year round.
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HUNTINGTON AVE., 170, Suite 2—Private family; homelike rooms; cont. hot water; near Symphony Hall, park, etc.; ref.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 195, Suite 3—Airy, attractive rooms, in quiet, homelike apartment; reasonable; ref. exchanged.

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Kitchenette Suites
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished

The Beauford — Opposite Art Museum
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GOOD JANITOR SERVICE
Rent $20 to $50
THOMAS BURDETT, Agent
1175 Tremont St. Tel. Rox. 218
OR JANITORS

Strangers and Visitors
Attractive small suites $14 upward; furnished $20 upward; references required. Information 114 Fenway, Suite 6. Tel. B. B. 3368.

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Modern brick apartments, $45 to $79 per month; all outside rooms; janitor service, electric lights, house telephone system; steam heat, continuous hot water. Private entrance to Jamaica Parkway and Pond. Apply to Janitor, Lakeville Terrace, Jamaica Plain; or F. S. DELAND, 702 Pemberton Building.

Beautiful Brookline
4, 5, 7 and 8 room apartments, all outside rooms, every possible improvement, including steam heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, back piazza, etc.; 1 min. to steam and electrics, 20 min. to Park St.; location the best around Boston; rents $35 to $85. Apply to Owner, 1930 Beacon St., Brookline; take Beacon St. Reservoir car.

APARTMENTS IN BROOKLINE
IN WHICH we can guarantee sufficient heat, continuous hot water and satisfactory janitor service at all times. Special inducements to responsible tenants; rents from $35 per month upwards.
WM. E. McCOY & CO.
451 Old South Bldg., Boston
1345 Beacon Street, Boston
Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210

TO LET—Furnished, to adults, July and August, LONGWOOD-BROOKLINE, within two miles of Boston Art Museum and Public Library, commodious first-floor apartment, eight large rooms (all outside), spacious verandas, quiet, pleasant surroundings; convenient access by trolley and trains; adjacent to parks, with tennis courts near at hand, golf readily reachable; all points of historic interest, and country or sea-shore excursions easily available. $90 per month. References required. Address A 11, Monitor office.

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DESIRABLE APARTMENTS
5 and 6 rooms, steam heated, front piazza; rents $25 and $30; also 5-room apt., back and front piazzas, hot water heat, upper floor; adults only. Call or phone before 2 p. m. G. FARRELL, 62 Central st., Somerville.

FOR RENT
Furnished or Unfurnished in Court Park, Winthrop Center,
very pleasant apartment. For particulars telephone Winthrop 1155-W.

FURNISHED apartment for summer; entire 1st floor, 5 rooms; large screened veranda; c. h. w.; janitor service; near electrics. E. E. T., 8 Pearl st., Medford; tel 911-W.

APARTMENTS and houses; practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren st., Roxbury. Tel. 5500 Roxbury.

VERY attractive apartment overlooking Charles river; 3 rms., bath, kitchenette; good sized hall; comp. furn., linen, silver. Apply apt. 16, 728 Commonwealth ave. Phone 2656-J B. B.

TO LET—2-room suite; also 1-room suite; finely furnished, with bath and kitchenettes; overlooking park. Apply Suites 22 and 33, 214 Huntington ave., Hotel Minerva.

FOR RENT FOR THE SUMMER—Eight room apartment with 2 baths, completely furnished, near Coolidge Corner, Brookline. Address T 45, Monitor Office, or telephone Brookline 422.

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TO LET—On Bombazine Island, Casco Bay, Me., furnished bungalow; large living room, fireplace, 3 chambers, kitchen; porch 8x28, screened; spring water; boating, bathing; owner occupies other bungalow on this picturesque wooded island; $15 week; $125 season. Room 316 Lawrence building, 149 Tremont st., Boston.

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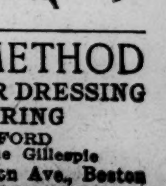
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See us before selecting an instrument for your home, club, camp or boat. Different makes $15.00 to $300.00. Make your own choice. Phone and mail orders promptly filled. Ask to see our special vacation machine. Phone Main 1070. Direct Sales & Mfg. Co., 88 Tremont St., Boston. (Opening for demonstrating solicitor.)

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PIPE ORGANS and Reed Organs of high grade at factory prices. Write for catalogue. HINNERS ORGAN CO., Pekin, Ill.

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Every Buyer Enthuses Over Our Famous

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Wholesome, Delicious, Fresh Daily
Many Kinds Mixed to Suit All Tastes
Send 50c for generous trial box.

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All Hose Guaranteed.
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COAL
Summer prices, service and satisfaction.
1057 Beacon St., Brookline. Tel. 4045

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MAX KEEZER
Highest prices paid for gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, Old Gold and Precious Stones or Furniture. Send letter or telephone and will call at your residence. 1236 Mass. ave., Cambridge. Tel. 302 or 2936. If one is busy call the other.

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ORONA

The Way It Works on Aluminum Ware Is Really Wonderful

Orona keeps your beautiful aluminum ware fresh and spotless as new. Wipes off those obstinate stains and streaks. *No acid* or *free alkali*—nothing that can harm.

The manufacturers themselves, with the reputation of their wares at stake, advise you to use ORONA as the standard cleaner for aluminum.

O. M. C. Alumishine

a non-acid, non-inflammable cleaner-polish for outer surfaces of aluminum, gold, silver, brass and all other metals.
Alumishine will clean and polish without the slightest harm to the lacquer which protects most of your ornamental gold, silver and bronze.
Table silver cleaned and polished with Alumishine will not smut the most snowy linen, or lose its lustre by repeated washing.
Remember—Alumishine is both a polish and cleaner at the same operation.
At dealers everywhere or send 15c in stamps to cover postage, with dealer's name, for trial can or 25c for sample can of each.
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For the Next Pair of Shoes Ask Your Dealer for

"Success" Brand Kangaroo Leather

Soft—Pliable—and Genuinely Comfortable

Will Not Chip or Peel
Retains a Brilliant Finish.

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Active agents wanted everywhere. Liberal proposition.
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Phone Oxford 5360-5361

NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS—Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. Proposals for Coal. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, until 1:30 o'clock P. M. of June 3, 1915, for the delivery of any or all of the following lots of bituminous coal, in accordance with specifications which may be obtained at the office of the Board: For Water Works, at Chestnut Hill Pumping Station, 5000 gross tons; at Arlington Pumping Station, 450 gross tons; at Hyde Park Pumping Station, 150 gross tons; at Spot Pond Pumping Station, 800 gross tons; at Natick Station of Boston & Albany Railroad, 80 gross tons. For Sewerage Works, at Deer Island Pumping Station, 2700 gross tons; at East Boston Pumping Station, 3000 gross tons; at Charlestown Pumping Station, 1200 gross tons; at Alewife Brook Pumping Station, 425 gross tons; at Ward Street Pumping Station, 2300 gross tons; at Quincy Pumping Station, 450 gross tons; at Nut Island Screen House, 550 gross tons. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to accept the proposal for each lot deemed best for the Commonwealth. HENRY P. WALCOTT, Chairman; EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, THOMAS E. DWYER, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board. WILLIAM N. DAVENPORT, Secretary. Boston, May 22, 1915.

F. KNIGHT & SON *Corporation*

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¶ Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. ¶ Attend to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. ¶ Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. ¶ Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it perfectly safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut-glass, silver, etc., to us. ¶ We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. ¶ Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

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Heavily constructed. Durable. Booklet. It pays to look us up.
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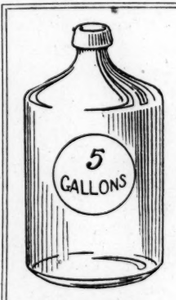
Burditt-Williams Co.

95 Summer Street, Boston
Direct Agent — Tel. Ox. 6600
THE STEPHENSON LYNN MASS.
UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER



Water Bottles
All Sizes
Smalley Fruit Jar Co.
Inc.
26 Dock Sq.
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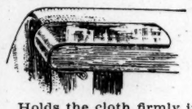
Portable Door Holders

Holds door at any angle. Not attached. Can be used anywhere. 50c. Parcel post, 5c. extra.
B. F. MACY,
410 Boylston St., Boston,
Jobber and Importer.



SILENCE CLOTH
or table cover holder

Holds the cloth firmly in place. Slips on and off quickly.
Set of 4, 50c by Mail
B. F. MACY, 410 Boylston St., Boston

Household Broomholder

10c Small, neat, keeps broom off floor. Parcel Post 2c. extra.
G. W. ROLLINS, 121 Portland St., Boston

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

TO THRIFTY HOUSEWIVES EVERYWHERE

The Company Whose Factory-Shipment Plan Brought Down High Prices of Vacuum Sweepers and Placed the "Sweet Home," the Monarch of Them All, Within the Reach of EVERY HOUSEWIFE IN AMERICA, Now Makes Another Remarkable Offer.

SCRUBBING — The cloth and brush are used together, as shown above. The cloth then supplies the water to the brush.

WRINGING—Simply pass the handle under the left arm and give the crank 2 or 3 turns.

MOPPING AND DRYING—Use as shown above. The back of the brush presses the mop to the floor and takes the water up like a sponge.

A Quaker Stand-Up Scrubber goes without extra charge with every Sweet Home Sweeper, and both go without the payment of a cent in advance.

You will remember, Madam, that prior to our first newspaper announcement that we would ship the Sweet Home Ball-Bearing Vacuum Sweeper for **$6.10**—the same price that a merchant would have to pay if he bought a carload of them—no Vacuum Sweeper worthy of the name had ever been offered you, either by a dealer or canvassing agent, for less than ten dollars, and that the prices ranged from that upward to twenty dollars. **We knew we were offering you a better Vacuum Sweeper at a lower price** and we didn't have to guess at the result. The stream of orders which began to pour in upon us was the natural and logical result of our factory-shipment plan whereby we save about forty per cent in expenses and give our customers the benefit.

Another gratifying result has been achieved. The large increase in the factory output has brought about a corresponding decrease in the cost of production. In accordance with a time-honored Quaker-Valley principle, tested during eighteen years of direct dealings with home-makers, we shall turn this saving due to increased production over to the public; therefore,

With every Sweet Home Ball-Bearing Vacuum Sweeper, which we are still shipping direct from the factory to the home for $6.10, we will hereafter include a Quaker Stand-Up Scrubber.

Thus you will have the Quaker Twin Cleaners—the Scrubber for the porches, the kitchen floor and all other bare or linoleum covered floors, and the Sweet Home Sweeper for the rest of the house. Don't you see what this will mean to you in keeping your house sweet and clean 365 days a year, instead of having a general cleanup twice a year? Don't you see what a relief it will be from the scrubbing and the broom and dustpan? Try it for a month and then ask yourself if you want to go back to the old way. The trial won't cost you a cent.

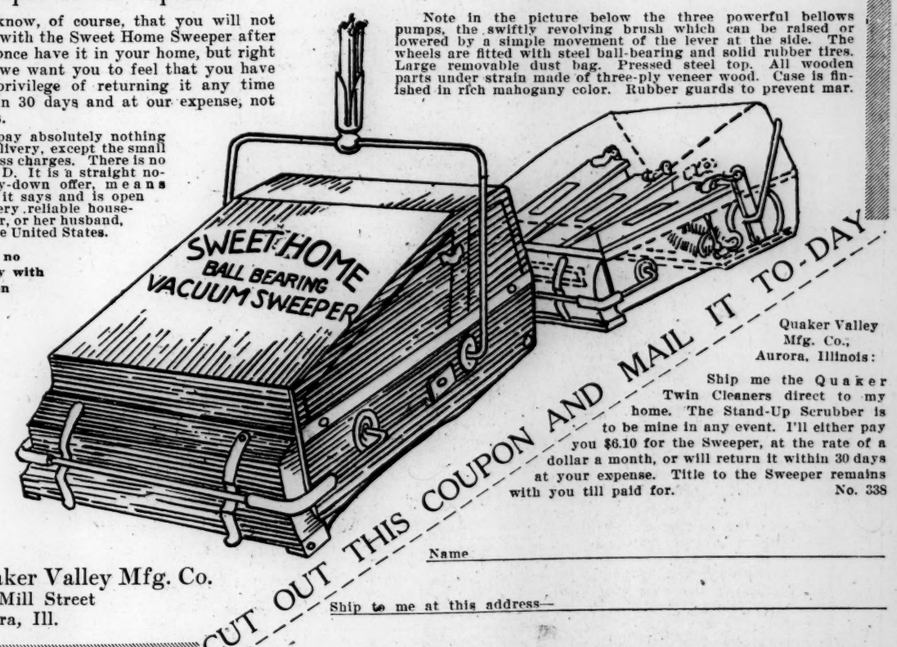
Don't send us a cent in advance. Simply sign the coupon and return it to us. Shipment of the Twin Cleaners will be made promptly direct to your home. If you are pleased, remit a dollar in thirty days and a dollar a month till $6.10 is paid; or if not, keep the Stand-Up Scrubber as a thanks offering for your kindness in permitting us to show you the Sweet Home Sweeper and return the Sweeper at our expense.

We know, of course, that you will not part with the Sweet Home Sweeper after you once have it in your home, but right now we want you to feel that you have the privilege of returning it any time within 30 days and at our expense, not yours.

You pay absolutely nothing on delivery, except the small express charges. There is no C. O. D. It is a straight no-money-down offer, means what it says and is open to every reliable housekeeper, or her husband, in the United States.

Send no money with coupon

Note in the picture below the three powerful bellows pumps, the swiftly revolving brush which can be raised or lowered by a simple movement of the lever at the side. The wheels are fitted with steel ball-bearing and solid rubber tires. Large removable dust bag. Pressed steel top. All wooden parts under strain made of three-ply veneer wood. Case is finished in rich mahogany color. Rubber guards to prevent mar.



CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT TO-DAY

Quaker Valley Mfg. Co.,
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Ship me the Quaker Twin Cleaners direct to my home. The Stand-Up Scrubber is to be mine in any event. I'll either pay you $6.10 for the Sweeper, at the rate of a dollar a month, or will return it within 30 days at your expense. Title to the Sweeper remains with you till paid for. No. 338

Name

Ship to me at this address—

Quaker Valley Mfg. Co.
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Burrill's Tooth Powder

For those who have gold fillings, crown and bridgework—"Burrill's" cleanses so thoroughly it does not allow the food to collect under and around the dental work, and gives to the mouth a clean, sweet refreshed feeling. Endorsed by dentists. 25 cents. Burrill's Tooth Preparations are marketed in two forms. Burrill's Tooth Powder in large glass bottles with economic top, and Burrill's Tooth Paste in pure tin tubes.
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You Can Releather Your Own Furniture
With Any One of 16 Different
Upholstery Leathers
A sample card of 16 different colors and grains will be mailed on receipt of 15 cts. to be refunded on receipt of your order.
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PRODUCE SHIPPERS

TEXAS BERMUDA ONIONS
now rolling.
Wire or write for quotations.
S. P. WILLIAMS, Houston, Tex.

Cleveland's Superb Oil Shoe Polish

preserves the natural oils of the leather—the elements which supply the fine appearance, comfort and wearing qualities of the shoe.

"ALWAYS USE CLEVELAND'S"
Guaranteed Not to Crack the Leather.

If you are unable to secure our regular sized bottle at your dealer's for twenty-five cents, send us his name and twelve cents in stamps and we will send you a generous sized trial bottle.

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McCray Refrigerators

Let us show you why The McCray is the best
The William G. Bell Co.
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Important Notice

To Hotels and Private Residences!

One new Regina Electric Vacuum Cleaner, direct current, 220 volts, regular price $110, special price **$69.**

One new Regina Electric Vacuum Cleaner, direct current, 110 volts, regular price $110, special price **$69.**

We guarantee both of these machines to be absolutely new and in perfect condition. Mail order at once.

Harrison Supply Company
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The Modern Cleaner

EVAPERO

is a household necessity. Removes spots and cleans your jewels perfectly. Unequaled for the removal of auto-grease, paint, pitch and nearly all spots from reasonably fast color fabrics. Non explosive; non inflammable; leaves no odor; leaves no ring. Obtainable at all stores, if not, send 25c direct to
EVAPERO INCORPORATED
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Edison Diamond Disc Phonographs and Columbia Grafonolas
Open Evenings — COMPLETE STOCK OF RECORDS

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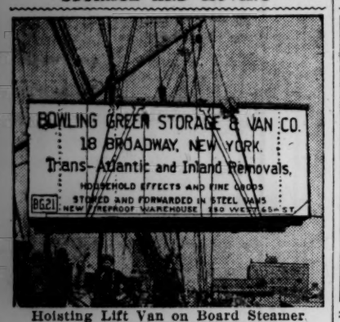

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For Household Furniture
Clean Separate Locked Rooms
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FOREIGN and INLAND REMOVAL
of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
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LARGE, sunny room, completely furnished; adjoining bath; home comforts; with board; for woman of refinement; references. S., Apt. 10B, 700 W. 179th st.; tel. Audubon 6570.

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REFINED couple will give 7 attractively furnished rooms in detached corner cottage to responsible adults, in exchange for table board. Particulars 80 Bay 17th st., Brooklyn; telephone 484 Bath Beach.

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STENOGRAPHER, beginner; good typeist; understands bookkeeping. Address F. S., 60 Wall st., 24th floor, New York.

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EXPERT accountant having moved to Brooklyn desires position or work. Address CHARLES P. BROWN, 52 Waldorf Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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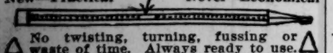
EASTERN
Manufacturers
of High Grade
PRODUCTS

—Is your product represented on the Pacific Coast?
—Do you want representation in a territory that will yield you a profit?
—IF SO I am the man you want to represent you.
I have had nine years of selling and advertising experience on the Pacific Coast, coming in contact with hundreds of business men and their associates constantly.
—My wide experience on some of the leading daily newspapers has prepared me to handle a sales force and devise ways and means of furthering the sale of whatever product you have to offer.
Now is really the RIGHT time to become established on the Pacific Coast. The opening of the Panama Canal, and the operation of a fleet of vessels to the coast via the canal, has greatly reduced the cost of getting your product to this section. The population, especially in California, is increasing by leaps and bounds.
With all these advantages in your favor, the Pacific Coast offers an unprecedented market place for the disposal of your products.
If you believe in the Opportunity and want me to Represent you—WRITE ME.
Los Angeles Bank and Business Houses—My References.
Address
A. L. SCHOENBORN
926 Westmoreland Ave.
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

PENCILS

The Triangle Reflex Pencil
Automatic
New—Practical — Novel—Economical



No twisting, turning, fussing or waste of time. Always ready to use. Lead adjusted instantly by slight pressure and movement of spring. Easily operated with one hand. Triangle shape prevents rolling away. Also fits fingers perfectly. Eases the hand. Leads standard size. Altogether different from any other pencil. Excellent premium article, also advertising souvenir.
Nickel plated, 10c, 15c and 25c; German silver, 35c; Sterling silver, $1.00. Enclose two cents extra for mail order.
Liberal discount to jobbers.
TRIANGLE REFLEX PENCIL CO., Inc.
30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago. Central 3050

NEW YORK CITY — RESTAURANTS, CAFES, ETC.

The Burnham Restaurant
2555 Broadway at 96th St.
Subway Express Station
GOOD FOOD
AT POPULAR PRICES
We Do Our Own Baking

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SUBLET for summer; adjacent to Central Park; 8-room apartment with all modern conveniences; fully and well furnished; piano; references required; shown by appointment only. Address F. S. WELD, 4 W. 93d st., or telephone Riverside 4809.

FURNISHED or unfurnished; 2 large, airy rooms, bath, store closet; 6th floor; entire outlook on park; house dining room 9th floor, Apt. 161, Beresford, 1 W. 81st st.

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LEADING UPTOWN JEWELER
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AT HIS NEW STORE
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SLIP COVERS
HENDRIK HUDSON ART SHOP
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"Boise Idaho"
The beautiful little city of the mountains. Elevation 2780 ft. Clean, wholesome and uplifting environment. Climate compares favorably with southern Europe. Place of peaceful retirement. Beautiful homes, splendid hotels, excellent schools, natural hot water, abundant electrical power.
Send for booklet
BOISE COMMERCIAL CLUB, Dept. C

SAN FRANCISCO

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HOTEL DOREL, 1507 California St. at Larkin—Elegant newly furnished outside rooms; modern conveniences; select, respectable location; walking distance Exposition. Rates $4 to $5.50 week.

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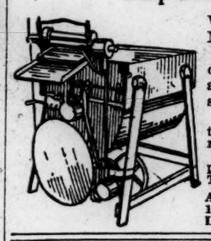
Experience the Best Teacher



When you spend $100 for a copper cylinder Washing Machine (electric) you want the best for your money.
The Kratz Copper Tin Lined Washer De Luxe (electric) does perfect washing quickly, lasts a long time, causes no annoyance or unnecessary expense, and is simple and time-saving.
Our experience teaches us, and we advise that only copper, tin lined or wood washers be purchased. Other materials rust and corrode and are hard to clean.
We have nine other makes of electric washing machines, priced from $45 up, any one of which will be sent on trial. Terms, cash or small monthly payments.
A. W. KRATZ, 3409-3411 W. Madison St. Phone Garfield 1450. 2355 Milwaukee Ave., Phone Humboldt 1800. 2920 Lincoln Ave., Phone Graceland 5179. CHICAGO.

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CORRECT AND ARTISTIC HEADGEAR
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MILLINERY
3307 N. Clark Street, CHICAGO
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Correct Head Gear
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LACY & CO., Millinery
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Quality—Style—Reasonable Prices.

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New Ideas in $5.00 Hats
Hats Remodeled

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Infants' and Children's Wear
An extensive variety of everything that makes for the comfort of the little folk of one day to 14 years of age
DRY GOODS — ANDREW S. THOMAS — WOMEN'S APPAREL
1124-28 Wilson Avenue, Chicago

OSTRICH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED, REPAIRED
Made into fancy effects; boas; expert work on aigrettes, paradise. Mail Orders Solicited.

Popper Feather Dresser
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Shampoo 50c, 75c Hand Dried
3 Manicures $1.00. Hair Goods.
MRS. M. A. PETRAN, 39 S. State St.
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HARIS—Importer
Crepe de chine and Georgette blouses $5.75 up. Cotton dresses $12.50 up.
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IMPORTER AND MAKER
GOWNS AND TAILORED SUITS
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ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS — Wiring and Fixtures. D. H. LACKEY ELECTRIC CO., 306 Woolner Bldg. 3773 Main,

EXPERT KODAK FINISHING. Mail orders solicited. BERT C. POWERS, Camera Shop, 523 Main St., Opp. P. O.

FITCH AUTO SUPPLY CO. Everything for your automobile. 704 Main St. Phone Main 3718.

FURNITURE, RUGS and DRAPERIES of Quality. BULACH-MARSHALL CO., Inc., 312 So. Jefferson St.

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HOTEL FEY CAFE we believe to be the best place to eat in Peoria. Prices moderate, service unexcelled.

HOWES-FAHNESTOCK, Hippodrome bdg. —Insurance. Bonds of every description. Best companies and efficient service.

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SEEDS—PLANTS—BULBS Call or Write for Garden Guide FRANK E. RUE, 422 South Adams Street

SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN $3.00 to $5.00 STEEN & METZGER, 117 S. Adams St.

SHOES—HUBER'S. Complete line of men's women's, boys' and children's footwear. 340 Fulton. Tel. 733.

THE J. H. BLUSCH INSURANCE AGENCY is now located in the Central National Bank Building, Suite 223-225.

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AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES. Agency for Ford and Hudson Cars. E. V. KIRBY, Urbana, Ill.

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

STOCK MARKET HOLDS STRONG; TRADING BETTER

No Abatement of Prominence of So-Called War Order Issues, But Market as Whole Shares Advance—Boston List Up

Stocks in New York in the early dealings on the exchange this morning continued strong and the firmness in prices grew greater after the opening, which was generally at a good fraction above Friday's final figures. Business was in somewhat larger volume.

The aspect of the market was much the same as it has been on many days lately, the war order stocks being among the biggest gainers, with large amounts of Crucible Steel, in particular, coming out on the tape at decidedly higher levels. Its advance amounted to nearly two points in the first few minutes of trading.

The whole list, however, was very strong, the coppers and railroads getting a good share of attention at higher quotations. Butte & Superior was another feature. Steel common got up more than a point before the first 15 minutes had passed. Bethlehem Steel quickly shot up over 3 points, and Westinghouse advanced nearly 2 points.

Butte & Superior's rise of 2 points was a conspicuous part of the early Boston market. American Zinc also continued a leader; Granby sold up a point and Alaska was strong. The whole list advanced on increased trading.

At the end of the first half hour both the New York and Boston markets were strong.

There was some backing and filling toward the close, but the general tone continued strong to the end. A gain of nearly 5 points was recorded by General Motors. Westinghouse Electric, after opening up ⅝ at 95½, advanced two points further. Crucible steel continued a conspicuous figure. After opening 1⅛ higher than last night's closing at 30 it rose more than three points further. Bethleham Steel opened up three points at 145 and rose a point higher before receding. People's Gas was weak. Gains were made by Union Pacific, Reading and Steel.

United Shoe Machinery was 2¼ on the local exchange at the opening at 61½, and advanced two points further. Mohawk was up two points at the opening at 70½ and improved 1½ further. Good net advances for the day were recorded by Butte & Superior, Granby, Alaska and American Zinc.

Total New York sales, 370,100 shares; $1,066,000 bonds.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston, which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, $9.50@9.75 bbl, $1.20@1.30 bag; pastry, $8.25 bbl, $1.05 bag.

Butter—Print, 38@42c lb; tub, 35@40c lb.

Eggs—Fancy brown, 34@36c doz, fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 29@31c doz, fresh western firsts 23@25c doz.

Beans—York state pea, 12c qut, $1.10 pk; medium pea, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; California, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14c qt, $1.10 pk; red kidney, 15c qt, $1.25 pk.

Potatoes—New, 12½c qt, $1 pk; Maine 20c pk, 75c bu, $1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30c pk, $1.10 bu.

Asparagus—Native, 15c bunch; Jersey, 20c bunch.

Oranges—California navels, 30@50c doz; Florida, 30@50c.

Strawberries—Southern, 12½@20c.

INACTIVE SECURITIES

	Bid	Asked
American Brass Co	154.00	158.00
American Glue Co pf	140.00	143.00
Amer Writing Paper Co 5s	68.00	71.00
Arlington Mills	75.00	78.00
Bigelow Carpet Co pf	103.00	104.00
Douglas Shoe Co pf	100.00	105.00
Draper Co	218.00	222.00
Farr Alpaca Co	135.00	137.00
Mountain States Telephone	101.00	103.00
National Sugar Refining	90.00	93.00
Otis Elevator	71.00	73.50
Plymouth Cordage Co	212.00	215.00
Regal Shoe Co pf	83.00	88.00
So N E Telephone	135.00	137.00
United States Envelope Co	135.00	140.00
do pf	101.00	103.00
Waltham Watch Co	17.00	18.00
do pf	90.00	92.00

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Local showers, probably thunder storms tonight, Sunday fair and cooler, moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON — The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Thunder showers this afternoon or tonight, Sunday partly cloudy and somewhat cooler; moderate to fresh southwest to west, winds.

The weather continues cloudy and unsettled in the central valleys and the Northeast. Showers have occurred at both stations in those districts during the last 24 hours. The weather is clear in the western plains states and the Rocky mountains. Temperatures are above normal in the Northeast except along the coast, and generally near the seasonal average in the West.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. ..... 63 | 10 a. m. 69
12 noon 75

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)

Albany	60	New Orleans	76
Buffalo	50	New York	60
Chicago	52	Philadelphia	66
Denver	40	Pittsburgh	64
Des Moines	44	Portland, Me	54
Jacksonville	74	San Francisco	52
Kansas City	56	St. Louis	58
Nantucket	56	Washington	74

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises ..... 4:17 | High water,
Sun sets ..... 7:05 | 4:55 a.m., 5:32 p.m.
Length of day ..14:48 | Moon sets ..12:36 a.m.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 7:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	36	36¼	36	36
Al-Chal Mf Co	16	16½	16	16½
Al-Chal Mf Co pf	47½	48	47½	48
Am Ag Chem	51⅝	52	51⅝	52
Amalgamated	66⅛	67⅜	66⅛	66¾
Am Beet Sugar	45½	46	45½	45¾
Am Can	34¼	36⅝	34¼	35⅞
Am Can pf	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
Am Car Fy	52¼	53¾	52¼	53
Am Cotton Oil	47	47	47	47
Am Ice Sec Co	30½	31	30½	31
Am Loco	47	48½	47	48
Am Smelting	66½	67¾	66½	67⅝
Am Smelting pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Am Steel Fy	34	34	34	34
Am Sugar	107¾	108	107	108
Am Tel & Tel	119	119	119	119
Am Tel & Cable	32	32	32	32
Anaconda	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32¼
Atchison	99¾	100	99⅝	99⅝
At Coast Line	105	105	105	105
Bald Loco	50½	50⅞	49¼	49½
Balt & Ohio	73	73¼	73	73¼
Beth Steel	145	146	142	142
Beth Steel pf	111	111	111	111
Brooklyn R T	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
Bruns Terminal	6½	6½	6½	6½
B F Goodrich	44	45	43½	44½
Brown Shoe Co	24	24	24	24
Brown Shoe pf	74	74	74	74
Butte & Superi'r	71	72¼	70½	71¼
Cal Petroleum	15½	16	15⅜	16
Cal Petroleum pf	38	38	38	38
Can Pacific	159¾	160⅝	159¾	160½
C C C & St L pf	57½	57½	57½	57½
Cent Leather	36½	37¼	36½	37
Cent Leather pf	102½	102½	102½	102½
Ches & Ohio	40	41	40	41
C M & St Paul	90	90½	90	90½
Chi & G West	11½	11½	11½	11½
Chi R I & Pac	18¼	20	18¼	19¼
Chino Copper	43⅞	44⅞	43⅞	44⅞
Col Fuel	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27½
Con Gas	123½	124	123½	124
Corn Products	13½	13⅝	13½	13½
Cub-Am Sug	63½	66½	63½	65⅞
Crucible Steel	30	33¼	29⅝	32
Crucible Steel pf	90	91	90	91
Erie	26¼	26½	25⅞	25⅞
Erie 1st pf	41	41	40½	40½
Erie 2nd pf	34½	34½	34½	34½
Gen Electric	153½	153½	153½	153½
Gen Motor	138	139¾	138	139
Gt Nor Ore	33	33⅛	32⅞	33
Gt Nor pf	117¼	117½	117¼	117½
Gug Ex Co	59	60¾	58⅞	60½
Harv of N J	94½	94½	94½	94½
Inspiration	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30¼
Inter-Met	20¾	21⅛	20¾	21⅛
Inter-Met pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅛	70⅛
Inter Paper	9	9	9	9
Kan City So	26¼	26¾	26¼	26¼
Lack Steel	45	45	45	45
Laclede Gas	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
Lehigh Valley	142	142¼	142	142
Maxwell Motor	40⅞	41½	40⅜	41½
Max Motor 1st pf	83½	84½	83½	84
Max Motor 2d pf	35½	35⅞	35	35
Mex Petrol	69¼	70½	69	70
Miami	25	25	24⅝	24⅝
Mo Kan & Tex	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
Mo Pacific	11¾	12¾	11¾	12½
Nat Enamel	15	15¼	15	15½
Nat Lead	59½	61¾	59½	61⅜
N Y Air Brake	89	89¾	89	89
Nevada Con	14⅝	15	14½	14¾
N Y N H & H	63	63	63	63
No Am	75	75	75	75
No Pac	104⅝	105	104½	105
O & W	28	28¾	28	28¾
Pac Mail	22	23	22	22¼
Penn	107	107	107	107
Peoples Gas	115⅞	115⅞	115	115
Pitts Coal	22	22⅜	22	22⅜
Pitts Steel pf	78	78	78	78
Press St Car	46½	47	45⅜	45½
Press Steel C pf	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
Ray Con	23⅜	23⅝	23⅛	23½
Reading	144	144⅞	144	144⅜
Rep I & S	28¼	28⅜	28	28
Rep I & S pf	86	86¼	86	86¼
Rock Island pf	½	½	½	½
Ry Steel S	31¼	32	31	32
Seab Air Line	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
Seab A L pf	34½	34¾	34½	34¼
Sears-Roebuck	136½	136½	136½	136½
Sloss Sheffield	31½	31½	31	31
So Pacific	83⅛	88½	83	88½
So Railway	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
So Ry pf	51	51	51	51
Standard Mill	50	51	50	51
St L & S F	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
StL & SF 2d pf	5½	5½	5½	5½
Studebaker	67	67	66½	66½
Tenn Cop	34½	35	34½	34¾
Texas Co	124	124	124	124
Texas Pacific	15	16	15	16
Third Avenue	50⅛	50½	50⅛	50½
*Underwood pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific	126	126⅜	125½	125⅝
U Rys Inv	17	17	17	17
U S C I P	15¼	18	15¼	17⅝
US C I P pf	44	45⅞	44	45½
U S Rubber	62½	63½	62½	63⅛
U S Rub 1st pf	106	106	106	106
U S Steel	54½	55¾	54½	55
Utah Cop	64⅞	66¼	64¾	65¼
Va-Car Chem	31⅜	32	31⅜	31⅞
Wabash	⅜	½	⅜	½
Wabash pf	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
W Maryland	25	25	25	25
Western Union	66½	67	66⅛	66⅛
Westinghouse	95½	97½	95½	96
Woolworth	102½	102½	102	102

*Ex-dividend.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 49¾c.

LONDON — Bar silver 23 9-16d, unchanged.

NEW FEDERAL BANKING ACT AVERTS CRISIS

Banking Authority Says Conditions Similar to Those of 1907 Panic Might Obtain if New Law Had Not Been Passed

NEW YORK—The beneficial effects of the new federal reserve law are being experienced in large measure today throughout the United States. A financier regarded as high authority in the banking world makes this comparison of the present situation with that prevailing in the panic of 1907.

"The crisis of 1907 found the national banks of the United States entirely independent, both as to resources and reserves. The legal reserves required to be kept could not be used except in violation of law, and there could be no cooperation between the banks and no podling of reserves for the common benefit. As a result each bank had to save itself as best it could. It increased its reserves, called in loans, and had to leave its customers to take care of themselves.

"If the old system had been in force at the present time the recent European troubles, coupled with fear of trouble with Germany, might have been followed by the same results and we should today be witnessing, in all probability, a most severe commercial and financial crisis in the United States.

"Fortunately, however, we are under a different system, We have 7500 national banks bound together through the 12 federal reserve banks, with a material portion of their reserves in the federal reserve banks ready for instant use in rediscounting commercial paper held by the banks. Furthermore, the act, in lowering the reserve requirements, has released some hundreds of millions of money which can be used as the basis for any credit operations which may be desired. Federal reserve notes up to hundreds of millions of dollars are ready to be paid out on the call of the banks. Furthermore, the federal reserve board could permit the banks to check against the reserve deposits it nhe federal reserve banks if they deem such course the reserve deposits in the federal reserve board has power to suspend any reserve requirement contained in the act.

"As a result, instead of fear we have quiet confidence. The banks understand that their commercial paper may be turned into gold on demand at the federal reserve bank. They further know that the federal reserve banks are able to take care of them in any possible contingency, and that, therefore, there is no need for piling up reserves or calling loans.

"It may confidently be said that the crisis of 1907 represented the evil effects of the old financial system, while the financial solidity of the present time represents the beneficial effects of the present financial system."

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Atlanta Goldfield	37c	36c	36c
Atlantic Talk Machine	70c	70c	70c
Begole	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Bingham Mines	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
Boston Montana	2 1/16	1⅞	2
Butte London	23c	23c	23c
Calaveras	2	1⅞	2
Calumet-Corbin	11c	11c	11c
Champion	11c	10c	10c
Contact Copper	58c	58c	58c
Davis Daly	1	1	1
Emerson Phonograph	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
First National Copper	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
Fortuna	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Goldfield Booth	54c	54c	54c
Goldfield Con	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
Humboldt	13c	12c	13c
Jumbo	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Majestic	40c	40c	40c
New Baltic	3½	3½	3½
New Cornelia	8½	8⅜	8½
New Utah Bingham	1¾	1½	1¾
New River	2	2	2
Old Dominion Tr Rcts	5¾	5¾	5¾
Oneco	1¾	1¾	1¾
Porcupine Vipond	52c	52c	52c
Raven	12c	12c	12c
South Lake	7	7	7
Stewart	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
United Verde Ex	4½	4⅜	4⅜
Utah Metals	2⅞	2⅝	2¾

SHORT-TERM NOTES

	Bid	Ask	Yld
Am T & T 5s, April 1, '16	100½	100⅞	3.85
Anaconda 5s, Mar 1, '17	99¾	100⅛	4.95
B & O 4½s, w i, Jun 1, '17	98⅝	99	5.00
do 4½s, w i, Jun 1, '19	97¾	98¼	5.15
Brook R T 5s, July 1, '18	99½	100	5.00
Chic & W Ind 5s, Sept 1, '15	99⅞	100⅜	3.75
Ches & O 5s, Jun 1, '19	89¾	90¾	7.85
C'TR & USY 5s, July 1, '15	100	...	...
Erie 5s, April 1, '16	98¾	99¼	5.95
do 5½s, April 1, '17	98⅝	99⅛	5.95
Gen Rub 4½s, July 1, '15	100	100¼	2.50
Int Harvester 5s, Feb 15, '18	98⅝	99⅝	5.15
Laclede Gas 5s, Feb 1, '19	97	98½	5.45
L S & M S 5s, Sept 1, '15	100¼	100⅜	2.50
do 5s, Dec 1, '15	100⅜	100⅞	3.40
Maine Cent 5s, May 1, '19	99	100	5.60
Mass Elec 5s, April 1, '18	97	98⅝	5.50
Minn Gen El 6s, June 1, '17	98¾	100⅜	5.60
Nipe Bay Co 6s, Jun 1, '17	99	100	6.00
N E Nav 6s, May 1, '17	94	95¼	8.65
N Y Cent 5s, Sept 15, '15	100¼	100⅜	2.80
do 5s, Oct 1, '15	100⅜	100⅞	2.75
N Y, N H 5s, May 1, '16	99⅝	100	5.00
N Y City 6s, Sept 1, '15	100⅜	101	2.60
do 6s, Sept 1, '16	102⅛	102⅝	3.80
do 6s, Sept 7, '17	103¾	104⅜	3.95
Penn R R 3½s, Oct 1, '15	99⅞	100⅛	3.20
Schwarzschild 6s, Jun 1, '16	98⅝	99½	6.50
Southern Ry 5s, Feb 1, '16	99¼	99⅞	5.15
do 5s, Mar 2, '17	98⅛	98⅞	5.70
Sulzberger 6s, June 1, '16	98⅝	99½	6.50
Un Fruit 6s, May 1, '17	100⅞	101½	5.20
do 5s, May 1, '18	98	98¾	5.45
Utah Co 6s, April 1, '17	98	99	6.55
U S Smelt 5s, Jun 1, '18	96	97	6.10
Westinghouse 5s, Oct 1, '17	99¾	100¼	4.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON OUTLOOK

Alexandria Produce Association of Egypt says that planting of cotton in lower Egypt has been completed and the young plant is up and looking well. There is an abundance of water. The acreage is less than that of 1914 by from 15 per cent to 30 per cent. In upper Egypt and Fayoum sowings were finished at the normal time. Cotton area is reduced by 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGES CLOSED

LIVERPOOL—There was no session of cotton and grain exchanges today.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
Alaska	36	36½	35¾	35⅞
Algomah	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Allouez	53½	53½	52½	53½
Am Ag Chem	51	51	51	51
Amalgamated	66¼	67	66¼	66¾
Amal rts	1	1¼	1	1¼
Am Can	35¼	36¾	35¼	36¾
Amoskeag	65	65	65	65
Am Tel	119	119⅜	119	119⅜
Am Woolen pf	83½	84	83½	84
Am Zinc	47¼	48¾	47⅛	47½
Anaconda	32	32	32	32
Ariz Com	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Atl Gulf pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
Boston Elevated	77½	77½	77	77½
Bos & Worc pf	45	45	45	45
Butte & Sup	70½	72	70½	71
Calumet & Ariz	64	64½	63¾	64½
Calu & Hecla	590	590	588	588
Centennial	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Chino	44	44¾	44	44¾
Copper Range	51¾	52½	51¼	52
Daly West	3½	3½	3½	3½
East Butte	11½	12	11½	12
Edison Elec	233	233	233	233
Edis rcts 1st pd	131	131	131	131
Franklin	9½	10	9½	10
General Elec	154	154	154	154
Granby	81	82	81	81½
Granby rts	10c	15c	10c	15c
Greene-Cananea	28	28	28	28
Hancock	20½	20½	20½	20½
Indiana	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Isl Creek Coal	43	44	43	44
Isl Creek pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
Isle Royale	26⅝	27	26½	26½
Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
Lake Copper	12½	13½	12½	13
Mass	14	14⅛	14	14
Mass Elec	6	6	6	6
Mass Gas	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Mohawk	70½	72	70½	72
New Arcadian	9½	10	9½	9¾
N Y N H & H	63	63	62½	63
North Butte	31¼	32	31¼	31¾
Old Dominion	53	53	53	53
Osceola	80	81	80	81
Pond Creek Coal	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
Quincy	85¼	87	85	87
Ray Cons	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Reece Fold Mac	4½	4½	4½	4½
Santa Fe	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
Shannon	8¾	9	8¾	8¾
Shattuck & Ariz	27	27	27	27
St Mary's	56¾	57½	56½	57½
Superior	29	29½	29	29½
Sup & Boston	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Swift & Co	107¾	108	107¼	107½
Tamarack	35	35½	35	35
Trinity	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pacific	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
Uni Shoe Mac	61½	63½	61¼	63
Uni Shoe M pf	28¼	28⅜	28	28⅜
United Fruit	134	135¼	134	135
U S Smelting	36¾	37½	36¾	37
U S Smelting pf	45	45	44¾	44¾
U S Steel	54½	55½	54½	55
U S Steel pf	106	106	106	106
Utah-Apex	3	3	3	3
Utah Copper	65	66	65	66
West End	62	62	62	62
W H McElwain	103	103	103	103
Wolverine	56	57½	56	57½

BONDS

	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel 4s	87½	87½	87½
Western Tel 5s	96	96	96

DIVIDENDS

The City and Suburban Homes Company declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 4 to stock of record June 1.

The directors of the Waltham Watch Company have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of $3 on preferred stock, payable June 1.

The Atlas Powder Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and an extra dividend of ½ per cent on its common stock, payable June 10.

The Standard Oil Company of Ohio has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 per share and the usual extra dividend of $3 per share, payable July 1.

The New York Transit Company declared a dividend of $4, payable July 15 to stock of record June 24. This is the same amount as was paid on April 15 last.

The directors of the Great Falls Manufacturing Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of $6 per share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

Laclede Gas Light Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on preferred stock, and regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on common stock.

The Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the common and preferred stocks, payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared on the preferred capital stock of the Connecticut Power Company, payable June 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 24.

A semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the preferred capital stock and a quarterly dividend of $2 per share on the common capital stock of Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Company have been declared, both payable June 1 to stockholders of record at the close of business May 24.

NO LONDON MARKET TODAY

LONDON — The stock market was closed today. Business will not be resumed until next Tuesday.

PROVISIONS

Arrivals

Str James S Whitney, New York, 11 bbls potatoes, 151 bxs grape fruit, 500 bags cocoanuts, 5211 bags figs, 55 bxs dates.

Str Herman Winter, New York, 33 bbls potatoes, 142 bxs grape fruit.

Boston Receipts

Apples 91 bbls, strawberries 12,227 crts, California oranges 4525 bxs, grapefruit 1732 bxs, lemons 384 bxs, cocoanuts 500 bags, pineapples 352 crts, figs 5211 bags, dates 55 bxs, potatoes 22,220 bush, sweet potatoes 175 bbls, onions 1715 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today, 352 pkgs; last year, 452 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices

Flour—Spring patents, $7.90@8.40; spring clears, in sacks, $7.10@7.75; special short patents, $5.60@5.80; winter patents, $7.50@7.75; winter straights, $7.10@7.60; winter clears, $6.75@7.30; Kansas patents, in sacks, $7.30@7.75.

Millfeed—Spring bran, $24.50@25; winter bran, $25@25.50; middlings, $27@30; mixed feed, $27.50@30.50; red dog, $33.50; cottonseed meal, $31.50@32.50; linseed meal, $33.50; alfalfa meal, choice, $26.50; No. 1, $25.

Oats—Spot No. 1 clipped white, 62c; No. 2 clipped white, 61½c; No. 3 clipped white, 61c; for ship fancy, 40 lbs, 61½@62c; fancy, 38 lbs 61@61½c; regular, 38 lbs, 60@60½c; regular, 36 lbs, 59½@60c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Granulated cornmeal, $4 per bbl; bagmeal, $1.63@1.65; cracked corn, $1.60@1.62 bolted $3.95; rolled oatmeal, $6.10; cut and ground, $6.70.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow, 84½c; No. 3 yellow, 84c; ship, No. 2 yellow, 84@84½c; No. 3 yellow, 83½@84c.

Hay—Choice, $24@24.50; No. 1 grade, $23.50@24; No. 2 grade, $21.50@22; No. 3 grade, $18@19; stock, $16.50@17.50.

Straw—Rye, $17; oat, $10@10.50.

Beans—Car lots, choice pea, $3.20@3.25; No. 2, $3@3.10; yellow eyes, $3.25@3.35; red kidneys, old, $2.50@3; new, $3.75@3.85; California small white, $3.25@3.35; Scotch green peas, $2.60@2.65; Canadian peas, $2.70@2.75; lima beans, 5¾c lb.

Butter—Northern creamery extra, 28½@29c; western creamery extra, 28@28½c; western first, 26½@27½c.

Eggs—Choice hennery and nearby, 25@26c; eastern extra, 23@24c; western extra 22½@23½c; western prime firsts, 20½@21c; western firsts, 19½@20c.

Apples—Baldwin, fancy, $4@4.50 bbl; fresh packed No. 1, $2.75@3.50; northern spies, $3.50@4.50; Ben Davis, $2@2.50; russets $2.50@3.50; western box apples, $1.25@2.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, $2@3.25 box; California navels, $2.50@4; grapefruit, $1.75@3.50; cranberries, 50c@$1 crt; strawberries, 3@10c.

Potatoes—Aroostook and Green mountain, 75@90c per 2-bushel bag; new, $5@5.50 bbl; sweet, Jerseys, $2@2.25 bskt; North Carolina white, $3.50@4 bbl.

Onions—Native, $1.25@1.75 per bag; Texas, $1@1.35 per crt.

Sugar—The American and Arbuckle refineries quote granulated and fine as a basis at 6 cents per pound in 100-barrel lots and at 6.05@6.15 cents in 20-barrel lots. Wholesale grocers quote granulated and fine at 6.30 cents per pound in 100-pound bags and barrels.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 3316 tubs 10 bxs 219,234 lbs butter, 592 bxs cheese, 6827 cs eggs; 1914, 3393 tubs 10990 bxs 234,812 lbs butter, 998 bxs cheese, 9277 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today, 6239 pkgs butter, 2960 bxs cheese, 18,912 cs eggs; 1914, 6918 pkgs butter, 2182 bxs cheese, 24,999 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, May 21—Egg market quiet at 16½c.

CHICAGO, May 21—Butter market firm: Extras, 27½c; extra firsts, 26½@27c; firsts, 24½@25½c; packing stock, 19@19½c; receipts, 9263 packages. Egg market easy: Firsts, 17½@18c; ordinary firsts, 16@17c; storage firsts, 18½@19¾c; storage extras, 19¾c; receipts, 22,271 cases.

FAIR GAIN REPORTED IN BANK EXCHANGES

NEW YORK—Clearings through the banks at the leading cities in the United States this week, according to Dun's Review, aggregate $2,875,291,127, an increase of 1.7 per cent as compared with the $2,827,187,947 of the corresponding week last year.

This is a considerable contraction from recent previous weeks, and is accounted for largely by the comparative quietness of the stock and finacial markets at New York, that center reporting a gain of only 3.2 per cent over 1914, whereas the previous week the increase was 23.6 per cent and two weeks ago 25.4 per cent. However, in view of the sharp reduction in speculative operations, the fact that there is still a fair gain indicates that ordinary business is being maintained in substantial volume.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK—Changes in the weekly statement of averages of the associated national banks of this city are:

AVERAGE CONDITION

		Increase
Excess reserved	$178,534,910	$9,635,540
Loans, etc		$19,436,000
Resv in own vaults		4,912,000
Resv in fed resv bank		1,317,000
Resv in other deps		1,009,000
Net demand deps		*16,607,000
Net time deps		*794,000
Circulation		90,000

TOTALS

Loans	$2,421,029,000
Resv in own vaults	428,239,000
Resv in fed resv bk	118,917,000
Resv in other deps	34,923,000
Net time deps	131,778,000
Net demand deps	2,331,059,000

*Decrease.

NEW YORK BONDS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the high, low and last sales today:

	High	Low	Last
Am S & R 6s	104½	104½	104½
Armour 4½	92⅜	92¼	92⅜
Atch aj 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾
Atch g 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾
Atch cv 4s	99¾	99¼	99¾
Atch 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
Atch cv 4s '60	100	100	100
B & O cv 4½s	86	86	86
B & O 4s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
Beth Steel fd	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
Beth Steel 1st 5s	100	100	100
Cent Leather 5s	99	98⅞	98⅞
C B & Q 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾
Con Gas cv 6s	115½	115	115½
D & H fd	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
D & H 4s 1916	99¼	99¼	99¾
Erie cv B	66⅞	66¾	66⅞
Insp Cop cv	124¼	123	124¼
Inter-Met 4½s	76	76	76
Int M Marine 4½s	41¾	41¾	41¾
Mont Power Co 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
Mo Pac cv 5s	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜
N Y Cent 4½s	87½	87½	87½
N Y Cen deb 6s f pd	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝
N Y C 4½s May '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
N Y C 4½s Nov '57	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
N Y C 4¼s 1950	99⅞	99¾	99¼
N Y C 4½s 1963	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
N Y C 4¼s 1964	99⅞	99½	99½
N Y Ry

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

CONSERVATISM WATCHWORD IN MOST QUARTERS

Some Hesitation in Business and Speculation Due to International Situation — Weakness in Foreign Exchange

Rampant speculation in the securities markets accompanied by heavy volume of transactions was suddenly checked this week. Business on the exchanges underwent quite a shrinkage as compared with the enormous sales of recent weeks. It was in every sense a "waiting market." Traders were waiting for Germany's reply to the United States note regarding submarine warfare. Few cared to venture on either the long or short side of the market until something definite was known. Consequently what little business was done was that of the habitual trader who was willing to take fractional profits—or losses.

Extreme weakness in the foreign exchange market and a more cautious attitude on part of bankers in making long term loans as well as on part of borrowers tended to emphasize the somewhat tense international situation. So closely interwoven are business and international politics that financiers and big business interests generally are keeping a very close watch on front page news these days. However, from all that could be learned the opinion largely obtained that whether Germany's answer was favorable or otherwise to the United States business would continue to advance in this country. The fact that the supply of money in the United States is increasing while the demand seems to be lessening is not altogether reassuring but in view of the present international situation extreme conservatism is not to be wondered at.

Indicating this country's wonderful advance as a center of finance, leading New York bankers figure that more than $247,000,000 in foreign loans has been placed here since the commencement of the war. This does not take into account the amount of subscriptions from the United States for the second German war loan, as anything like accurate details on this point were difficult to obtain; neither does the compilation cover British credits which have been established here in a private way awaiting conclusion with American bankers of the much-talked-of $150,000,000 loan or credits. It is natural to assume, therefore, that the advances already made to European countries are much larger than the total indicated. Some authorities estimate that financing on this score not accounted for would probably reach $50,000,000. So this would make a grand total of more than $300,000,000 loaned by the United States to foreign countries.

Announcement of further gold imports from Ottawa was not surprising in view of the recent decline in exchange. The engagement of $2,500,000 from the Bank of England's stock is the first large consignment from that quarter since April 15. In the meantime gold has been coming here from France direct. It is noteworthy that at the same time this last Ottawa engagement was made a similar amount of $2,500,000 was received from France.

Following the financial arrangements made between the Bank of England and the Bank of France, which have resulted in the shipment of a large amount of gold across the channel to London, it becomes extremely difficult to determine for whose account the gold is now being sent here. England and France have virtually pooled their financial resources and as both countries are heavily indebted to the United States this country is in a position to draw gold from both England and France.

However, it is obvious that the volume of present gold shipment is scarcely keeping pace with the obligations of the allies on their enormous purchases in this country. This is shown by the apparent indifference of the exchange market, which, in spite of the gold imports, is almost daily seeking new low levels in some quotations. In this connection the London Statist gives some interesting deductions in regard to England's current indebtedness. The English trade balance for the four months ended April is analyzed as follows:

Excess of imports	£133,000,000
Imports of government stores and money expended by troops abroad (estimated)	40,000,000
Loans to allies and colonies	68,000,000
Total excess of imports	241,000,000
Estimated sum received from abroad for interest, shipping and services	177,000,000
Balance provided by drawing in capital and by borrowing from abroad	*124,000,000

*This is the rate of £372,000,000 per annum, while war expenses and the nation's total expenses are still increasing.

Including the $1,000,000 gold engaged at Yokohama Thursday, for shipment to the United States, $69,400,000 has been taken abroad for shipment to New York since the year began. By countries, the sources of the gold imports have been: Canada, $40,440,000; China, $5,200,000; Japan, $9,900,000; France, $9,500,000; Holland, $2,000,000; England, $1,100,000; Argentina, $1,000,000; Denmark, $300,000.

No one can observe what is taking place in the foreign exchange market without being aware of the tremendous influences now being exerted in the United States foreign trade balance. Francs are down to the sensational figure of 5.41 to the dollar for sight drafts. Demand sterling has crossed the former low record and is close to $4.78.

There can be no doubt that the United States is about to witness the full effects of the enormous purchases being made over here by the Allies. For months past the placing of war orders has been almost a daily occurrence, but the full effects of this movement could not be apparent in the foreign exchange market for some time. They were a cumulative force that, sooner or later, was to find outward expression in the rates for exchange. When the orders were ready to go forward and payment therefor was made it meant that what before was a factor in prospect became an actual influence in the supply of exchange bills.

This is just what is taking place. Exchange against war orders is beginning to come on to the market. But war orders are not the only factors that are responsible for the present course of exchange. The war situation has curtailed individual imports and at the same time all Europe is making more extensive purchases of American commodities. This is all contributing to a favorable balance of trade.

How Europe is going to settle this big bill is the great question. As the exchanges continue to move against the different countries, it is obvious that they will have to take some action, sooner or later. There are three ways in which Europe can meet its indebtedness to this country the present circumstances, namely, by shipping gold, by returning American securities, or by raising loans here. Gold is perhaps the last thing the warring nations want to part with just now. And as to security holdings, they do not appear to be any more inclined to part with them in any great volume.

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 2 per cent. Time funds are quoted at 3 per cent for 60 and 90 days on all industrials. A loan is reported for six months at 3¼ per cent on regular mixed collateral. High grade commercial paper sells from 3½@4 per cent.

U. S. STEEL COMPANY PLANTS MORE ACTIVE

LOS ANGELES—The plants of the United States Steel Corporation are now working to 75 per cent of their capacity, a gain of 40 per cent since January. According to a statement made by James A. Farrell, president of the corporation, of this output 50 per cent is for domestic use.

HAY MARKET

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, say of the hay market:

With only moderate arrivals of hay, the market has held quite firm, and a good healthy demand has prevailed for all descriptions of hay.

New invoices have continued quite light, owing to the prior demands of spring farm work, and hence assortment is somewhat restricted. All arrivals of high grade stock find sale at quotations, and the medium stock also is in good fair demand.

Good rye straw is rather firmer, under limited offerings.

Sales in large bales have been: Really nice No. 1 timothy, $23.50@$24; fair No. 1, $23@23.50; nice No. 2, $21.50@23; fair No. 2, $20.50@21; nice No. 3, $18.50@19; fair No. 3, $17.50@18.50; long rye straw, $16@17; oats straw $8@11.

J. E. Soper Company, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the grain and feed markets:

The fact that farmers are not selling their corn and oats at all freely as evidenced by the receipts in western markets is offset as a bullish argument by the fact of lessened use caused by the high prices and the slack demand there is from retailers. However, we can look forward to a good hand-to-mouth business for the reason that few of the retailers are at all well stocked. There has been some business in new oats at about 7 cents per bushel under the old, but not very much doing.

The millfeed market is stronger than the grain market, and has had a little advance from the low point. There seems to be a very good demand for bran and wheat mixed feeds. The price of the latter, however, are high enough to preclude much of an advance.

The unsettled conditions abroad make predictions of no value.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, May 22)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Ashville, N. C.—Mr. Pollock; U. S.
Chicago—H. Maselter of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 77 Summer st.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez Bros.; Tour.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—Edward Tobey of Kauffman & Baar; U. S.
San Francisco—Wm. Kaufman of Sommer & Kaufman; Tour.
San Juan, P. R.—D. Rodriguez; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—E. Gonzales of Gonzales, Martinez & Co.; U. S.
Santiago—Jose Escapa of Montane & Co.; friends.

LEATHER BUYERS

Brooklyn, N. Y.—H. W. Hanan of Hanan & Son; Tour.
Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarlakoff; Parker.
Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarhnovsky and Mr. Avinoff; Parker.
Sao Paulo, Brazil—Mr. Wright of Clark Shoe Co.; Tour.
Switzerland—Paul Picard; Essex.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex st., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

WILL SELL ROAD AT AUCTION

DENVER—The property of the Denver, Laramie & Northwestern Railroad is advertised to be sold at auction on June 16 under the foreclosure of the $22,500,000 mortgage, dated April 1, 1910.

BOSTON POSTAL CHANGES READY FOR APPROVAL

Postmaster Murray to Leave for Washington With Plans for Centralization Supported by Commerce Chamber Committee

Establishment of three large terminal postal stations, at the North and South railroad termini and Copley square, rearrangement of the central postoffice as a carriers' station for the business district, discontinuance of certain existing branch stations and a new alignment of routes in conjunction with automobile service are among the improvements in the Boston postal district on which Postmaster William F. Murray expects to confer with department officials at Washington where he is going tonight.

The action of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in notifying Postmaster Murray that it is making up a special committee to cooperate with him in working out the problem of providing an efficient, modern, adequate service under present conditions is particularly gratifying to him. He realizes that such a committee will bring to the solution a community point of view that will be especially helpful in overcoming the objections of selfish interests which may be called upon to make small individual sacrifices to the general good of the district in respect to elimination of certain branch stations.

Postmaster Murray appeared before the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce last week and outlined then some of his desires and plans for bettering the service of the postal district. The appointment of a special committee is the result.

The charges contemplated by Postmaster Murray are to be carried through if they receive the approval of the department at Washington, without added cost or reduction of force. They include elimination of duplication in handling the mails by the various stations, branches, delivery and collection agencies, of delay, of expense for overlapping service by branch stations, of consequent waste of money and labor and of congestion.

"I have recommended to the postoffice department at Washington," says Postmaster Murray, in commenting upon the situation, "the consolidation of certain postal stations in the hope that we may have established two or three up-to-date postal terminals. I believe that one of these terminals should be at the South station, one at the North station, and one at Copley square.

"I am in favor of the terminals near the railroad stations because of the obvious advantages to be gained by having the mail handled in close proximity to the place of despatch or receipt. I am in favor of the terminal at Copley square because I believe it is becoming and is destined to be a great civic center of the new city of Boston. There is just as much difference between Postoffice square and Copley square as there is between any two cities in which I have been.

"Postoffice square is within a most remarkable district. Downtown Boston has more things and places of importance within a radius of a few hundred yards than any place in the world. The State House and the state departments, the supreme and Suffolk county courts, city hall and the municipal departments, the federal building and many of the federal departments, the finacial center, many of the clubs, office buildings and important business places, Boston Chamber of Commerce, the large market, new customs house and many others are all closely packed together in a space of short radius.

"Copley square is the present-day terminus of many broad avenues that radiate into the most populous residential sections of metropolitan Boston that have not yet reached the limit of their development. It is in the center of that section which is rapidly becoming the fashionable business portion. A glance at the shops on streets that a decade ago were entirely residential will indicate plainly what I have in mind.

"I want to see the postoffice department a few years in advance of this development rather than many years behind it. I believe that these improvements could be made without increased cost.

"My hope is to discontinue certain established stations that are now so close together that they duplicate each other in a wasteful way. We are paying more than $9000 a year, for instance, in rental for the Back Bay postoffice and only a half mile away at the corner of Massachusetts avenue and Boylston street we have the Fenway postoffice for which we are paying $3500 a year.

"The lease for this Fenway station expires this fall and it has been intimated that we cannot have the same space we are now using for less than $6000 to $7000 a year under a new lease. The reason for this increase is the development of this property since the time when the original lease was made 10 years ago.

"I am in favor of consolidating these stations. I know that such consolidation will certainly lessen the cost of the service and I truly believe that it will improve the service. The main improvement will be in diminishing the number of handlings of mail; multiple handlings mean multiple opportunities for error and for delay.

"The Chamber of Commerce is acting wisely in appointing a committee to look into these things. The postoffice is an agency of communication, an aid to commerce, and an adjunct to its successful maintenance. If the Chamber of Commerce wants an efficient agency of commerce it ought to work with the postmaster to bring it about. Our work is their work."

Installation of a terminal station at Copley square will mean a change in the routes to the west and southwest of the city proper as that section will then be served from Copley square instead of the Central postoffice as at present. This will mean more direct service, quicker despatch and collection.

In outlining the difficulties of the Boston postal district, Postmaster Murray said: "It isn't a municipal proposition, but a metropolitan postoffice. It takes in nearly 25 cities and towns in addition to the city of Boston. It has 75 stations and branches and nearly 225 contract stations making in all nearly 300 separate postal units.

"The number of streets of the same name in the Boston postal district is greater than in any other postal district in the world. In fact, the duplication of street names is greater than in New York, London, Paris and Berlin combined. The book that gives the scheme of street separations of the Boston district is ten times as large as the New York book.

"We are serving a population of 1,600,000, almost one half of the entire population of Massachusetts, and the area comprises 232 square miles, larger than New York and Philadelphia combined. It extends from Stoneham on the north to the Weymouths on the south. There are 1500 letter carriers and 2000 clerks.

"There are 4000 separate street letter boxes from which mail is frequently collected. The elements of the population to be served are most diverse and the postal conditions in one part of the district are entirely different from those in other portions.

"All of these factors cause this postal district to have problems that are peculiar to it, and a solution must be made in accordance with local conditions and not in agreement with standards that may well apply to most places."

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: No one can foresee the outcome of the international situation on which, admittedly, the immediate future of the market hangs; consequently, anything short of very strong protection is not to be considered, though even here we believe that the market is so strongly braced as to be immune from any serious catastrophe, but looking beyond the immediate future we cannot but believe that such an unprecedented combination of favorable influences must, eventually, lead to a broad dissemination of the activity that is now confined to a few lines.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: Some stocks may be selected by investors without hesitation, if they are indifferent to possible declines attendant upon the war situation, that is, they may be bought for permanency of dividends and at comparatively low prices as against what they must sell for in time later on. In this class are the preferred stocks of the older railroads, the dividends of which are protected by a wide margin of safety, giving them almost the stable character of bonds as far as income is concerned. Among these are Union Pacific preferred, St. Paul preferred, Atchison preferred, Reading first and second preferred, Norfolk & Western preferred, etc., etc. Many of the preferred industrials yield over 6 to 6½ per cent, are well protected by ample earnings and are selling at comparatively low prices.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: At one time it seemed as though rising costs of operation and the hostile attitude of state and federal commissions would eventually bring about a general collapse of railroad credit with ultimate government ownership as the only finality, and at the present moment some 26,000 miles of our railroads are in receivers' hands. This purging process, however, is now nearly complete and by 1916 the railroad situation bids fair to be on a fundamentally sound basis with railroad securities meanwhile gradually regaining their old prestige.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: Apart from immediate benefits from war orders, our own needs are so great that replenishment of stocks of merchandise, of opportunities for profitable investment mean a great year and series of years in American industrial revival, and European developments, even of the gravest, cannot restrain the uplift, fairly started and based on the most solid foundation of any stock movement in many years.

I. M. Taylor & Co., Boston: We still maintain that commitments in this market should be made with extreme caution—too much can happen over night in times like these. It therefore behooves everybody to have stock market holdings only to the extent of one's ability to take care of them under any situation which may arise.

F. A. Schirmer & Co.: It would seem that the scare over our relations with Germany is passing and that it is coming to be more clearly understood that no international trouble can impair the earning capacity of our transportation and industrial corporations.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK	Open	High	Low	Last sale
July	9.60	9.65	9.51	9.51
Oct	9.97	10.02	9.88	9.88
Dec	10.22	10.24	10.10	10.11
Jan (1916)	10.25	10.30	10.15	10.15

Spots ..... 9.50, up 5.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON HAVE A GAIN

March Total of More Than 1,200,000 Bales, Valued at $53,524,279, Compares With 695,310 in March Last Year

NEW YORK—Exports of raw cotton from the United States during March reflect war conditions, particularly in regard to control of the seas by Great Britain and her allies.

Total exports of cotton during March, 1915, were 1,208,573 bales valued at $53,524,279, compared with 695,310 bales valued at $43,360,875 in March, 1914. Lower prices for cotton this year are shown by the fact that although exports during March, 1915, were nearly double those for the same month a year ago, money received for the same was only 25 per cent more than for March, 1914.

The following table shows exports of cotton, in bales, to various countries, for March, 1915, compared with March, 1914:

	1915	1914
Austria-Hungary	....	3,196
Belgium	....	14,544
France	140,311	70,447
Germany	6,112	219,048
Italy	146,584	43,130
Russia in Europe	14,069	6,053
Spain	54,758	12,304
United Kingdom	440,490	264,999
Other Europe	345,463	11,527
Canada	23,108	15,524
Mexico	1,735	100
Japan	23,728	30,821
Other countries	11,615	2,717
Total	$1,208,573	$695,310

For nine months ended March, 1915, there were 6,815,832 bales of cotton exported from this country, valued at $297,473,091 compared with 8,076,785 bales valued at $542,294,733 last year. The following table shows cotton exports, in bales, to various countries:

	1915	1914	1913
Aust-Hngry	450	88,864	....
Belgium	4,981	161,017	191,979
France	489,194	1,024,858	963,357
Germany	283,952	2,454,260	2,030,359
Italy	928,244	420,771	372,039
Rus in Eur	34,369	88,776	45,918
Spain	332,088	226,866	240,113
Utd Kngdm	2,898,886	3,042,324	3,100,476
Oth Europe	1,304,540	79,098	150,357
Canada	128,493	127,393	123,308
Mexico	25,862	31,945	12,681
Japan	320,333	320,625	256,151
Oth c'ntries	63,440	9,988	10,351
Total	6,815,832	8,076,785	7,497,089

With exception of "other Europe" the most interesting item is Canada. Canada's imports of cotton show practically no change over the three years despite the fact that the country is now on a war footing. If employment of cotton is such a factor in war as many intimate, why has Canada's total output of cotton remained unchanged? This bears out the contention of some officials in Great Britain that a continuation of imports of cotton into Germany would not be a serious matter for the allies. Seizure of cotton destined to Germany by Great Britain is probably more a matter of policy than necessity.

There has been considerable talk of cotton going to Russia via Japan and China. This may be so although it has never been officially admitted. Statistics do not indicate that much of the cotton taken by Japan is finding its way over the trans-Siberian railroad.

Viewing the future of the cotton export situation according to the first 10 months of the war it is becoming more and more evident that outside of actual shipping difficulties, which are being overcome, there is no reason to believe exports will suffer to any considerable extent, this of course, provided, that this country does not get involved in the international tangle.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN FOR SPELTER

This week has made history for the spelter industry. All previous price records have been broken, and with a continuance of the very heavy demand, still higher quotations appear probable.

Sales on three days this week are estimated to have run between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 pounds, at prices ranging from 14 cents to above 20 cents a pound, according to grade.

Prime western spelter has sold at 16¼ cents for August delivery. Brass specials have made a new high price at 19 cents.

So quickly have prices changed that consumers failing to exercise options at stated figures one morning have paid $20 a ton more for the same spelter 24 hours later.

Producers characterize it as a stampeded market over which they have no control, and the future of which they cannot foresee. Inquiries now in the market aggregate many thousand tons.

Smelter capacity at the end of last year was estimated at 500,000 tons, a limit which has not yet been reached. This included a number of old plants, but as all the available retorts in the country are being pressed into service as rapidly as possible, the smelter operators believe that the country's production may be brought up to its extreme limit in a few months.

CLEARING HOUSE

At the Boston clearing house today New York funds sold at par.

Exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

Saturday—	1915	1914
Exchanges	$24,063,217	$23,379,420
Balances	862,878	734,974
For week—		
Exchanges	148,390,321	165,800,974
Balances	7,412,382	9,257,431

The local United States sub-treasury had a credit balance at the clearing house today of $109,448.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAY EARN MORE THAN 7 1-2 PER CENT

Present Indications for Year to End June 30 About Same as Previous Similar Fiscal Period When 7.93 Per Cent Was Shown for Outstanding Stock

According to present indications Northern Pacific road should earn better than 7½ per cent on its $248,000,000 outstanding stock in the year to June 30 next, compared with 7.93 per cent last year. The outstanding feature of the road's operations has been the radical scaling down of operating expenses, and particularly the cost of conducting transportation.

It is a striking fact that notwithstanding a $5,600,000 decrease in gross in the nine months ended March 31, net earnings were less than $600,000 behind last year. In other words, Northern Pacific has been able to absorb practically all this big loss in gross in its operating account.

Operating expenses took only 58.2 cents out of every dollar of gross this year, compared with 61.4 cents last year, a saving of over 3 cents on the dollar. That this was not due to any disproportionate reduction in maintenance is shown by the fact that percentage of maintenance expenditures to gross was slightly larger this year than last, although there was a decrease in the actual outlay for upkeep to keep step with the falling off in business.

By casting up an income account for the 12 months ended March 31 last, the items of other income and charges being estimated on the basis of last year, the balance available for dividends would be approximately $19,055,000, equivalent to 7.6 per cent on the stock, as follows:

Gross earnings	$62,883,000
Net	21,443,000
Other income	5,944,000
Total income	27,387,000
Interest and other charges	8,332,000
Balance for dividends	19,055,000
Per cent on stock	7.6

The fact that Northern Pacific has been able to reduce somewhat its maintenance this year is due to the fact that its physical condition is notably high as the result of liberal expenditures through a period of years. Expenditures for upkeep can easily be scaled down in times of comparatively light traffic without any deterioration in the standard of the property.

The falling off in Northern Pacific's traffic this year is due principally to the shrinkage in shipments of lumber, coal and building materials, and the decline in passenger traffic as the result of quiet industrial conditions. Grain, livestock and merchandise traffic has held up well.

In recent utterances President Hannaford has not expressed himself as particularly sanguine as to the traffic outlook, although saying that the crop situation in Northern Pacific's territory is very promising.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY BUSINESS SHRINKS SLIGHTLY

Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, says in his annual report to the stockholders:

A balance sheet is herewith submitted showing combined assets and liabilities of the corporation and of the United Shoe Machinery Company on March 1, 1915.

The balance sheet is:

ASSETS	
Cash and receivables	$18,951,323.74
Stock finished and in process	5,656,961.53
Real estate	2,290,354.73
Machinery	1,794,016.01
Patent rights	400,000.00
*Stocks and bonds of other corporations, and leased machinery	29,588,450.43
Miscellaneous	29,258.80
	$58,710,365.24
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$690,694.30
Reserves	1,879,411.93
Outstanding stock of the United Shoe Machinery Company not held by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation	258,852.66
CAPITAL STOCK	
Common	$28,639,733.75
Preferred	9,743,900.00
	$41,212,592.64
SURPLUS	
Balance March 1, 1914	$15,504,123.44
Combined earnings, both companies, for year ending Feb 28, 1915, after deducting proportion applicable to outstanding stock of the United Shoe Machinery Company not held by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation	4,861,091.92
	$20,315,215.36
PAID DIVIDENDS	
In cash, April, July, October, 1914, and January, 1915	2,867,442.76
Balance March 1, 1915	$17,497,772.60

*The figure at which stocks and bonds are carried on the books is in the opinion of the directors less than their actual value.

Mr. Winslow continues:

The fiscal year witnessed a falling off in the shoe manufacturing business in common with all other branches of American industry. For several months prior to the outbreak of the European war, on Aug. 1, 1914, the output of shoe factories in the United States had been gradually shrinking until it has been estimated at less than 90 per cent of the output during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Subsequently this decline was accentuated still further, and although the shrinkage has since been offset in some degree through foreign orders received by a few American factories, these have not been large enough to have material influence upon the trade, the total orders from European buyers during this period having been less than 2 per cent of the normal annual production of shoes in the United States. The lack of activity in shoe manufacturing has been reflected in the company's receipts from royalties, rentals and sales and the volume of business for the first time since the organization of the company shows a slight decrease from the preceding year.

Industrial conditions have affected the operations of the Beverly factory so that it has been necessary still further to reduce the force of employees already depleted on account of the government litigation which made it advisable two years ago for the company to discontinue its policy of leasing certain machines in the general department, theretofore available to shoe manufacturers on optional terms of conditional lease or outright sale. The number of employees at the time of the annual report in 1911 was nearly 5000. A year ago it was 3564. It is now 2887. The average weekly wage of productive help is $16.15—a higher rate than ever before. The number of machines on lease in the United States on March 1, 1915, was 98,860; a decrease of 588 machines from the preceding year.

The foreign companies in which the company is interested have in large measure recovered from the temporary setback at the outbreak of the war, and in some instances they are doing a better business than ever before.

On March 18, 1915, the federal district court in Boston rendered its decision in the suit in equity brought by the United States department of justice in December, 1911, for the dissolution of the company. It was ordered that the government bill be dismissed. The decision of the court was unanimous; and each of the judges wrote a separate concurring opinion. An appeal has been taken to the supreme court.

Since the directors of the corporation believe it is as much their duty to protect its reputation as it is to work for its commercial success, I am sending to each of the stockholders of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation and to each of the stockholders and customers of the United Shoe Machinery Company a complete copy of the opinions of Judges Putnam, Dodge and Brown.

In these opinions for the first time the leases of the company and its methods of business in this country are discussed exhaustively by competent judicial authority. They embody the carefully considered conclusions of three judges who personally heard the testimony concerning the leases of the company and their effect and the business methods of the company from the time of its organization.

In view of the misunderstandings resulting from the many misstatements which have been made concerning the leases of the company and its business methods, I earnestly request that the opinions be read in full, with special reference to those portions which relate to the leases and their effect.

The proposed merger of the United Shoe Machinery Company with the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, referred to in the circular letter of Feb. 8, 1915, has been delayed by a stockholder's suit in New Jersey, and the special meeting of the stockholders, called for the purpose of taking action on the merger, adjourned from time to time, pending the court proceedings.

The corporation now has 8783 individual stockholders, of whom 4061 are holders of common stock only, and 3120 are holders of preferred stock only, while 1602 are holders of both preferred and common stock.

Grateful appreciation is expressed for the loyal and efficient services during the year of the officers and employees of the corporation and the several subsidiary companies.

NORTHWEST CROP CONDITIONS GOOD

MINNEAPOLIS — The Northwest, with a big grain acreage, will go into June in fine shape, it is said. Recently the weather has been cold. This operates to check plant growth above ground and makes the roots strike down. Undoubtedly the wheat crop now above ground has better root growth and consequently greater resisting power than for several years.

The country between Great Northern main line and the Canadian boundary, from Devil's Lake to Minot, N. D., has been a little too dry. Should rain hold off below the international boundary, it may later be the occasion for unfavorable market reports. Other parts have had abundant rains. Every prospect points to a big tonnage of farm products.

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Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

FINAL EVENTS IN N. E. I. A. A. GAMES THIS AFTERNOON

Dartmouth Easily Leads Other Colleges in Qualifying Rounds by Getting 24 Athletes Into Today's Final Events at Tech

Final events in the annual championship track and field meet of the New England Intercollegiate Association take place this afternoon on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology track, Cambridge, and, judging from the results of the preliminaries which were held yesterday afternoon, some excellent competition will take place before the various champioships are awarded.

Considering the conditions that prevailed at the time the preliminaries were run off Friday afternoon, the performances were good. The most notable one was the broad jumping of H. T. Worthington of Dartmouth, who did 23ft. 3in., in one of his trials. This is only a little behind the present record,, and, should conditions be favorable today, he should set up a new mark in this event.

Dartmouth qualified 24 men, twice as many as its nearest competitor, Bowdoin. The Hanover team got a man in each of the 12 events run off, qualifying four men in the shot-put and 440-yard dash, three in the 220-yard dash, and the broad jump, two in the pole vault and 100-yard dash, and one man in each of the other six events.

Bowdoin, with 12 points, did a little better than University of Maine, which appears to have the best chance against Dartmouth because of its strength in the distance runs. Massachusetts Institute of Technology scored 10 places, Maine getting nine, as did Colby, Williams having eight, Holy Cross seven, Amherst five, Wesleyan and Brown four each, Trinity two and Tufts, Middlebury and Massachusetts A. C. one each.

A high wind which blew up the track marred the trial performances in the dashes and hurdles, but the quarter-mile men and the half-milers had the wind at their backs for the long stretch, and were protected coming into the finish.

In the field events Whitney of Dartmouth led the shot-putters with 45ft, while H. P. Bailey of Maine topped the hammer and discus throwers, leading with 145ft 7½in in the hammer and with 125ft 8 in in the discus.

On its showing in the preliminaries Dartmouth's prospects for winning the meet look better than ever. Maine and Bowdoin, however, both have strong teams.

T. B. Webster of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was elected president of the association at its annual meeting Friday. A. P. Peck of Amherst was chosen vice-president; H. P. Emery of Williams, treasurer, and R. G. Storer of Brown, secretary. It was voted to hold the annual cross-country championship at Franklin park next fall.

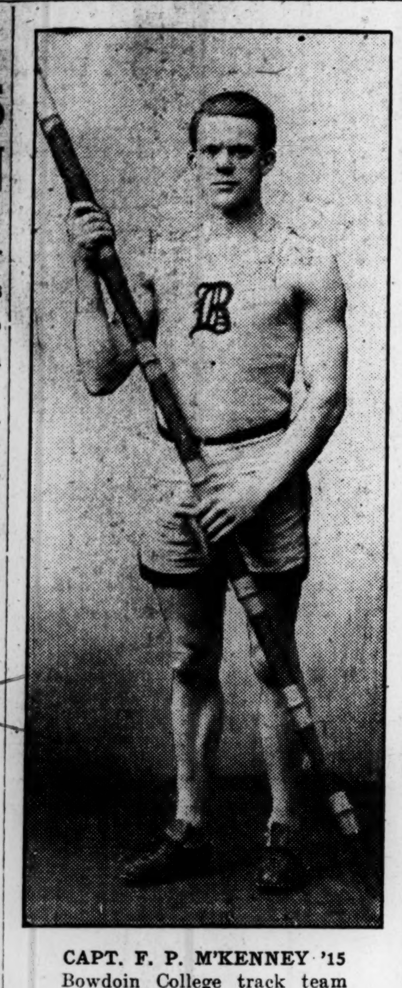
HARVARD MEETS PRINCETON NINE

PRINCETON—The Harvard varsity baseball team meets Princeton here this afternoon in the first of their three championship games of 1915. Both universities are represented by fast teams this spring and today's contest is expected to be a good one.

Capt. E. W. Mahan of the varsity football team is expected to do the pitching for the Crimson. He has not pitched for some days and Coach Haughton looks to him to make a strong showing against the Orange and Black. It is expected that Link will pitch for Princeton.

LAFAYETTE HOLDS SCHOOL MEET

EASTON, Pa.—Lafayette College holds its first annual outdoor interscholastic track and field championship meet here today and some keen competition is expected judging from the list of entries received.



CAPT. F. P. M'KENNEY '15
Bowdoin College track team

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
New York	17	10	.630	.500
Chicago	20	12	.625	.438
Detroit	19	12	.613	.677
Boston	13	11	.542	.462
Washington	12	14	.462	.607
Cleveland	12	16	.429	.276
St. Louis	11	20	.355	.483
Philadelphia	10	19	.345	.560

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 4.
Philadelphia 11, Detroit 8.
Washington-Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

CHICAGO WINS IN 17 INNINGS

CHICAGO—In the longest and hardest fought game seen here in some time, the Chicago Americans defeated the Boston Red Sox in 17 innings by a score of 3 to 2. Each team used two pitchers, Russell and Fabre working for Chicago and Shore and Mays for Boston. Thomas Daly, the pinch hitter who made the famous home run in London when the White Sox and Giants toured the world, won the game for Chicago when, batting for Fabre, he drove out a single with the bases filled. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 R.H.E.
Chicago—0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 12 3
Boston—0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 13 2

Batteries, Russell, Faber and Schalk; Shore, Mays and Cady. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 3h. 25m.

ST. LOUIS 5, NEW YORK 4

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—5 12 5
New York ....0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0—4 7 2

Batteries, Loudermilk, Perryman and Agnew; Fisher and Sweeney. Umpires, Chill and Connolly. Time, 2h. 16m.

ATHLETICS 11, DETROIT 8

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia .....3 0 1 0 0 1 3 2 1—11 17 3
Detroit ....3 0 3 0 1 1 0 0 0—8 11 0

Batteries, Davies, Shawkey and Schang; Boland, Dauss, Cavet and Stanage and Baker. Umpire, Evans. Time, 2h. 27m.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P C
Pittsburgh	20	12	.625
Newark	19	12	.613
Chicago	18	13	.581
Kansas City	16	13	.552
Brooklyn	15	14	.517
St. Louis	12	16	.429
Baltimore	12	19	.387
Buffalo	9	22	.290

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Pittsburgh 3, Baltimore 2.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 2.
Kansas City 8, Buffalo 3.
Newark 4, St. Louis 3.

GAMES TODAY

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at St. Louis.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Baltimore at Pittsburgh.

HARVARD VS. WILLIAMS AT GOLF

SPRINGFIELD—The Harvard varsity golf team is scheduled to meet Williams College here today in a dual match.

BOSTON AMERICAN AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Mays, p	7	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.500	2	6	.	1.000
Wood, p	3	5	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.400	.	3	.	1.000
Ruth, p	9	17	3	6	.	.	3	.	1	.352	5	16	1	.954
Lewis, l.f	25	96	13	29	4	4	3	4	2	.302	47	3	1	.980
Leonard, p	4	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.285	.	4	1	.800
Speaker, c.f	25	93	13	25	3	6	4	4	.	.263	64	4	1	.979
Cady, c	10	31	4	8	1	.	1	1	.	.258	49	15	1	.984
Thomas, c	17	36	3	9	1	1	1	1	.	.250	40	15	2	.964
Gainer, 1b	13	27	3	6	.	1	.	2	1	.222	71	8	3	.963
Gardner, 3b	3	9	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.222	3	9	.	1.000
Janvrin, 3b	14	42	2	9	1	.	1	.	.	.214	10	24	6	.850
Hoblitzel, 1b	21	66	5	14	5	2	3	2	.	.212	201	8	4	.981
Foster, p	9	19	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.210	2	13	.	1.000
Wagner, 2b	25	94	8	18	5	1	3	1	.	.182	59	65	9	.932
Henriksen	12	16	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.187	7	1	1	.888
Scott, ss	25	96	3	18	2	1	3	.	.	.187	52	93	6	.960
Hooper, r.f	25	94	14	16	2	5	4	.	1	.170	38	5	.	1.000
McNally, 3b., 2b	19	49	4	7	.	.	.	.	.	.142	19	27	3	.938
Carrigan, c	8	15	1	2	1	.	1	.	.	.133	17	10	2	.931
Shore, p	8	15	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.060	4	21	1	.961
Collins, p	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	2	2	.500
Comstock, p	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	1	2	1	.750
Totals	25	840	86	183	30	21	28	16	5	.217	693	354	45	.959

BOSTON NATIONAL AVERAGES

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	2B.	3B.	HR.	P.C.	P.O.	A.	E.	P.C.
Tyler, p	3	8	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.500	.	4	.	1.000
Ragan, p	3	4	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.500	.	3	.	1.000
Connolly, l.f	19	58	12	20	.	2	5	.	.	.344	21	2	3	.884
Hess, p., 1b	3	3	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.333	1	2	1	.750
Smith, 3b	28	102	16	33	5	2	10	1	1	.323	24	55	5	.940
Maranville, ss	28	96	12	30	8	3	12	.	.	.312	79	91	11	.939
Gowdy, c	27	85	14	24	1	4	5	2	2	.282	132	35	6	.965
Magee, c.f	28	95	14	26	9	3	9	3	.	.273	74	3	2	.974
Schmidt, 1b	28	107	16	29	4	.	10	4	1	.271	278	17	3	.989
Rudolph, p	9	26	1	7	2	.	1	1	.	.269	1	20	1	.954
Moran, r.f	27	90	18	22	2	5	2	1	.	.244	30	5	4	.899
Fitzpatrick, 2b., r.f	20	59	14	13	4	3	2	.	.	.220	38	2	3	.930
Egan, 3b., 2b	16	52	6	11	3	1	2	.	.	.211	27	40	4	.943
Cather, l.f	17	48	5	10	5	1	1	1	1	.208	15	2	2	.894
Evers, 2b	3	10	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.200	6	10	.	1.000
Gilbert, r.f	14	10	[illegible]	2	.	.	.	.	.	.200	1	.	1	.500
Whaling, c	7	13	[illegible]	2	1	.	1	.	.	.153	12	.	.	1.000
Crutcher, p	6	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.000	2	10	.	1.000
Hughes, p	7	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.090	1	14	1	.937
Strand, p	9	11	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.090	1	2	1	.750
James, p	6	10	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.100	.	13	.	1.000
Tragresser, c	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.000	.	.	.	.000
Totals	28	919	138	241	47	26	61	12	6	.262	746	361	50	.958

HARVARD ROWS CORNELL TODAY ON CAYUGA LAKE

Varsity and Freshman Crews to Compete and Great Races Are Expected as Crimson Has Two Fast and Powerful Eights

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

ITHACA, N. Y.—Harvard's varsity and freshman crews meet the Cornell eights on Cayuga lake this afternoon in their annual championship races over a two-mile course, and it is expected that two great contests will take place, as the Crimson is represented by two fast and powerful eights, while the Cornell varsity does not appear to be up to the usual standard of Red and White eights developed by Coach Courtney.

For the first time in years the usual enthusiasm which confidently predicts a Cornell victory is lacking, because the partizans of Cornell's big eight have been somewhat subdued by Yale's victory at Princeton last Saturday.

No Crimson crew has ever won a victory over Cornell on Cayuga lake, and it is not believed that Coach Wray's men will be able to accomplish this feat today.

Both the Cornell and Harvard crews held their last practise late Friday afternoon. The Harvard oarsmen intended to go out in the morning, but conditions confined their activities to a very limited area near Glenwood point. In the afternoon, however, Coach Wray sent his varsity and freshmen out for a considerable row, and they covered the course which is to be rowed in the race. The crew of the Stone school of Boston, which arrived here in the afternoon, also boated a shell and rowed a short distance out on the lake in their final preparation for their race with Cascadilla school.

Neither Coach Courtney or Coach Wray cared to make any comment as to the prospects of their crews. Wray declared he had an average varsity crew, but friends with whom he talked here said that the Harvard coach regarded his eight here this year as the strongest combination he has ever brought to Cayuga lake, and it is evident that the Harvard folks, among them R. F. Herrick, are confident that the Crimson will pull through.

Position	Name	Age	Wght	Hght
HARVARD VARSITY EIGHT				
Bow	Murray '15	21	168	6.1½
2	Morgan '16	21	174	5.8 5-6
3	Stebbins '17	20	172	6.2¾
4	Harwood '15	22	175	6.2½
5	Middendorf '16	20	186	6.1 5-6
6	Parson '16	21	179	6.2½
7	Cabot '17	20	173	5.9½
Stroke	Lund '16	20	170	6.1½
Cox.	Kreger '16	22	118	5.6
CORNELL VARSITY EIGHT				
Bow	Terriberry '15	23	171	6.3
2	Cushing '17	24	180	6.½
3	Welles '16	23	184	6.1½
4	Collyer '17	21	168	5.11½
5	Moir '16	21	176	6.2
6	Stahl '17	26	168	5.10
7	O'Brien '15	23	168	5.11
Stroke	Andrus '16	19	172	5.11½
Cox.	McCandles '17	23	115	5.8
HARVARD FRESHMAN EIGHT				
Bow	Brazer	20	173	6.2
2	Taylor	20	182	6.6
3	Mackie	20	169	5.11
4	Davis	19	182	6.2
5	Nathan	20	181	6.1
6	Pope	20	180	6.1
7	Quinaby	20	178	6.2
Stroke	Wiggin	19	154	5.9
Cox.	Place	17	124	5.9
CORNELL FRESHMAN EIGHT				
Bow	Comings	22	177	6
2	Fuller	19	174	6.1½
3	Wykes	20	183	5.11½
4	Nelms	20	182	6.1¼
5	Kirkland	22	176	6.1¼
6	Coe	19	170	6
7	Brower	19	173	6
Stroke	Handwerger	19	160	5.11¾
Cox.	Collins	19	112	5.6

SCHEDULE FOR YALE SOCCER MEN

NEW HAVEN—The schedule of the Yale soccer football team for next season has been announced as follows:

Oct. 9, New Haven Field Club at New Haven; 16, Springfield College at New Haven; 23, Staten Island C. and T. C. at New Haven; 30, Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

Nov. 6, Cornell at Ithaca; 13, Princeton at New Haven; 19, Harvard at Cambridge; 27, Pennsylvania at New Haven.

Dec. 4, Columbia at New Haven; 11, Haverford at New Haven; 18, Englewood Field Club at Englewood.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C. 1915	P. C. 1914
Philadelphia	17	11	.607	.458
Chicago	18	12	.600	.433
Boston	14	14	.500	.217
Pittsburgh	15	15	.500	.692
Brooklyn	14	15	.483	.500
St. Louis	15	17	.469	.500
Cincinnati	12	16	.429	.567
New York	11	16	.407	.609

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 3, Boston 2.
Other games postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.

CHICAGO WINS AGAIN

The Chicago Nationals made it two straight from the Boston champions by winning their second game of the series at Fenway park Friday afternoon by a score of 3 to 2. Lavender pitched for Chicago, while Rudolph worked for Boston. It was an even battle between the two, Chicago getting two of its runs when Connolly muffed a fly ball with two out and two on bases. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago ....0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—3 7 1
Boston ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 7 1

Batteries, Lavender and Archer; Rudolph and Gowdy and Whaling and Tragessor. Umpires, Byron and Orth. Time, 1h. 50m.

GORE HALL WINS DORMITORY MEET

Gore Hall won the Harvard freshman interdormitory track and field championship meet on the stadium track Friday afternoon with 55 points. Smith Halls was second with 36 points, while Standish was third with 26.

MANY CREWS IN HENLEY REGATTA ON SCHUYLKILL

College and Club Oarsmen Will Take Part in Big American Event at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — Some excellent races are expected to take place on the Schuylkill river here this afternoon when the American Rowing Association holds its annual Henley regatta. Many of the leading universities and the clubs of the East have entered single scullers, four-oared and eight-oared shells and the competition for the various championships should be very keen.

Harvard has entered two eights, the second varsity and the sophomore championship eight which not only won the inter-class championship of the university but defeated the Yale class champions. The Harvard second varsity is not as fast as the one which won here last year and later captured the Grand Challenge cup at the English Henley. In addition to this it will row without the services of Capt. E. W. Soucy, the best oarsman in the boat.

Crews from Syracuse, Princeton, Pennsylvania and the Union Boat Club of Cambridge, Mass., will also take part. They all practised on the Schuylkill river here Friday in preparation for the regatta. All the entries for the junior intercollegiate race rowed over the course and practised starts.

Syracuse is represented by a freshman crew which will compete against the University of Pennsylvania freshmen, in addition to the junior collegiate eight-oared event, in which they will meet the Princeton, Pennsylvania and Harvard second crews.

Dr. J. B. Ayer, the former Harvard oarsman, will compete in the first singles sculls against J. B. Kelley, of the Vespers. He will also row at No. 5 in the Union Boat Club's first eight.

Eleven events, which will be rowed at intervals of 20 minutes, comprise the program.

WESLEYAN BEATS DARTMOUTH NINE

HANOVER, N. H.—By bunching hits, Wesleyan won over Dartmouth 7 to 4 Friday. Both sides played loosely and the entire lineup of the Dartmouth team was interchanged in the seventh. Stookey played well for Wesleyan, and Murphy was the star hitter for the Green, scoring two singles and a three-base hit in four chances. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Wesleyan ......0 0 0 4 2 0 1 0 0—4 8 6
Dartmouth ....1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1—4 7 7

Batteries, Stanley and Chapin and Widdoes; Kent, Holmes and Murphy. Umpire, Ennis. Time, 1h. 35m.

HOWARD DREW OUT OF COLLEGE SPORTS

LOS ANGELES — Howard Drew, world champion sprinter and chief point winner for the University of Southern California, announces that he has decided to drop out of college and athletics for a year, at least, and go to work, either in San Francisco or Springfield, Mass., his former home. He also declared he probably would not compete in the Amateur Athletic Union championship field meet in San Francisco this summer.

CALIFORNIA MEN NOT COMING EAST

NEW YORK—The University of California will not be represented in the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field championships at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, next Saturday, it became known Friday. Perhaps the chief reason the westerners will not come East is the great number of competitions scheduled for the Panama Pacific exposition in San Francisco. The financial problem is another.

PICKUPS

It took the St. Louis Browns to defeat the New York Americans.

As a timely hitter Daly of the Chicago White Sox is certainly a great success.

The resignation of Manager Birmingham of the Cleveland Americans was not unexpected.

Pitcher White, formerly of the Chicago Americans, has been appointed manager of the Venice team of the Pacific Coast league.

That was a great game at Chicago yesterday. When two teams go 17 innings to a 3-to-2 score, they are pretty evenly matched and playing championship baseball.

Manager Mack's team may not appear as strong as the 1914 aggregation, but every once in a while it shows considerable playing ability. Getting 17 hits for a total of 22 off Pitchers Boland, Dauss and Cavet of Detroit looks like considerable batting strength.

Harvard meets Princeton at Princeton this afternoon in the first of their championship games, and if the football players who are on the Harvard nine, Captain Hardwick, Mahan and Brickley, do as well as they have done on the Princeton gridiron, the Crimson will start with a victory.

TEWKSBURY AND GUILFORD MEET IN FINAL ROUND

Former Defeats V. S. Lawrence, While Latter Beats J. H. Sullivan in Semi-Final Matches of the Woodland Golf Tourney

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—Paul Tewksbury and J. P. Guilford meet this afternoon in the final of the first division play of the annual invitation golf tournament of the Woodland Golf Club on the links here and the winner will receive the Woodland cup.

Tewksbury won his semi-final round match this morning very easily by defeating V. S. Lawrence of the Woodland club by 7 and 6. The winner played a good all round game with the exception of one or two holes where his driving and putting was not up to his usual standard. Lawrence was decidedly off form in every department of play.

Tewksbury played the first nine holes in 41, and was 4 up at the turn. He had a 7 at the third hole as he drove into a tree, then found a trap and followed this up by missing a short putt. He took a 6 at the ninth, where he drove out of bounds. Lawrence had a 7 at the fourth hole, where he drove into the rough, then hit a tree, and found the rough again on his third shot. Tewksbury had a 3 at the tenth hole, when he should have made it in 2, as he drove onto the green and then missed an easy putt. Their cards:

Tewksbury, out.......5 4 7 5 3 4 3 4 6—41
Lawrence, out.........6 5 6 7 5 4 5 5 4—47
Tewksbury, in.........3 4 5
Lawrence, in...........5 6 6

J. P. Guilford and J. H. Sullivan, Jr., had a battle royal in the other semi-final match, Guilford finally winning at the twenty-third hole by getting a 2 to 4 for Sullivan. Sullivan was 5 up at the turn going out in 35 to 40 for Guilford. Guilford played splendid golf coming home doing the holes in 37 to 44 for Sullivan. The extra holes proved great contests. Their cards:

Guilford, out ....5 4 5 4 3 4 5 5 5—40
Sullivan, out ....4 4 5 4 3 3 4 4 4—35
Guilford in ....2 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 4—37
Sullivan, in...........3 5 5 4 5 7 5 5 5—44
Guilford, extras 5 5 4 4 2
Sullivan, extras 5 5 4 4 4

SEMI-FINALS

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, 7 and 6.

J. P. Guilford, Bellevue, defeated J. H. Sullivan, Woodland, 1 up (23 holes).

Most of the matches in the three divisions of match play in the tournament were won Friday before the home green was reached, but one of them stood out for keenness of competition and it developed low medal scoring. The contest was between Raymond Ouimet and Paul Tewksbury, both of Woodland, and it went to the twentieth hole before Tewksbury won. Ouimet's score for the 18 holes was 78, two better than Tewksbury's.

Ouimet was 1 up at the turn and 2 up at the eleventh, after having played the out holes in 38. Tewksbury had the match all square at the fourteenth. Ouimet squared the match at the seventeenth and he got a half at the home hole by making a 2½-foot stymie. They had 4's at the nineteenth, but Ouimet was bunkered at the twentieth, while Tewksbury had a perfect 3.

J. H. Sullivan, Jr., advanced over Clough in the first division by the 7 and 5 score; J. P. Guilford prevailed over H. Pushee 5 and 4, and V. S. Lawrence defeated B. S. Evans by 2 and 1. In the semifinals this forenoon Sullivan plays Guilford and Tewksbury meets Lawrence. The summary:

First flight, first round—J. H. Sullivan, Jr., Woodland, beat W. E. Sibley, Mt. Tom, 4 and 2; G. R. Clough, Bellevue, beat D. L. Pullen, Vesper, 5 and 4; H. Pushee, Weston, beat S. P. Griffitts, Oakley, 1 up; R. Ouimet, Woodland, beat J. A. Wheeler, Lexington, 6 and 5; P. Tewksbury, Woodland, beat C. W. Brocker, Quaker Ridge, N. Y., 4 and 3; B. S. Evans, Belmont Spring, beat C. W. Davis, Brae-Burn, 1 up, 20 holes; V. S. Lawrence, Woodland, beat R. T. Young, Brae-Burn, 4 and 3.

Second round—Sullivan beat Clough, 7 and 5; Guilford beat Pushee, 5 and 4; Tewksbury beat Ouimet, 1 up, 20 holes; Lawrence beat Evans, 2 and 1.

FEDERALS RELEASE CAMNITZ

PITTSBURGH—Howard Camnitz, pitcher, was notified by the Pittsburgh Federal League club Friday that he has been unconditionally released. His contract contained a clause which allowed the club to release him on 10 days' notice.

LORD JOINS FEDERAL LEAGUE

PORTLAND—Harry Lord, the former captain of the Chicago Americans, left Friday to join the Buffalo team of the Federal league. He will report at once to sign the contract, the terms of which, it is understood here, have been agreed on.

M. A. C. BEATS NORWICH

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Norwich University lost to Massachusetts Agricultural College, 5 to 3, Friday. The game was called in the middle of the ninth so that the visiting team could make train connections.

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NOBLE OARSMEN WIN BOTH RACES IN S. R. A. REGATTA

Noble & Greenough oarsmen won the championship of the Schoolboy Rowing Association in the finals race of the annual regatta held on the Charles river Friday afternoon over the one-mile course from the Cottage Farm bridge to just below the Harvard bridge. Noble won the title in both divisions, the senior and intermediate, completely outclassing the other five crews that competed.

In the senior division Roxbury Latin school and Volkmann school took part, and they finished second and third in the order named. Roxbury Latin was the other school to enter a second crew. Noble took the lead almost at once in the first crew race, increased it to almost four boat lengths over Volkmann at the half-mile mark, and finished over five lengths in the lead. The Noble second crew won by almost a length. The summary:

Championship fours—Won by Noble and Greenough (Capt. M. S. Williams stroke, John Lindler 3, Charles Batchelder Jr. 2, Bryant Woods bow, Russell Dewart coxswain); second, Roxbury Latin (Gus Noyes stroke, Robert Lane 3, Capt. Louis Howard 2, Dudley Pratt bow, George Guild coxswain); third, Volkmann (Augustus Purdy stroke, Capt. John Hitchcock 3, William Peters 2, Ralph Dennison bow, Gregg Neville coxswain). Time, 5m. 25.

Intermediate fours—Won by Noble and Greenough (Reginald Jenney stroke, Marland Williams 3, Robert Clark 2, Capt. Charles Greenough bow, Francis Leyland coxswain); second, Roxbury Latin (Capt. Edmund Billins, stroke; Gorham Lee 3, Donald Lovis 2, Dans Salmon bow, George Reid coxswain). Time, 5m. 51s.

MISS EVELYN SEARS THE WINNER

Miss Evelyn Sears, former national lawn tennis champion, won in both the singles and doubles final matches at the Country Club Friday afternoon. In the singles she defeated Miss Eleonora Sears, 6—3, 6—2, and in the doubles, with Miss Margaret Curtis, she defeated Miss Marion Fenno and Miss Eleonora Sears, 6—3, 6—3.

CORNELL EXPECTS VICTORY

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell varsity lawn tennis team meets the Yale varsity here today in their dual meet and the Red and White players are confident of winning following their victory over the Harvard varsity here last Saturday. The Cornell varsity will also meet the Yale varsity here today in the first of their 1915 games.

PRINCETON MEETS CRIMSON STARS

PRINCETON—The Princeton varsity lawn tennis team meets the Harvard varsity here today in a dual meet, and a battle royal is expected. Princeton will be led by G. M. Church, who won the intercollegiate championship from Capt. R. N. Williams, 2d, the Harvard leader, last Septemebr. This match is expected to be the feature one of the meet.

ORGANIZED BALL LOSES LEAGUE

PROVIDENCE—Officials of the Colonial league announced Friday that they had notified the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs that the league had decided to withdraw from organized baseball. This decision was caused by the league's acquisition of a number of former Federal league players.

MICHIGAN VS. PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Michigan baseball team concludes its eastern tour of 1915 this afternoon when it meets the University of Pennsylvania on Franklin field in the first of their three championship games.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

Macon 4, Savannah 3.
Charleston 2, Columbus 1.
Columbia 4, Albany 3.
Jacksonville 3, Augustus 2.

NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

Winston-Salem 3, Greensboro 2.
Raleigh 6, Charlotte 4.
Asheville 11, Durham 1.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Oakland 4, Los Angeles 3.
Portland 10, Venice 2.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Atlanta 5, Nashville 2.
Memphis 5, Mobile 2.
New Orleans 4, Chattanooga 1.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 3.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 5, Topeka 1.
Des Moines 9, Lincoln 3.
St. Joseph 3, Denver 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 8, Kansas City 6.

VIRGINIA LEAGUE

Norfolk 3, Suffolk 1.
Portsmouth 7, Newport News 2.
Petersburg 2, Rocky Mount 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Richmond 3, Montreal 1.

TEXAS LEAGUE

Galveston 3, Ft. Worth 2.
San Antonio 3, Waco 2.
Dallas 11, Beaumont 0.
Shreveport 2, Houston 1.

NEW TROPHY FOR ATHLETES OF THE CONFERENCE A. A.

Is to Be Awarded This Year for First Time and Athletes of Nine Western Universities Are Eligible to Receive One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO — Much interest is being taken in this year's championship track and field meet of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association as it will be featured by the awarding of a new medal. At the annual meeting last December of the association it was decided to use a part of the surplus beyond the fund necessary for working capital in the foundation of the medal which is to be given annually in each of the conference universities under the following conditions:

1—The medal is to be known as the "Conference Medal."

2—The medal is to be awarded each year to the man graduating in the senior class of each conference university who through a course of four scholastic years' residence in the same university has the highest degree of achievement in his athletic as well as in his scholastic work. The award is to be made by giving equal consideration to both lines of endeavor.

3—The appointment of the recipient of the medal is to be made by the president with the advice of the faculty of each institution and the association requests that the award be made publicly with some fitting ceremony in connection with the spring commencement exercises.

Dr. R. Taite McKenzie, physical director of the University of Pennsylvania and regarded as one of the country's foremost medalists is designing the medal. As Dr. McKenzie will require some time to finish the trophy, the first awards will be made and the winners receive their trophies later. In future years the presidents of the universities which make up the conference are to receive a medal each year on or before May 15.

The universities which make up the association, the athletes of which will be eligible for the award are: University of Chicago, University of Illinois, Indiana University, University of Iowa, University of Minnesota, University of Wisconsin, Purdue University, Northwestern University, Ohio State University.

BIRMINGHAM OUT OF CLEVELAND CLUB

CLEVELAND, O.—Joseph Birmingham has resigned as manager of the Cleveland American league baseball team. According to announcement made Friday by President C. W. Somers, Birmingham's resignation was requested. No successor has been named. Birmingham succeeded Harry Davis as manager in 1912. He had played in the Cleveland club as an outfielder since 1906. Poor showing of the team last year and so far this season led to his retirement.

PURDUE DEFEATS OHIO STATE, 5-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Purdue easily defeated Ohio State here Friday in their Western Conference baseball game by a score of 5 to 1. Shrode pitched his first full game for Purdue and showed up well, holding Ohio to six hits. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Purdue ....0 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 .—5 9 4
Ohio State.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1

Batteries, Shrode and Walter; Hussey, Smith and Jones.

BROWN FACES TUFTS NINE

PROVIDENCE—The Brown varsity baseball team meats Tufts here this afternoon in the second game of their 1915 series, and it promises to be another great contest. Tufts won the first game, which was played at Medford, Mass., May 8, by a score of 8 to 0.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE

Fitchburg 3, Lynn 2.
Portland 9, Lowell 1.

COLONIAL LEAGUE

Brockton 4, Fall River 2.

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THE HOME FORUM

JOHN GOWER, THE PIOUS MORALIST

Contrasting John Gower, "the pious moralist," with Chaucer and Froissart, who he says viewed things from the pleasant standpoint of men in "comfortable circumstances living in good society, and not concerned to look too deeply below the surface," Sir James Ramsay shows how Gower gave the benefit of his evidence "as to the deeds of the Wat Tyler rioters which he witnessed." Later the writer relates that "besides songs in French and Latin, and his 'Chronica Tripartita,' giving a sketch of the crisis of Richard's reign," Gower left "three considerable works, the 'Speculum Meditantis,' in French, no longer extant; the 'Vox Clamantis,' in Latin; and the 'Confessio Amantis' in English. The tone and purpose of all his writings is moral and didactic, and he was justly apostrophized by Chaucer as 'O morall Gower.' He took a gloomy view of the state of society round him, and thought that the end of all things must be at hand. The titles of the Speculum Meditantis and the Vox Clamantis speak for themselves. The Confessio Amantis was written, as he tells us, at the instigation of the King.

"'As it befel upon a tide
* * * * * *
In themse, whan it was flowend
As I by bote came rowend
So as fortune her time fette
My lege lord perchaunce I mette
And so befell as I cam nigh
Oute of my bote when he me sigh
He bad me come into his barge,
And whan I was with him at large
Amonges other thinges said
He hath this charge upon me laid
And bad me do my besynesse
That to his highe worthynesse
Some newe thing I shulde boke
That he himself it mighte loke
After the manner of my writing.'"

Richard's request that Gower should 'write some newe thing' clearly implies that he had seen some of his earlier writings, and perhaps wished for something in a lighter vein. . . . The style is diffuse and the versification rough and unpolished, but the lines ripple on with a certain pleasant ease. Gower published two editions of the Confessio. In the first he is all loyalty to Richard; in the second, issued after the King's assumption of absolute authority, he turns against him, just as all the rest of England turned against him." In an earlier chapter commenting on the history of the English language, Sir James Ramsay also makes allusion to John Gower. He says: "In the history of the English language and English letters the reign of the second Richard marks a great epoch. Within that period English finally became the language of Court and Parliament, though the debates in the latter were still reported in French, and the Statutes drawn up in Latin. Then modern English prose makes its start with Wycliffe, the Wycliffite Bible, and, we may add, that zealous translator John of Trevisa; while modern English verse, of course, opens with Chaucer and Gower." As a collection of romantic tales the Confessio appears to be, in the writer's opinion, almost an imitation of Chaucer, "plus the moralizing, but minus the poetic touch."

Real Greatness

Real greatness has nothing to do with a man's sphere. It does not lie in the magnitude of his outward agency, in the extent of the effects which he produces. —William Ellery Channing.

Duty and Life

The poet Cowper asks:

Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?
Life an entrusted talent, or a toy?

THE UNREALITY OF MATTER: IN THEORY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE failure to understand the practical teaching of the New Testament with respect to the unreality of matter, is one of the penalties, and by no means the least of them, which the world has been compelled to pay for the insistence of Christendom on the divinity of Jesus. Throughout his entire ministry, with almost passionate reiteration, Jesus insisted on his own humanness, insisted on his brotherhood with the human race, and insisted that wherein he differed from common humanity was in his better understanding of divine Science, in other words, in that clearer perception of the Christ, Truth, which made him so essentially exactly what the Gospels call him, Jesus the Christ.

Hardly had he demonstrated this knowledge of divine Science by proving, on the cross, the utter unreality of matter and powerlessness of death, than the dominating materialism and inveterate anthropomorphism of the human consciousness manifested itself in a new attempt to obliterate the teaching of the Christ, by thrusting divinity upon the apostles. It was at Lystra, on the day when the impotent man was made to walk, that all the people shouted, "in the speech of Lycaonia, The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men. And they called Barnabas, Jupiter; and Paul, Mercurius, because he was the chief speaker." Shocked at this exhibition of crudity and superstition, the two apostles rushed in amidst the people, silencing the clamor with the declaration, "Sirs, why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions with you." Is not this, in its degree, the very attitude of Jesus the Christ? He could not truly declare that he was of like passions with the world, because the mere fact that he was daily demonstrating the unreality of matter proved that, to the exact extent of his success, he had overcome the belief in the reality of matter from which the passions of the flesh themselves spring. But he did claim to be the brother and not the father of man, for never once did he arrogate to himself the demand made for him, in the doctrine of the Trinity, to be at once God and man, Father and son, infinite and finite. On the contrary, he spoke of your Father and my Father, and he taught the world to pray to our Father.

If Christendom had maintained the attitude of the primitive Church, instead of reverting to that of the people of Lystra; if it had had enough courage and self sacrifice to accept the command of Jesus of Nazareth to repeat his miracles or demonstrations, instead of sheltering itself behind the doctrine of the Trinity, which is nothing less than the cry of the men of Lystra, "The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men"; if the great scholars had shown more anxiety to insist on the genuineness of the divine command to heal, contained in the Gospel of John, and less anxiety to get rid of the same command, in the Gospel of Mark, by representing it as an interpolation, the practical value of the teaching of Jesus the Christ would be more evident today, and we should not be witnesses to worthy people declaring that they cannot live without drugs or stimulants, or asserting that they are the victims of circumstances which, if they knew the truth, they would find the divine power to control. As Mrs. Eddy so truly writes, on page 410 of Science and Health, "The Scriptures say, 'Man shall not live by bread *alone*, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God,' showing that Truth is the actual life of man; but mankind objects to making this teaching practical."

Does any person really believe that if Jesus had been God there would have been any struggle over the temptations in the wilderness, or even that these temptations would have been a possibility? Does any person believe, on the other hand, that if Jesus had believed in the reality of matter he could have fed the multitudes? It was the demonstration, for himself, of the unreality of matter, in the incident of the temptations in the wilderness, that enabled him to demonstrate its unreality for the five thousand in the desert place. "How" asks Mrs. Eddy, on page 90 of Science and Health, "were the loaves and fishes multiplied on the shores of Galilee,—and that, too, without meal or monad from which loaf or fish could come?" The answer to that question constitutes the very essence of the Gospel teaching, and so necessarily of that of Christian Science.

For centuries scholasticism has labored, unconsciously or unfaithfully, to prevent this teaching from being made practical by representing a miracle as the work of God or as the power of God delegated to specific individuals. Jesus never so defined it. He defined it as the demonstration of the power of Truth, the understanding of which was to free humanity of ignorance of its God-given dominion over matter. Any one, he said, who believed in him could repeat his works or demonstrations. To pretend that a miracle ever meant the performance of a supernatural act is to gerrymander, in the most wholesale manner, the Greek lexicon, the Greek text of the Bible, and the whole literature of Greece and Rome. A miracle is a sign, a proof, or demonstration of an accepted theorem, and that is so whether it occurs in the writings of the pagan philosophers, the propositions of Euclid, or the text of the New Testament. In the pagan philosophy it might denote an experiment in matter, just as in Euclid it meant the working out of some abstract mathematical axiom stated in the terms of human metaphysics. In the Gospels, as in Christian Science, it meant and means the demonstration of what the New Testament terms the scientific knowledge of God.

Now when Jesus taught this Science he taught it by parable or metaphor, according to the invariable custom of the east, and when he wished to reduce his parables or theorems to practise, he did so by means of his miracles or demonstrations. Take, in this connection, his teaching with respect to matter. He had proved, in the temptations, that life was not dependent upon matter, but, as he put it, upon an understanding of the Word of God, or the Christ, in short upon Mind. Food, it was relatively true, sustained a man through a belief in its efficacy, that is mentally; but it sustained him only until that belief was mastered by the even more powerful belief in death. On the other hand, eternal Life consisted, he pointed out, in a knowledge of God and the Christ, or, as he expressed it, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent." From this it follows, if the teaching of Jesus is correct, that material life and matter are nothing but the creations or subjective conditions of the mortal mind, just as true life and the spiritual creation are ideas of the divine Mind. This divine Mind being infinite, no true creation can exist but its ideas. Consequently the mortal mind and material universe can only be the supposititious counterfeits or negations of God and the spiritual creation. The way, as Mrs. Eddy shows, in which Jesus stated this in his parables, and demonstrated it in his miracles is not merely peculiarly interesting, it is imperatively essential to what Peter terms scientific knowledge of God.

(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Wadsworth-Longfellow House in Portland, Maine, Where the Poet Composed Early Works

In the fame of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow two honorable lines of American patriots and law-makers find a shrine of memory, whose visible witness today is the old family mansion in Portland. Yet it was the maker of songs for the people who, justifying the well-worn phrase, put the name of the Wadsworths and Longfellows into a dozen languages and carved it in Westminster Abbey. The first American Longfellow, William, served under Sir William Phipps on the expedition against Quebec in 1690, but perhaps the most tenderly remembered of the poet's forebears is the young Lieut. Henry Wadsworth, his uncle, for whom he was named. At an age when Longfellow sailed out to a more peaceful conquest across seas, Henry Wadsworth entered the harbor of Tripoli on the little ship Intrepid, courageous indeed. That was when the young United States was opening the eventful nineteenth century by its stand for law and freedom of the seas against the Barbary pirates. Henry Wadsworth's boyhood, like his namesake's, was spent in the Portland home, built by General Peleg Wadsworth of Revolutionary honors. Then there was also the stanch Captain Wadsworth of Sudbury fame, a more distant connection, whose renown, however, the poet further assured by localizing the Wayside Inn poems there. John Alden is no doubt best remembered today as the man who had to be told to speak up; but that is because his descendant was a great poet; for Alden stood high in all the people's hearts as the last and perhaps best loved of the Plymouth Pilgrim magistrates.

The poet's father, Stephen Longfellow, read law in Portland in the office of Salmon Chase, uncle of Salmon Portland Chase, secretary of the treasury under Abraham Lincoln. Stephen Longfellow was sent in 1814 to the Hartford convention of Federalists, and he served in Congress with Webster, Clay, Randolph and Buchanan. In 1824, as the leading citizen of Portland, he welcomed Lafayette to the Forest City—which, by the way, was long ago known as Falmouth Neck.

The poet's affection for the old home is testified in a letter to his sister from Germany, in 1829. He wrote: "No soft poetic ray has irradiated my heart since the Goths and Vandals crossed the Rubicon of the front entry and turned the sanctum sanctorum of the 'Little Room' into a China closet." Longfellow printed verse in the Portland days, and though he himself preserved only seven of these juvenilia, a collection of twenty-one was published in London by Richard Herne Shepherd as another evidence of England's affection for Longfellow. Seventeen of these had appeared in the United States Literary Gazette before 1826, the year when Longfellow sailed for Europe, a slender, fair-haired youth of nineteen, to whom Bowdoin College, his alma mater, had just tendered her first professorship of modern languages.

Of these seventeen poems, we quote, in part, the first, "Thanksgiving." Dated Sunday evening, October, 1824, it may very well have been written in the "Little Room," for Longfellow was always coming over from Bowdoin, and did most of his first year's college work at home.

"When first in ancient time from Jubal's tongue
The tuneful anthem filled the morning air,
To sacred hymnings and elysian song
His music-breathing shell the minstrel woke.
Devotion breathed aloud from every chord:
The voice of praise was heard in every tone,
And prayer and thanks to Him the Eternal One,
To Him that with bright inspiration touched
The high and gifted lyre of heavenly song. . . .
Men felt the heavenly influence, and it stole
Like balm into their hearts, till all was peace;
And even the air they breathed, the light they saw,
Became religion; for the ethereal spirit
That to soft music wakes the chords of feeling,
And mellows everything to beauty, moved
With cheering energy within their breasts,
And made all holy there,—for all was love.
The morning stars, that sweetly sang together,
The moon that hung at night in the mid-sky,
Dayspring, and eventide, and all the fair
And beautiful forms of nature, had a voice
Of eloquent worship. . . .
And when the bow of evening arched the east,
Or, in the moonlight pale, the curling wave,
Kissed with a sweet embrace the sea-worn beach,
And soft the song of winds came o'er the waters,
The mingled melody of wind and wave
Touched like a heavenly anthem on the ear;
For it arose a tuneful hymn of worship.
And have our hearts grown cold? Are there on earth
No pure reflections caught from heavenly light?
Have our mute lips no hymn?"

BOOKS WITH COLOR NAMES

"Since the outbreak of the war there has been a greater abundance than ever of these books," we read in the Vorwaerts (Berlin) "which derive their titles from colors. The diplomatic publications take their names from the color of their covers, which is uniform in each case. England began first with her 'blue books,' and the other powers made their choice of the remaining colors. The appellation 'yellow book' has been current in France since 1852. The naming of books after colors is, however, nothing new in bibliographic history, but, as the Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde observes in an article on the subject, has been known since medieval times. The first book to receive a color name was probably the 'Golden Book' of the Venetian republic, which contained a list of the aristocratic families eligible to participate in the government. Hence it comes about that even to the present day the books kept by towns, institutions, and societies, containing the list of guests of honor, presentations, and so forth, are characterized as 'golden.' Similarly, a few years ago an enterprising publisher issued a whole series of 'golden books' whose object was to give a summary of the greatest achievements in the different branches of human research and civilization.

"The title 'The Red Book' was widely used in the middle ages, and in 1862 Hesse drew up quite a list of such books in Rudolstadt. In modern times red has been adopted as the color of revolution and socialism, and there is a large quantity of 'red books,' the trend of whose contents can be gathered at once from their color. Meanwhile the custom of naming books after colors has not been confined to politics and administration, but has also extended to actual literature. The custom originated in the eighteenth century with that literary vagary which Caraccioli may be said to have introduced with his 'livre vert' in 1759. The thing 'caught on' and the 'green book' was followed by a number of books of the day which ran through the whole gamut of colors. The fashion continued into the nineteenth century, when the 'brown stories' appeared, in which even a Balzac took a hand, and from which A. von Sternberg borrowed the title of his 'Braunen Märchen,' which appeared in Bremen in 1850. In all these cases, of course, the cover corresponded to the title of the book. The title of the 'contes bleus' of which there is a whole literature, is of a somewhat different nature. The brigand and nursery tales, which were frequently published in the eighteenth century in blue bindings, are known as 'blue stories.'"

MR. BALFOUR ON THE MORAL LAW

In a book which he calls "Notes Introductory to the Study of Theology" Arthur James Balfour variously repeats his conviction that "it is not explanations which survive, but the things explained; not theories, but the things about which we theorize; and that, therefore, no failure on my part can imperil the great truths, be they religious, ethical, or scientific, whose interdependence I have endeavored to establish."

Elsewhere he says: "The two subjects on which the professors of every creed, theological and anti-theological, seem least anxious to differ, are the general substance of the Moral Law, and the character of the sentiments with which it should be regarded. That it is worthy of all reverence; that it demands our ungrudging submission; and that we owe it not merely obedience, but love—these are commonplaces which the preachers of all schools vie with each other in proclaiming. And they are certainly right. Morality is more than a bare code of laws, than a 'catalogue raissone' of things to be done or left undone. Were it otherwise, we must change something more important than the mere customary language of exhortation. The old ideals of the world would have to be uprooted, and no new ones could spring up and flourish in their stead; the very soil on which they grew would be sterilized, and the phrases in which all that has hitherto been regarded as best and noblest in human life has been expressed, nay the words 'best' and 'noblest' themselves, would become as foolish and unmeaning as the incantation of a forgotten superstition.

"This unanimity, familiar though it be, is surely very remarkable. And it is the more remarkable because the unanimity prevails only as to conclusions, and is accompanied by the widest divergence of opinion with regard to the premises on which these conclusions are supposed to be founded. Nothing but habit could blind us to the strangeness of the fact that the man who believes that morality is based on a priori principles, and the man who believes it is based on the commands of God, the transcendentalist, the theologian, the mystic, and the evolutionist, should be pretty well at one both as to what morality teaches, and as to the sentiments with which its teaching should be regarded."

I Will Climb Upon the Mountains

I will climb upon the mountains
Where the quiet cabin stands,
Where the wind blows freely o'er us,
Where the heart at ease expands.

I will climb upon the mountains
Where the dark green fir trees grow;
Brooks are rustling—birds are singing,
And the wild clouds headlong go.

Then farewell, ye polished ladies,
Polished men, and polished hall!
I will climb upon the mountain,
Smiling down upon you all.

—Heine.

The Country Road in Spain and Portugal

"The roads of Portugal never have the air of utter desolation frequent in the Spanish carreteras, in spite of the fact that on some of them the traffic is less frequent and the houses are less numerous even than in Spain, where at least the little cottages of the peones camineros mark each league of road. But while in Spain the dust and stones and lack of shelter," writes Aubrey F. G. Bell in his volume "In Portugal," "make it often equally wearisome to rest or to proceed, in Portugal the difficulties in walking are of another order. For here cool shade and pleasant streams are never long absent, and the scenery offers an excuse for prolonging a rest from hour to hour. The difference between Spain and Portugal in this respect is best shown by the constant occurrence in Portuguese literature of words such as floresta, herva, relva (short grass, lawn), sebe (hedge), etc., in contrast to the rare and poetical use of bosque and selva in Spanish. Even in summer springs and rillets of transparent water are pleasantly frequent, and honeysuckle hedges or hedges of broom and foxgloves, myrtle and cistus, or recesses of cool ferns, harebells and mosses, give in the words of Berceo, 'for . . . man an enviable retreat.'"

"Near villages one meets troops of market people, and donkeys, disappearing under their load of scented brushwood or carumba." "Here a donkey is driven along with a load of maize loaves for outlying houses, there the azeiteiro passes, his donkey laden with small barrels or tins of olive oil. Slow ox carts 'sing' along the road, processions of men and women go to and from their work in distant fields. But the carters and almocreves are fewer than in Spain, and one misses the great jingling diligencias, the carts drawn by four or five mules, as well as the strongly marked characters and strange scenes to be met on the roads of Spain. In Alemtejo you will meet mostly shepherds. A shepherd may often be seen sitting or standing by the roadside. His wide felt hat is of brown, and he is entirely covered with thick brown fleeces; and his umbrella of light faded blue is rolled round its giant frame so that it is not more, not much more than eighteen inches in circumference. In Minho, a land of scattered houses and villages, the wayfarers are more frequent, but on the whole the roads, though far better kept than those of Spain (and apparently at far less cost and trouble), are most often deserted. The Spanish itinerant beggar from village to village, . . . the pilgrim with staff and cockleshells, the tramp carrying his alforjas over his shoulder, are absent from the roads of Portugal."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915

The Coalition

SOME little time ago three powerful English papers determined upon securing the resignation of Mr. Asquith, as prime minister, and substituting in his place the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George. It need hardly be said that Mr. Lloyd George was no party to the adventure. He has received the utmost support and the most loyal cooperation from his chief, and he has returned that cooperation and loyalty to the full. Still these papers had conceived the idea that a coalition government under the energetic control of the chancellor of the exchequer would prosecute the war with a greater vigor than was being done by the existing ministry. That they might legitimately have their doubts about the capabilities of certain ministers is unquestionable. In a world of opinions people are governed by opinion, through opinion, and on behalf of opinion. Why, however, it should ever have been imagined that anything could be gained by getting rid of the prime minister, who has certainly carried through a task of immense difficulty and complexity, with both ability and resolution, it is difficult to say, and this especially as none of the papers concerned have hitherto evinced any considerable respect for the chancellor himself.

It is probable that these efforts would never have attained a greater importance than those of a ballon d'essai, had it not been for the collision between the wills of Lord Fisher and Mr. Winston Churchill, which took place at this time. When two gentlemen of more than ordinary determination, and more than ordinary ability find themselves in positions of almost equal authority, at an extremely critical moment, it is difficult to see, human nature being what it is, how a collision is to be avoided. The government called Lord Fisher to the admiralty, as it called Lord Kitchener to the war office, because it felt that he, more than any other man, would have the confidence of the nation in that post. When it took that step it must have known that the first sea lord was quite as decided in his opinions as the first lord himself. What happened, in such circumstances, was almost inevitable. A difference of opinion was followed by the resignation of the man who was only second in authority. Lord Fisher departed on a visit to Scotland, sending in his resignation to the ministry. There were just two courses open. The one was to let him go, but that would have been fatal to the confidence of the country in the admiralty. The other was to retain him, and so bring about Mr. Churchill's resignation, but that would have been a most undesirable political event at the present time.

Another minister, whose name has been bandied about quite freely, in this newspaper battle of Westminster, is Lord Kitchener. The public has been told with the utmost detail exactly wherein Lord Kitchener has erred. It is true that the public might have more confidence in these revelations if it were not for something rather more than a suspicion that the secretary of state for war has been guilty of dealing lightly with the dignity of certain members of the triumvirate, but then when gentlemen take themselves very seriously they do not always realize that the public's valuation may be a different one. We have read a story of a certain editor, who having come into possession of the fact that an English minister was about to resign, rose to the occasion with a loud demand for his resignation. When, in due time, the resignation was tendered the editor clapped his wings, like the Gallic cock, in his efforts to assure the journalistic farmyard and the neighboring countryside of his influence with the government and the country. In all these circumstances the government found what was probably the only way out, and in a measure this way coincided with the intentions of the journalistic triumvirate. The coalition ministry became an accomplished fact, but it was under the premiership of Mr. Asquith and not of Mr. Lloyd George.

Whether the new ministry when it is formed will be a success or not remains to be seen. There have been coalitions which have been successful, and there have been coalitions which have been very much the reverse. The coalition between Pitt and Newcastle was of the first description. But Pitt and Newcastle were men who could not hold office separately, and yet were invincible together. Nor did their temperaments clash in any way. Pitt desired to govern the country, Newcastle to preside over the ministerial jobs. When Pitt's generals captured a French colony, Newcastle had to ask to be shown it on the map. When Newcastle bargained for a ribbon or bought a member's vote, Pitt only asked to know nothing about it. The coalition, on the other hand, between Fox and North, was a scandal from the beginning. That the Whigs, whose entire popularity was derived from denunciations of the Tory minister, should suddenly combine with him, was too much even for the political conscience of the eighteenth century, and that is saying a good deal. The present coalition is comparable to neither of these. It is more like that of the ministry of "All Talents." Whatever the causes which have led to it, it represents an effort of both sides to unite in defense of the realm. It will be successful, or it will be the other thing, exactly in the proportion in which the representatives of the various parties, for it must be remembered that this is a coalition not merely of Unionists and Liberals, but of Radicals and Labor men, and possibly even of Nationalists, prove that they can forget antagonisms of party and unite in a common determination to bring about a return to Macaulay's golden age,

> "Then none was for a party;
> Then all were for the state."

Widening the Orange Growing Area

ALABAMA is optimistic over the apparent permanent addition to its resources of income derived from sale of Satsuma oranges. Experiments with this fruit tree imported from Japan have indicated that earlier hopes of its adaptation to soil and climate along the gulf coast are not to be realized so far as Texas is concerned. But in Mississippi and in Alabama the results have been more favorable, especially in the cleared forest lands, which, since they were stripped of their timber, have been unproductive. In Mobile county alone there are said to be 10,000,000 trees planted, and trees that are old enough are bearing abundantly.

Besides making valuable again a large area of territory long since unfairly doomed to waste, this new crop will swell the wealth that Alabama is accumulating through diversification of its crops.

From the national standpoint, and indeed from the exportation standpoint, any addition to the sources of supply of a fruit so marketable, likable and valuable as the orange, will be welcomed. Demand will keep pace with supply, hence neither Florida nor California growers need be disturbed. Each sort of orange, distinctive of the region whence it comes, will doubtless have its approving consumers, let varieties multiply as they will. Florida, which long had a monopoly of the domestic product, has not been put out of the business by California, nor will the latter be hit hard by any development that may come along the gulf. Increasing population, growing appreciation of fruit as food, and the intrinsic merits of the many varieties of the citrus family, all spell good trade for the producers generally as the years come and go.

The Business Situation Reviewed

THE thing that has most concerned the business and financial world this week has been the possible severance of friendly relations between the United States and Germany. Just what the consequences would be, commercially speaking, no one can tell, so uncertain are the fortunes of warfare. The possibility of actual hostilities was generally considered remote, and those who gave the situation much study expressed the opinion that, from an economic point of view, business would not be greatly disturbed in the United States in any event, nor would the situation in Germany be changed to any large extent, for the reason that trade between the two countries already has narrowed down almost to the vanishing point. The last complete returns available are for the month of February. United States imports from Germany during that month aggregated only $1,844,555, as compared with $4,803,111 for the corresponding month of 1914. United States exports to Germany direct in February this year were only $4,920,426, as compared with $21,649,955 in February, 1914. It is altogether probable that later figures will show an even greater loss in trade between the two countries. So far as the United States is commercially concerned this loss of commerce has been more than made up by the increased exports to other countries of the world. The falling off of imports and the gain in exports has accumulated a big trade balance in favor of the United States, the figures from Dec. 1 to May 15 last being $741,150,000.

Should a breach occur between the United States and Germany the financial and business situation might be changed to the extent of the effect that a large war loan and a substantial increase in the excise or income tax would have upon it. Precautionary measures of the kind, together with a possible restraint of exports of foodstuffs, would seem scarcely to have much weight in the economic scales, when it is recalled that the agricultural wealth of the United States this year promises to be greater than ever before. It also is to be remembered that fundamental conditions have seldom if ever been more propitious than they are today. Business is not booming, but barometric statistics of various kinds undoubtedly indicate a steady improvement. The situation that has developed since the sinking of the Lusitania is one of uncertainty, but when the issue is once decided there seems to be no question that the steadily broadening tendency will continue. So long as the war lasts it is difficult to see how there can be a great expansion commercially, but it is certain that outside of the war zone the situation is improving daily and is vastly better than it was a few months ago. Notwithstanding the war conditions there has been a considerable falling off in the number of failures during the last few weeks, confidence has gained and there is much reason for encouragement over the general outlook.

A World Court of Finance

NOTHING would be easier than to designate the Pan-American financial conference to be opened at Washington next Monday, by President Wilson, as an affair exclusively for America and Americans, applying the terms in their widest sense to the republics of the western hemisphere. No doubt when William G. McAdoo, secretary of the United States treasury, issued his invitations for the nations of America to send representatives to Washington, there to confer with leading financiers and business men of the country north of the Rio Grande, the predominating idea reflected among South and Central Americans was the exigency of the hour, what with Europe at war and ocean traffic handicapped as at no other time within the memory of the present generation. Secretary McAdoo, in fact, dwelt particularly on this phase of the changed status of the world's commerce as a possible incentive for complete representation at Washington. A great need has arisen on the American continent and the waters adjacent and cooperation alone loomed as the means of keeping the international machinery of intercourse from breaking down completely.

The unprecedented readiness with which those invited to this conference have responded, and which virtually assures its success in advance, should be its own best argument that this coming together of representaitve men from the northern border to Cape Horn may be epochal in so far as concerns America's trade of the future. Yet it certainly ought not to be overlooked that civilization is entering upon an era when new methods and new relationships must take the place of antiquated ones. No nation, or continent, that thinks it is sufficient unto itself, can expect to prosper in the days ahead as it may have done under conditions gradually becoming outworn. It is a safe assertion at this moment, with the week to come to record what America thinks financially and commercially, that there will be many references by the speakers to the ultra-international aspect of this finance conference, to its ramifications across the seas, and to the interlocking factors that alone can make world-trade what it ought to be.

There is nothing utopian in the prediction that out of this Washington meeting there will come an understanding beneficial not only to American affairs but to Europe, to Asia, to Africa, to Australia. It certainly cannot be less true that international commerce, in its final analysis, has to do with friendliness among nations. The war today is but a symptom of conditions to which misunderstandings might lead. To be sure, the United States itself is much to blame for having so long stood aloof from participation in Central and South American affairs. The Pan-American financial conference is a step in the direction for better intercourse. And if it is thought a possibility that some day the world may witness an international court where differences may be adjusted without regard to might and preference, does it seem impossible that there may arise a world court of finance that shall make trade less a matter of personal gain, while proving that there is enough and plenty for all, no matter how great the right activity in which individuals or nations are engaged?

Lowered Legal Standards

NOT only high traditions of the bar and bench of the state, but also the conceded great influence of a system of teaching law originating at Harvard University, would seem to make it improbable that Massachusetts at this stage of its career would set about lowering tests for admission of lawyers to practise. Yet it has just done it, Gov. David I. Walsh assenting, and against the protest of the legal profession of the commonwealth.

To account for the Legislature's and the Governor's decisions favorable to a more lax test of coming legal advisers and pleaders would involve a somewhat frank discussion of political and social changes in the state which are affecting more than one department of government, and not a few of the historic callings of a people which, in the course of time and thanks to the "open door," has become one of the most heterogeneous to be found in any state of the Union. The contemporary population, therefore, is not certain to be moved by an appeal to tradition, indeed, it may incite to more hostile action than otherwise would be taken. It is a time when both bench and bar are under attack, and if not attack then suspicion. Jurists of eminence and of national fame and influence are not so conspicuous as they were in the days of Shaw, Choate and Webster; hence it is easier to make a flank assault on standards of admission to the bar, easier to say that the way must be made broader for persons without a grounding in preparatory studies.

It does not break the force of this retreat of Massachusetts from its prior front place to be told by Prof. Josef Redlich of Vienna, in his recent report to the Carnegie Foundation on ten university law schools in the United States, that, taking the country by and large, "admission to the bar still continues to have no necessary connection with university work. If any general education is required it is never more than graduation from a high school." It is not a question whether or not Indiana's standard, implied in her constitution, forbidding imposition of examinations for the bar, is the ideal attitude. The point is that a state that had set its standards high has lowered them; and this at a time when society needs as never before its best-equipped men to carry on litigation, to advise with clients as to conduct in an increasingly complex business and social situation, and to aid the state to diminish the volume and to increase the quality of legislation.

The Humdrum

IT IS given to few to escape the humdrum of existence, and least of all to those who fear it. For all their efforts to escape it gains on them, and the majority sooner or later surrender. Forgetting their former dread, they become content that it should be so, regarding themselves not as prisoners, but as exponents of the inevitable.

"The Hum Drum Club was made up of very honest Gentlemen of peaceable Disposition that used to sit together . . . and say nothing till Midnight," wrote Addison in the Spectator, thus gently satirizing a class with whom, indeed, he had but little in common. To what then has the surrender been made? Clearly it is to habit, for the humdrum is the atmosphere of habit, monotonous and commonplace recurrence, providing the thought that surrenders to it with a prison more effectual than any that stone walls or iron bars could afford. Everything becomes commonplace under the sway of habit, and that is why what the world holds to be the most hardened sinners are sometimes the most bored people. For them the mystery and the glamour are gone, the humdrum seems supreme and escape hopeless.

Habit certainly is a thing of thought, and as such must be differentiated from that purely mechanical recurrence which, being fixed, makes no demands on thought, as, for instance, the railway time-table, the calendar and so forth. There is hardly anything that men do which may not, without warning, develop into a habit, and thus help to build up the humdrum, under whose baneful influence men cease to look for or expect new impressions. This is not the evidence of a quiet mind, but rather of that condition of which the sage spoke when he wrote that "where there is no vision the people perish."

The humdrum and the commonplace are at our door, perhaps the very circumstance of our lives, but let us not trouble ourselves so much about escaping from them, for they are not to be feared if we face them rightly. It rests with us rather to "transmute them and bereave of their bad influence." Whatever is mechanical in our lives can surely do us no harm, provided that our thought is not enslaved thereby, but released for a fuller exercise and development of its resources.

From a vague notion, sometimes derived from enforced listening to tedious sermons in childhood days, we get the impression that goodness partakes of the humdrum, and our thoughts of heaven take on so confused and unattractive an aspect as to be scarcely distinguishable from infinite boredom. Goodness, however, can never be a matter of habit, but is always an inspiration, and it is inspiration, not excitement, that will save us from the humdrum, for it will never let us see it. The thought which is lifted above anxiety regarding the trivial circumstance and petty detail of every-day affairs will not neglect the essential, but is choosing the better part. If one could always remember that the disposition to worry will head one straight for the humdrum, he would shun it, and, drawing a deeper breath, would find his freedom in the discovery and development of that inspirational goodness, the love of which he knows is latent in his heart, but to which a mistaken sense of shame or prudence forbids him to give expression.

Notes and Comments

THE Portuguese royalists have literally no luck. Every time they take a hand in an anti-revolution they produce an anti-climax. Here was the good General Castro anxious and willing to do for the House of Braganza and the Roman church just what Monsieur Poincare and Monsieur Briand have been accused of being willing and anxious to do for the Roman church and the House of Orleans. The revolutionists of Portugal, however, seem unwilling to share that willingness, and not anxious to display that anxiety. They made this quite plain by, as Lord Macaulay might have said, refuting General Castro's refutation. In other words they engineered a counter anti-revolution. The only "business done," to borrow a classic phrase, from Toby, M. P., was the destruction, in Lisbon, of the house of Captain Couciero, the royalist leader. Something belonging to the Captain always appears to suffer a mishap on these occasions.

JOHN DELANE, the greatest of the Times' editors, in London, demonstrated the fact that with a circulation of thirty to thirty-five thousand, it was possible for a newspaper to have a dominating influence in the affairs of the world. The action of the members of the London Stock Exchange in publicly burning certain papers for an attack upon Lord Kitchener, at a moment when all his energies are devoted to the public service, and his mouth is closed by his official position, has demonstrated the fact that it is possible to possess the "largest circulation in the world," with the least possible influence. The worst of one man, controlling various organs of public opinion, is that he reverses the remarkable position of Pooh-Bah. That ingenuous politician refused bribes in his official capacity, on one side of the stage, and then led himself across the stage by his own hand and accepted the insult, if it was large enough, in his private capacity, on the other. If you only own enough papers you can say the same thing out of innumerable mouths, until you begin to resemble the hydra.

IT IS the pride of Mr. John Burns that he began life as an errand boy and wound up his political career as a cabinet minister. Mr. Arthur Henderson, the new Labor member in the British cabinet, began life as an apprentice in a great engineering firm in the north of England, at twelve years of age. He has been mayor of his city, member of Parliament, leader of the Labor party, and now takes his place in the cabinet as a member of the new coalition ministry.

IT IS not pleasant to read reports such as that just received from Paris with reference to the alleged delinquency of American army supply contractors. Even the big houses on the American side, it is said, with one notable exception, have not been furnishing the goods contracted for according to sample. Two cases are referred to that furnish parallels for those instances of commercial dishonesty so recently exposed and so righteously condemned in Canada. To impose shoddy upon the nations involved in war when they are paying for good material and good workmanship is inexcusable; it is doubly reprehensible when this shoddy takes the form of footwear for soldiers in the field already undergoing untold hardship. Public opinion in the United States should be prompt to repudiate business methods so regardless of the common decencies and humanities.

YALE UNIVERSITY is to make provision next year for a "reading term" preparatory to opening of the regular academic work. Thus another English university custom gets rootage and helps to foster more emphasis on the cultural theory of education, and for this trend let gratitude find expression, since it tells of education for living and not merely for getting a living. Woodrow Wilson at Princeton used his executive authority to this end, and left behind him as a memorial the preceptorial system. Yale a while ago stamped with approval the creation of an "honors" group, admission to which presupposed respect for scholarship as such. Now comes the "reading term," a season in which men may read, meditate, converse, and assimilate knowledge self-discovered and not poured into them by formal lecturers. No wonder a Yale school of poets has begun to form, and that the Yale Review is flourishing.

THERE is no uniformity of type in the modern college or university president chosen by boards of trustees. Time was when most college presidents in the United States were clergymen. Both law and custom made it necessary. First law gave way and then custom. Johns Hopkins University has just inaugurated an eminent student of comparative political institutions. His predecessor was a renowned chemist, and his, a professional teacher and scholar of the strictly academic type. The University of Washington has just called to its presidency a student of pedagogics and a voluminous writer on theories of education. Tufts College next month is to inaugurate a president who has made his reputation as a naturalist and as a business administrator in one of the largest of the state universities. Dartmouth's first lay president was a physicist. Amherst's first lay president, when at Brown University, was a successful dean and teacher of ethics and philosophy. So the story goes. Men large enough and versatile enough for the place now are so few and far between that their labels do not count. The sole test is probable efficiency in a post that is severe in its demands.